Plywood Home Storage Plans

Property of!
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10485

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Choosing Plywood

The **DFPA** grade trademark of the American Plywood Association on each original piece of softwood plywood is your assurance of quality plywood that has been manufactured under the Associations' rigid Quality Testing and Inspection Program.

Plywood is manufactured from an odd number of laminated veneers in which the grain of each ply is at right angles to the adjacent one. This cross lamination distributes woods along the grain strength in both directions and provides a split-proof, puncture-proof material particularly suited to the needs of the home craftsman.

A TYPE AND GRADE FOR EVERY USE
Softwood plywood comes in two types (as well as several grades within each type). The gluebond and grade of veneer determine panel type.

EXTERIOR TYPE

100% Waterproof Glue for Outside Uses

Exterior plywood is manufactured with a completely waterproof glue and no veneer is less than grade C. The gluebond is stronger and more durable than the wood itself and does not weaken by time, weather or even boiling water.

Always use Exterior type plywood where there is permanent exposure to the weather or where unusual moisture conditions exist. Where both sides of the panel will be in view, use the EXT-DFPA-AA grade or EXT-DFPA-AB as an alternate. Where only one side of the panel will be seen use EXT-DFPA-AC.

Specialty Exterior grades such as Texture 1-11, for siding or paneling; medium density overlaid plywood, a premium paintable panel; and specialty surface panels, for stained finishes are available for special purposes.

INTERIOR TYPE

Moisture Resistant Glue for Inside Uses

Interior plywood is made with highly moisture-resistant (but NOT waterproof) glue. It will stand occasional wetting during construction, but should never be permanently exposed to the outdoors.

Where both sides of the panel will be exposed in the finished job use INT-DFPA-AA or as an alternate INT-DFPA-AB. The INT-DFPA-AD grade is for jobs where only one side of the panel can be seen.

Specialty interior grades such as INT-DFPA-NN or ND for natural finishes, and brushed or striated grades for special decorative effects, as well suited to special needs to the home craftsman. Exterior specialty products are also used inside the home.

Exterior Type

EXT-DFPA·A-A ®
Exterior use where the appearance of both sides is important. Fences, carports, signs, storage shelters, privacy screens, furniture, etc.

EXT-DFPA·A-B ®
For uses similar to EXT·A-A panels, but where the appearance of one side is less important.

EXT-DFPA A-C DOUGLAS FIR CS 45-60 DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
Use where the appearance of only one side is important. Siding, soffits, fences, structural uses.

Interior Type

INT-DFPA·A-A ®
For interior applications where both sides will be viewed. Built-ins, cabinets, furniture, and partitions.

INT-DFPA·A-B ®
For uses similar to INT·A-A panels, but where the appearance of one side is less important and two smooth surfaces are necessary.

INT-DFPA A-D DOUGLAS FIR CS 45-60 DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
Interior use where appearance of only one side is important. Paneling, built-ins, shelving, partitions.

Specialty Panels

TEXTURE I-II-EXT-DFPA ®
TEXTURE ONE-ELEVEN EXT-DFPA DOUGLAS FIR DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
Exterior type, sanded or unsanded, shiplapped edges with parallel grooves ¼″ deep, ⅜″ wide. Grooves 2″ or 4″ o.c. Available in 8′ and 10′ lengths and MD Overlay. Use for siding, gable ends, fences, interior paneling.

EXT-DFPA 303 SPECIALTY SIDING DOUGLAS FIR DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
EXT-DFPA WELL TEXTURE NAME DOUGLAS FIR DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
Exterior siding with special surface treatment such as channel groove, striated, rough sawn and many other decorative surface patterns. Available in several wood face veneers including fir, red cedar, and MD Overlay.

INT-DFPA ®
Textured paneling, for accent walls, built-ins, cabinet facings. An effect of depth and dimension can be accomplished with the use of brushed, embossed or striated faced panels.

M.D.EXT-DFPA ®
EXT-DFPA MEDIUM DENSITY DOUGLAS FIR DFPA TESTED QUALITY PLYWOOD
Exterior-type Medium Density Overlaid plywood with a smooth, fused, resin-fiber overlay. Especially good surface for painting. Exterior siding, soffits, kitchen cabinets, signs.

INT-DFPA·N-N ®
Natural finish cabinet quality. Both sides select all heartwood veneer. Special jointed core construction. For furniture having a natural finish, cabinet doors, built-ins, etc.

INT-DFPA·N-A ®
Same as N-N except one side is A faced for economy. Special jointed core construction. For furniture having a natural finish, cabinet doors, built-ins, etc.

MARINE·EXT-DFPA ®
Waterproof panel with special solid core construction made especially for marine use. Available also in overlay grades. Especially good for boat hulls.

Working with Plywood

LAYING OUT PLYWOOD FOR CUTTING

The big size in which plywood is made simplifies every step of construction. With panels at hand, the only step that has to precede actual construction is laying out the work for cutting.

It's worth while to do this with care – to avoid waste and simplify your work. When many pieces are to be cut from one panel, you'll find it easiest to sketch the arrangement on a piece of paper before marking the plywood for cutting. Be sure to allow for a saw kerf between adjacent pieces.

Try to work it out so that your first cuts reduce the panel to pieces small enough for easy handling.

One of the most important points to watch in planning your sequence of operations is to cut all mating or matching parts with the same saw setting.

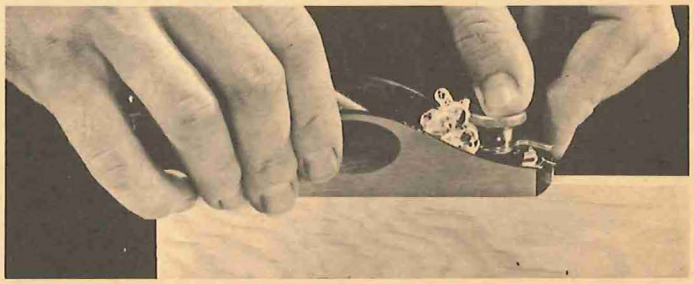
Watch the direction of the face grain when cutting. Except where indicated otherwise in the plan, you'll usually want this to run the long way of the piece. Mark on the better face of the plywood unless you are going to cut it with a portable power saw; in that case, mark it on the back.

1. WHEN HAND SAWING, place plywood with good face up. Use a saw having 10 to 15 points to the inch. Support the panel firmly so it won't sag. You can reduce splitting out of the underside by putting a piece of scrap plywood or lumber under it and sawing the scrap along with the plywood. It also helps to hold the saw at a low angle as shown here. Most important of all, **use a sharp saw.**

2. POWER SAWING on a radial or table saw should be done with good face of plywood up. Use a sharp combination blade or a fine-tooth one without much set. Let the blade protrude above the plywood just the height of the teeth. You'll find handling large panels an easier one-man job if you build an extension support with a roller. It can have a base of its own or may be clamped to a saw horse.

3. PORTABLE POWER SAW should be used with the good face of the plywood down. Tack a strip of scrap lumber to the top of each saw horse and you can saw right through it without damaging the horse. Keep your saw blade sharp.

4. PLANING PLYWOOD EDGES with plane or joiner won't often be necessary if you can make your cuts with a sharp saw blade. A carbide-tipped saw blade provides excellent edge, cuts fast and stays sharp longer. If you do any planing, work from both ends of the cut toward the center to avoid tearing out plies at the end of the cut. Use a plane with a sharp blade; take very shallow cuts.



5. SANDING before sealer or prime coat is not necessary with sanded plywood grades, except on edges, since plywood is sanded smooth in manufacture – one of the big time-savers in its use. Further sanding of the surfaces will merely remove soft grain. After sealing sand in direction of grain only.

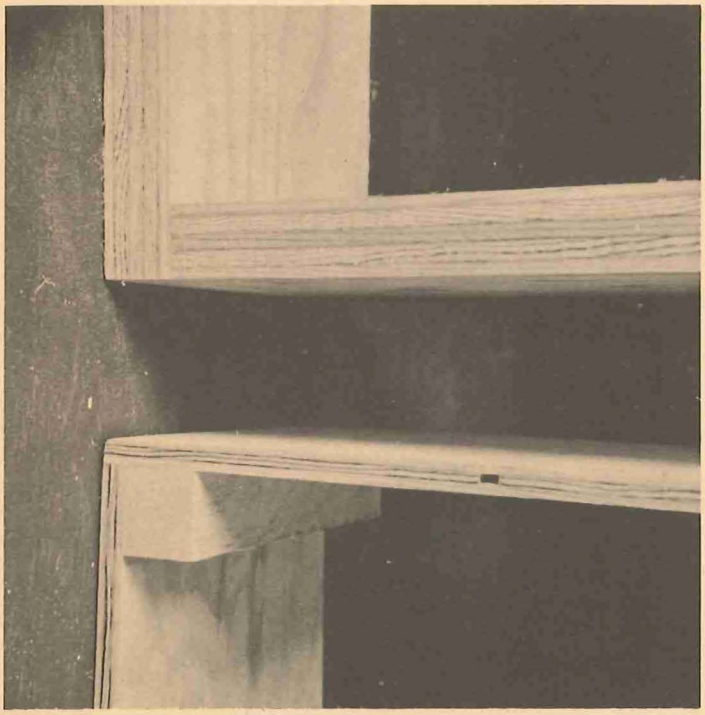
Plywood Construction Joints

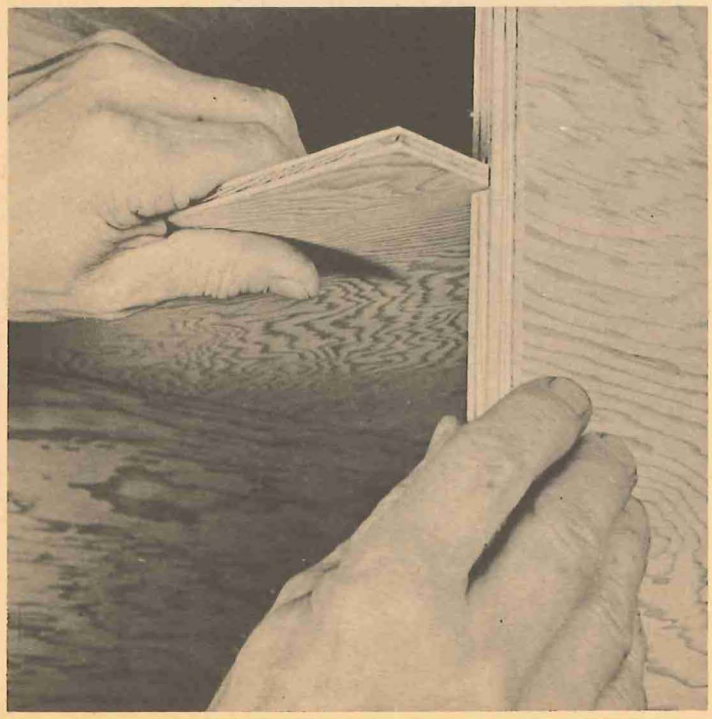
6. BUTT JOINTS, like the one at the left in this picture, are simplest to make, suitable for ¾″ plywood. For thinner panels, use a reinforcing block or nailing strip to make a stronger joint. In both cases, glue will make the joint many times stronger than if it were made with nails or screws alone.

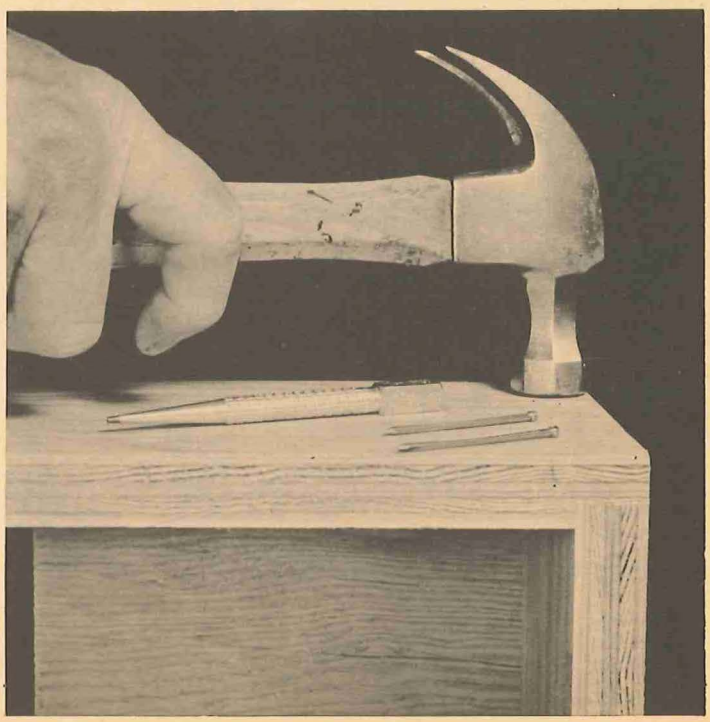
7. FRAME CONSTRUCTION makes it possible to reduce weight by using thinner plywood, since it has amazing strength. Glue as recommended on page 7.

8. DADO JOINTS, quickly made with a power saw, produce neat shelves. Use a dado blade (shimmed out) to produce these grooves in a single cut.

9. RABBET JOINTS like this one are neat and strong, easy to make with power tools. You'll find this an ideal joint for drawers, buffets, chests, or cupboards.







Plywood Fasteners

10. NAIL SIZE is determined primarily by the thickness of the plywood you're using. Used with glue, all nails shown here will produce strong joints. For ¾" plywood, 6d casing nails or 6d finish nails. For ⅝", 6d or 8d finish nails. For ½", 4d or 6d. For ⅜", 3d or 4d. For ¼", use ¾" or 1" brads, 3d finish nails, or (for backs where there is no objection to heads showing) 1" blue lath nails. Substitute casing for finish nails wherever you want a heavier nail.

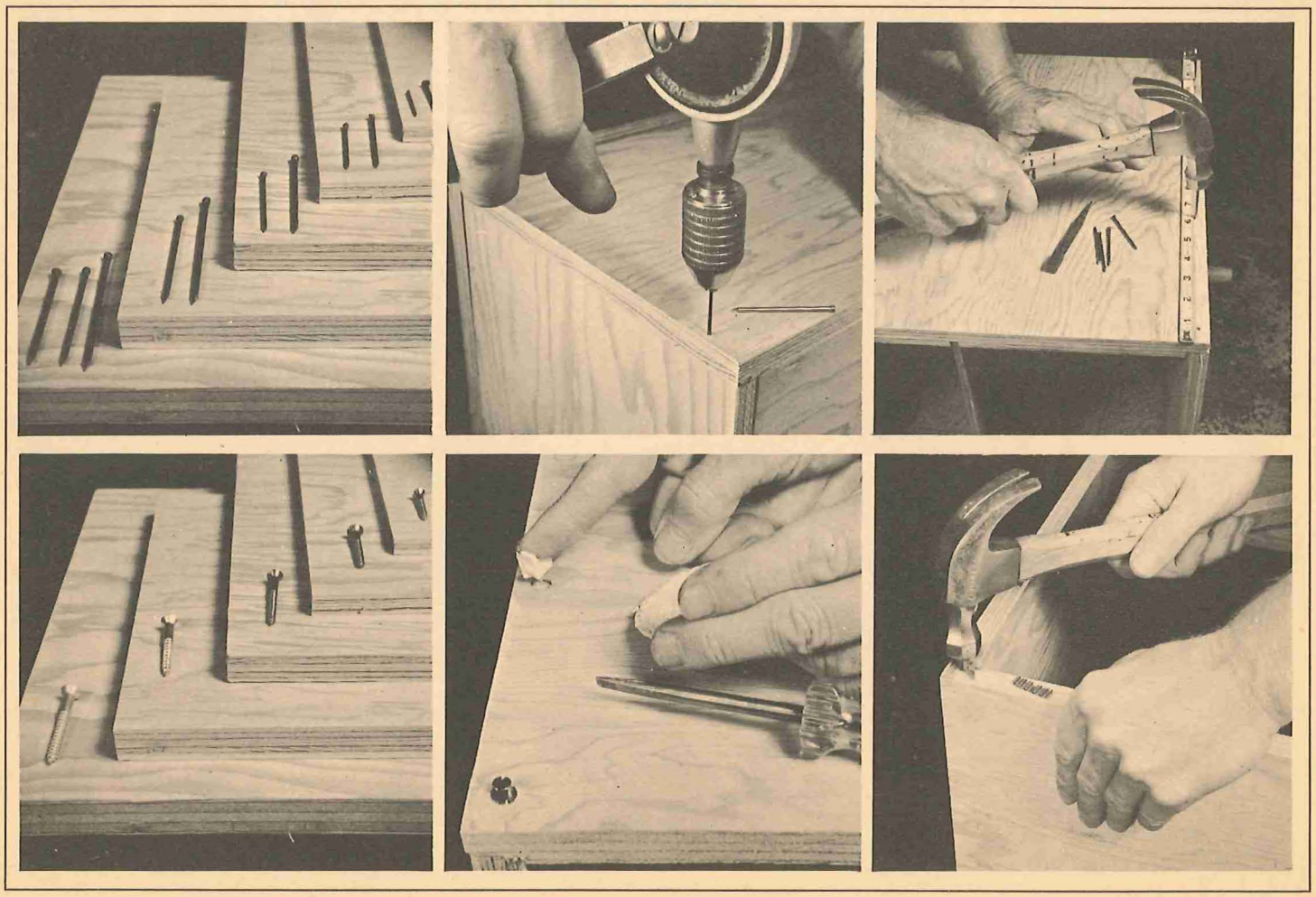
11. PRE-DRILLING is occasionally called for in careful work where nails must be very close to an edge. As indicated here, drill bit should be slightly smaller diameter than the nail to be used.

12. SPACE NAILS about 6" apart for most work. Closer spacing is necessary only with thin plywood where there may be slight buckling between nails. Nails and glue work together to produce a strong, durable joint.

13. FLAT-HEAD WOOD SCREWS are useful where nails will not provide adequate holding power. Glue should also be used if possible. Sizes shown here are minimums; use longer screws when work permits. This list gives plywood thickness, diameter and length of smallest screws recommended, and size of hole to drill: ¾" plywood No. 8, 1½", 5/32" hole; ⅝" plywood, No. 8 1¼", 5/32" hole; ½" plywood, No. 6, 1¼", ⅛" hole; ⅜" plywood, No. 6, 1", ⅛" hole; ¼" plywood, No. 4, ¾", 7/64" hole.

14. SCREWS AND NAILS should be countersunk and the holes filled with wood dough or surfacing putty. Apply filler so it is slightly higher than the plywood, then sanded level when dry. Lubricate screws with soap if hard to drive. Avoid damage to plywood surface by using Philips head screws.

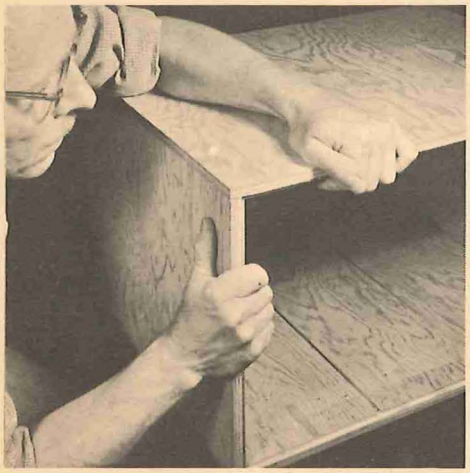
15. OTHER FASTENERS corrugated fasteners can reinforce miter joints in ¾" plywood and hold joints together while glue sets. For some kinds of plywood jobs, sheet-metal screws are valuable; they have more holding power than wood screws, but come only in short lengths and do not have flat heads. Bolts and washers are good for fastening sectional units together and for installing legs, hinges or other hardware when great strength is required.

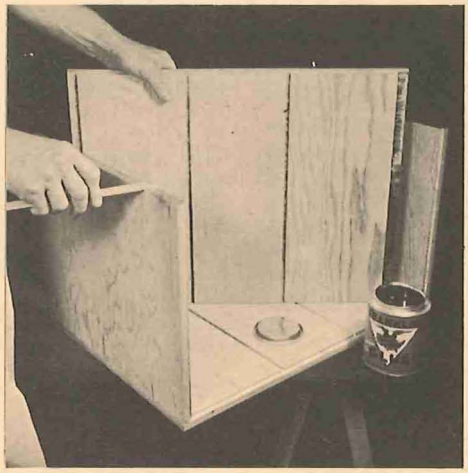


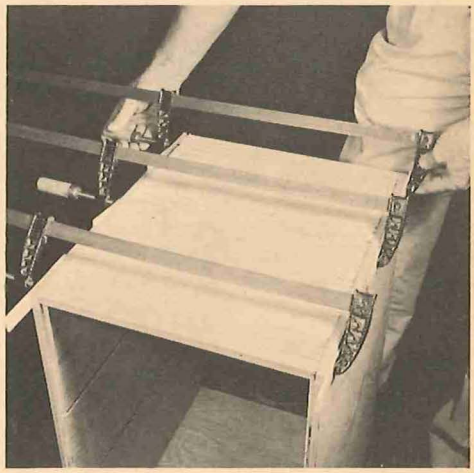
16. Choose your glue from the chart below. Before applying it, make sure of a good fit by testing the joint (below). For lasting strength, both pieces should make contact at all points.

17. Apply glue with brush or stick. End grain absorbs glue so quickly that it is best to apply a preliminary coat. Allow to soak in for a few minutes, then apply another coat before joining the parts.

18. Clamp the joints tightly with clamps as shown here, or with nails, screws, or other fasteners. Use blocks of wood under the jaws of the clamps to avoid damage to plywood. Wipe of excess glue, since some glues will stain wood and make it difficult to achieve a good finish. Test for squareness, then allow glue to set.

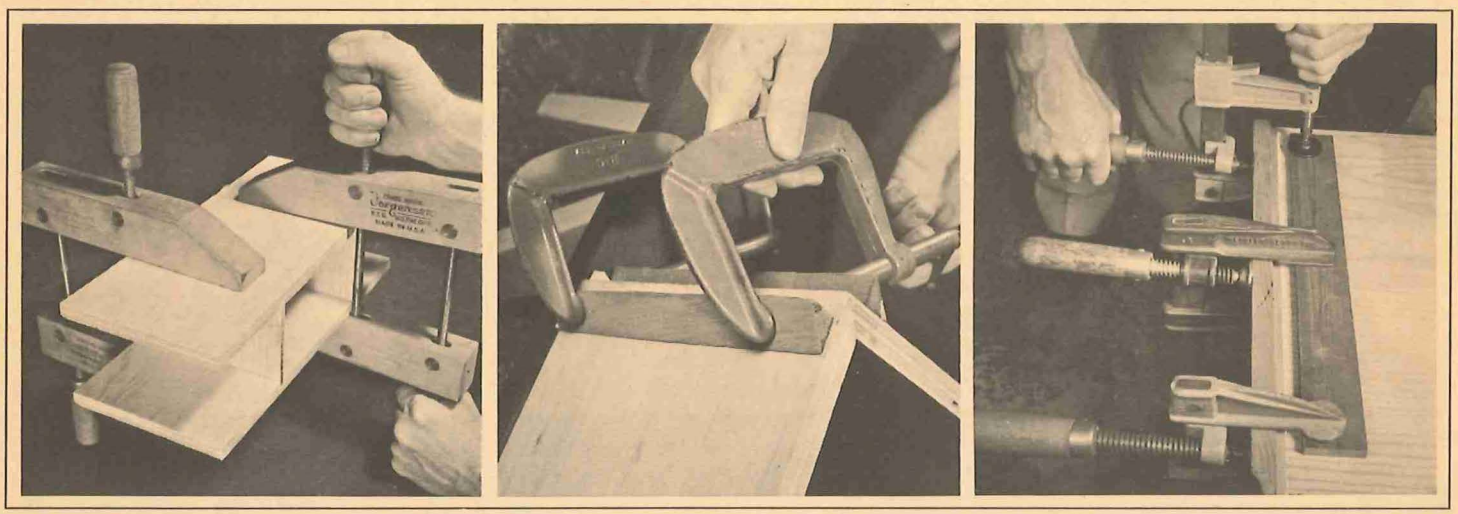






TYPE OF GLUE	DESCRIPTION	REDOMMENDED USE	PRECAUTIONARY USE	HOW TO USE IT
WHITE GLUE (POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN)	Comes ready to use at any temperature. Clean-working, quicksetting. Strong enough for most work, though not quite so tough as hide glue.	Good for indoor furniture and cabinetwork. First choice for small jobs where tight clamping or good fit may be difficult.	Not sufficiently resistant to moisture for outdoor furniture or outdoor storage units.	Use at any temperature but preferably about 60°. Spread on both surfaces, clamp at once. Sets in 1½ hours.
HIDE GLUE	Liquid ready to use animal glue. Very strong, tough, light color.	Excellent for furniture and cabinetwork. Gives strength even to joints that do not fit very well.	Not waterproof; do not use for outdoor furniture or anything exposed to weather or dampness.	Apply glue in warm room to both surfaces and let it become tacky before joining. Clamp 3 hours.
CASEIN GLUE	A protein extract with lime added to improve water resistance. It comes in powder form and dissolves quickly in cold water. Stays usable up to eight hours.	Excellent for indoor furniture, cabinetwork and laminating. Makes tough joints and is a good gap filler.	Not completely waterproof but suitable for areas where high humidity exists; does stain.	May be used at low temperatures with little pressure. 2-4 hour clamping times suffices for most general cases.
PLASTIC RESIN GLUE (UREA)	Comes as powder to be mixed with water and used within 4 hours. Light colored. Very strong if joint fits well.	Good for general wood gluing. First choice for work that must stand some exposure to dampness, since it is almost waterproof. Non staining.	Needs well-fitted joints, tight clamping, and room temperature 70° or warmer.	Make sure joint fits tightly. Mix glue and apply thin coat. Allow 16 hours drying time.
RESORCINOL (WATERPROOF) GLUE	Comes as powder plus liquid, must be mixed each time used. Dark colored, very strong, completely waterproof.	This is the glue to use with Exterior type plywood for work to be exposed to extreme dampness, as in boats or outdoor furniture.	Expense, trouble to mix and dark color make it unsuited to jobs where waterproof glue is not required.	Use within 8 hours after mixing. Work at temperature above 70°. Apply thin coat to both surfaces; allow 16 hours drying time.

Assembling

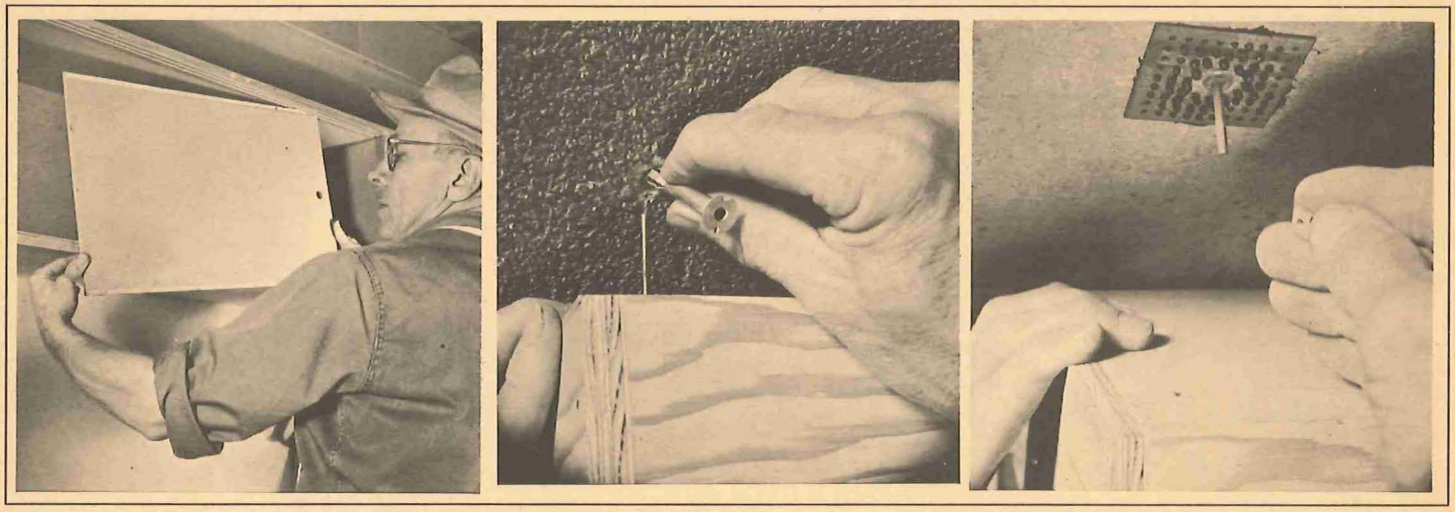


20. Planning pays off in assembly steps, just as in cutting parts. Frequently, your easiest solution is to break down complicated projects into sub-assemblies. They are simpler to handle and make joints more accessible, as shown by these partitioned shelves. Apply clamps with full jaw length in contact. When jaws are not parallel, as at right in picture, pressure is applied to only part of the joint.

21. A handy, little-known trick for clamping mitre joints in cabinets is shown here. With paper sandwiched between, to permit easy removal, glue triangular blocks to the ends of each mitered piece. Let glue set. Apply glue to mitered ends and pull together in alignment with clamps. Remove clamps after glue has set, pry blocks away and sand off paper.

22. Special clamps frequently save work, help you do a better job. Here are various types of edge-clamps, used to glue wood or plastic edging to plywood. Bar clamps or quick C clamps grip the panel which is protected by scrap wood. Then edge clamping fixtures are inserted to bear against the edge-banding material while glue sets.

Installing

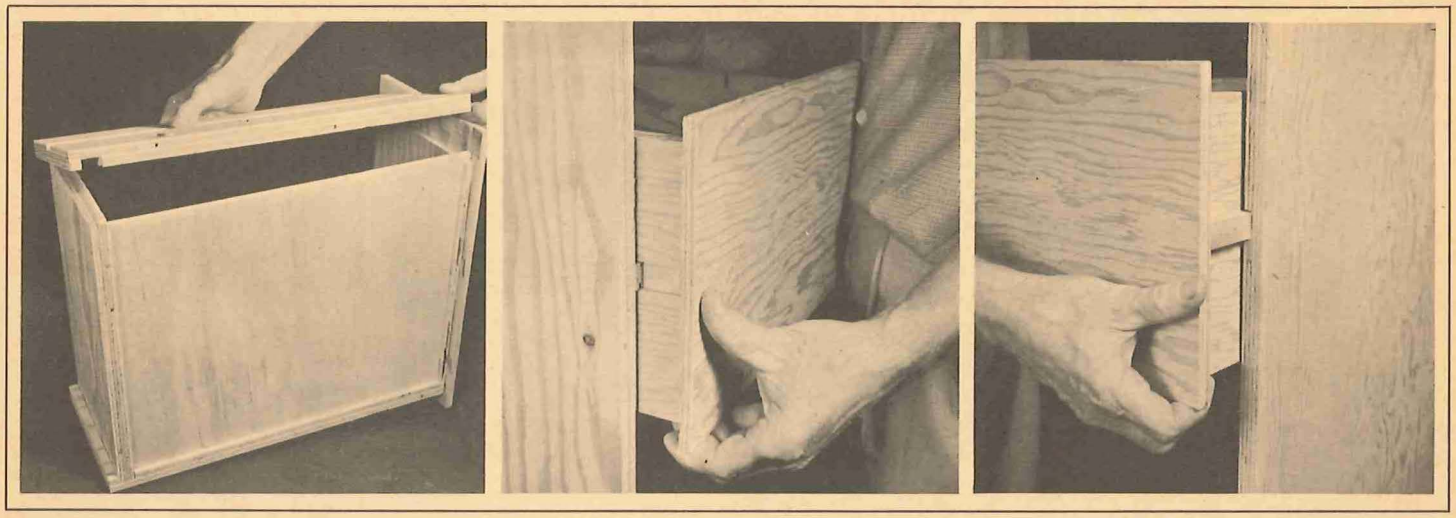


23. FRAME WALLS permit hanging cabinets by use of long wood screws through the cabinet backs. Screws must be driven into wall studs to secure good holding power. Locate the first stud by tapping the wall, then measure off 16″ intervals to find the other studs.

24. HOLLOW MASONRY WALLS call for use of toggle bolts or "Molly" fasteners (shown here). First drill hole with star drill or carbide-tipped bit, then insert "Molly" and tighten. After that you can remove the bolt and use it to hang the cabinet.

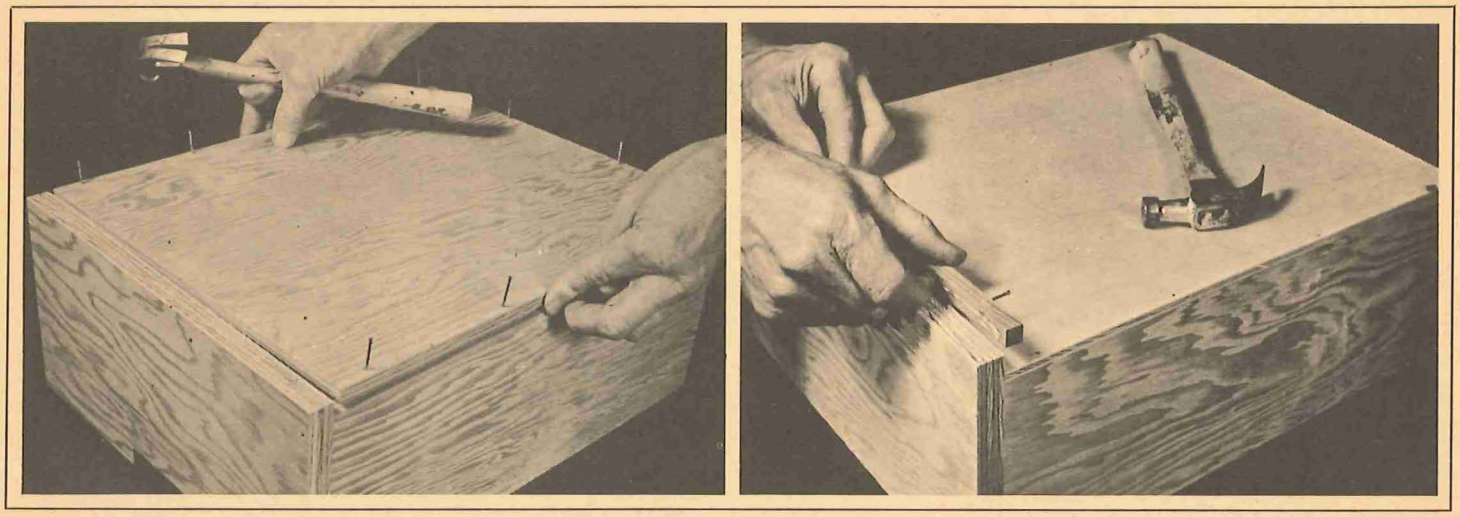
25. CONCRETE, STONE or other solid masonry walls call for anchor bolts like this one. Fasten the base to the wall with black mastic, letting it squeeze through the holes. Hang plywood unit after mastic has set, using washers. Toggle bolts in expansion shields also may be used.

Drawer Construction



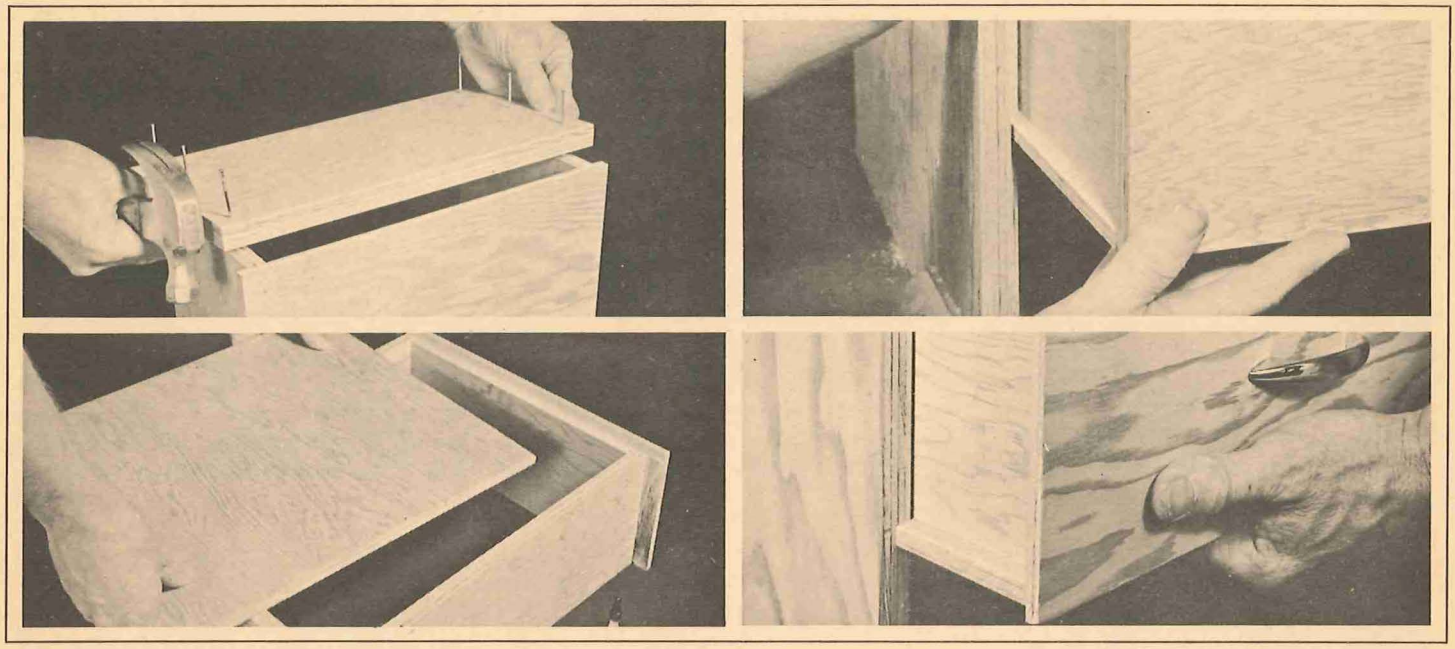
DRAWERS MADE WITH POWER TOOLS
26. POWER TOOLS make sturdy drawers easy to build. The picture shows one side (dadoed on outer face for drawer guide) being put into place. Rabbet drawer front (at right) to take sides; dado sides to fit drawer back. All four parts are grooved to take ¼" plywood bottom.

27. TWO TYPES OF GUIDES, both calling for use of power tools, are shown in these two photographs. As shown at left, the drawer side has been plowed before assembly to fit over a strip glued to the side of the cabinet. Procedure is reversed for the version at right. Here the cabinet side has been dadoed before assembly. A matching strip is glued to the side of the drawer. Even heavy drawers slide easily on guides like these if waxed or lubricated with paraffin after finishing.



DRAWERS MADE WITH HAND TOOLS
28. THIS DRAWER, shown upside down, is easily made with saw and hammer. Butt joints are glued and nailed. The bottom should be ⅜" or ½" fir plywood for rigidity. The drawer front extends down to cover the front edge of the bottom.

29. ADDITIONAL STRIP of wood, glued and nailed to front panel, reinforces the bottom of this second type of drawer made with hand tools. Reinforcing permits use of economical ¼" fir plywood for drawer bottoms.



DRAWER BOTTOM FORMS GUIDE

30. HAND TOOLS ONLY are required to make this drawer. The secret is its bottom, made of ⅜" or ½" plywood. This bottom extends ⅜" beyond the sides of the drawer to form a lip. Ease edges and apply paraffin for easy operation.

31. EXTENDED BOTTOM of drawer just described fits into slots formed by gluing pieces of ⅜" plywood to the inner surface of each side of the cabinet. Gap just wide enough to take the lip is left between the pieces.

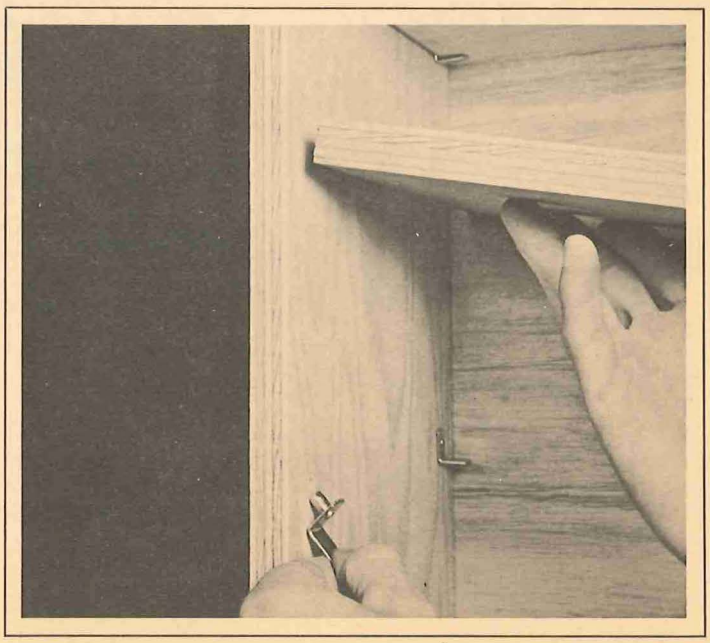
32. POWER TOOLS will permit making a stronger and lighter version of the same drawer. Bottom is ¼" plywood cut ⅜" wider than the drawer on each side. The photograph shows details of construction.

33. THIS DRAWER slides in slots dadoed into the ¾" plywood sides of the cabinet. When power tools are used, this is one of the simplest of all methods of drawer-and-guide construction.

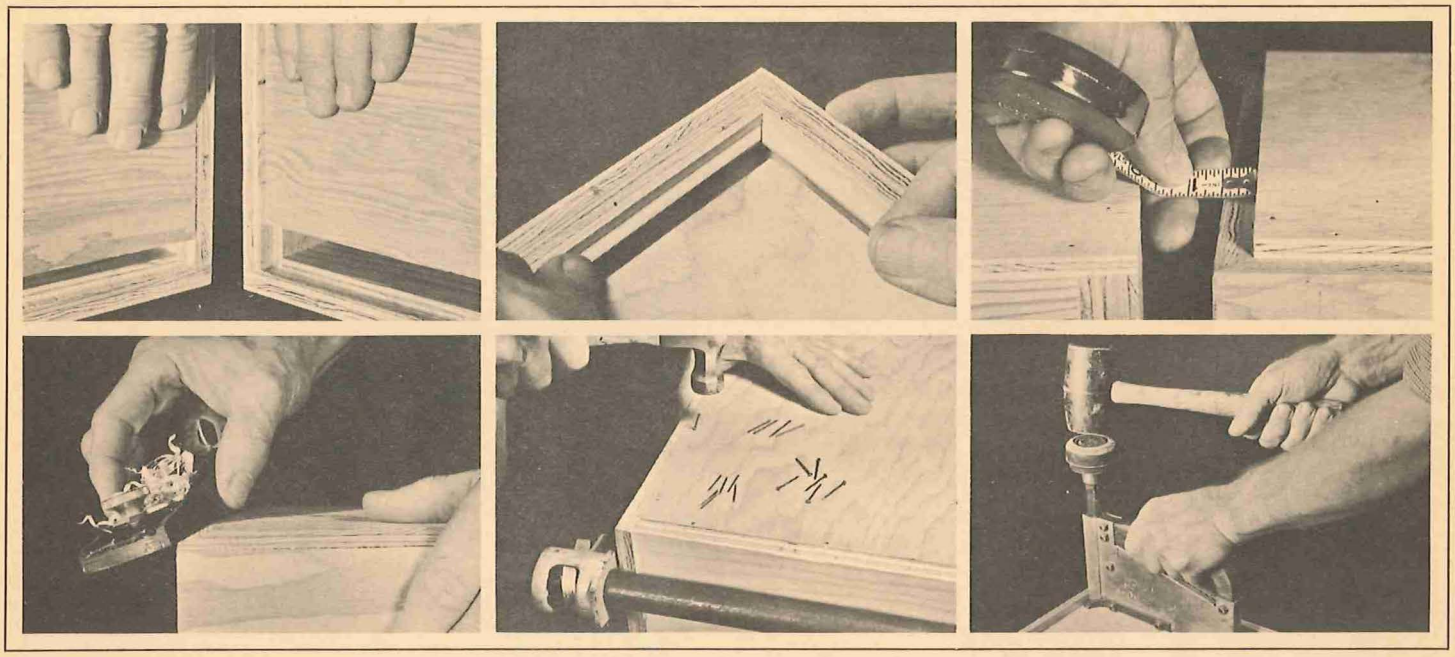
Shelf Hanging

34. The neatest and strongest way to hang a shelf is by making a dado joint or using metal shelf supports. A dado (shown on page 3) requires power tools and does not permit changing shelf height.

Here are inexpensive shelf supports that plug into blind holes ⅝" deep drilled in the plywood sides of the cabinet. Drill additional holes to permit moving shelves when desired. Another device is the use of slotted metal shelf strips into which shelf supports may be plugged at any height. For a better fit, set shelf strips flush in a dado cut, or cut out shelves around shelf strips.



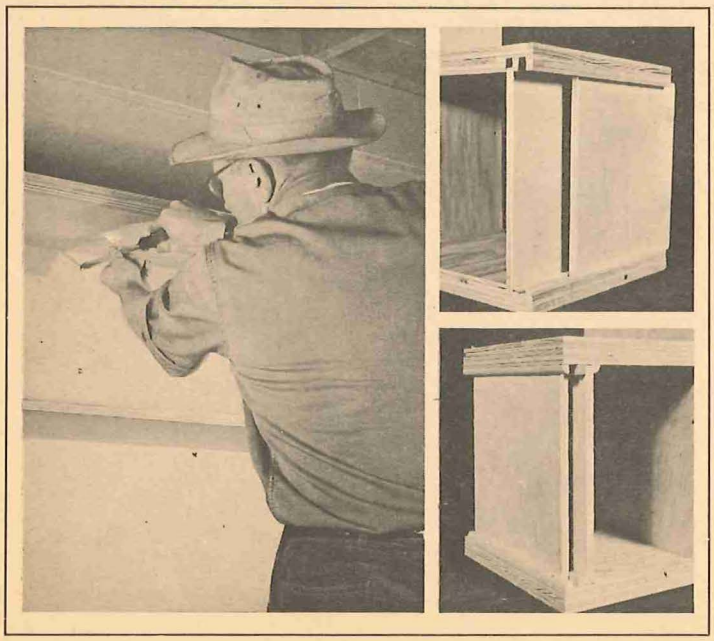
Cabinet Backs



35. STANDARD METHOD of applying backs to cabinets and other storage units calls for rabbeting sides. Cabinet at left in this picture has rabbet just deep enough to take plywood back. For large units that must fit against walls that may not be perfectly smooth or plumb, the version at right in this photograph is better. This rabbet is made ½" or even ¾" deep. The lip that remains after back has been inserted may be easily trimmed wherever necessary to get a good fit between plywood unit and house wall.

36. WHEN HAND TOOLS are used, attach strips of ¼" quarter-round molding for the back to rest against. Glue and nail back to molding.

37. SHOWN HERE are two methods of applying cabinet backs without rabbets or mouldings. One by nailing the back flush with outside edge. Second by setting the back ½" to ⅞" away from edges. The back becomes inconspicuous when the cabinet is against the wall.



38. BEVEL cabinet backs that must be applied without a rabbet to make them less conspicuous. Install ⅜" plywood back flush with the edges of the cabinet, then bevel with light strokes of a block plane.

39. NAIL CABINET BACK into rabbet by driving nails at a slight angle, as indicated here. Use 1" brads or 4d finish nails. Where back will not be seen, the 1" blue lath nails shown here may be used.

40. TWO-HAND STAPLERS like this one are excellent for nailing cabinet backs. They drive long staples, setting them below the surface if desired, and greatly speed up the work. They are sometimes available on loan or rental.

Sliding Doors

41. CLOSE-FITTING plywood sliding doors are made by rabbeting top and bottom edges of each door. Rabbet back of front door, front of back door. This lets doors almost touch, leaving little gap for dust and increases the effective depth of the cabinet. For ⅜" plywood doors rabbeted half their thickness, plow two grooves in top and bottom of cabinet ½" apart. With all plywood doors, seal all edges and give backs same paint treatment as front to maintain plywood's balanced construction.

42. FOR REMOVABLE DOORS, plow bottom grooves 3/16" deep, top grooves ⅜" deep. After finishing (see caption above), insert door by pushing up into excess space in top groove, then dropping into bottom. Plowing can be simplified by use of a fiber track made for sliding doors of this type.

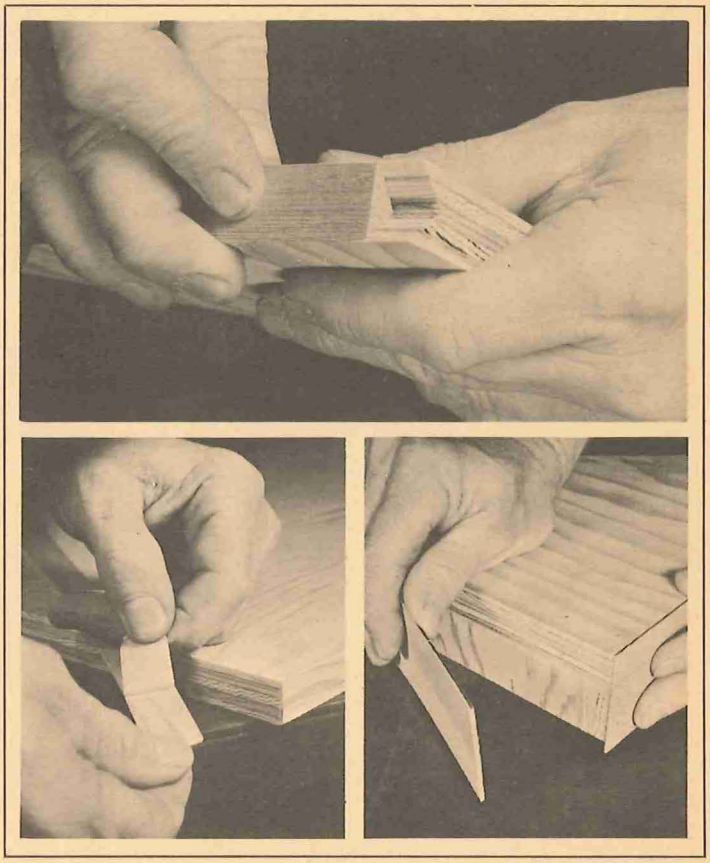
43. ONLY HAND TOOLS are required when this version of the sliding-door is used. Front and back strips are stock ¼" quarter-round molding. The strip between is ¼" square. Use glue and brads or finish nails to fasten strips securely.

Edge Treatment

44. These photographs show three ways to finish plywood edges. You can achieve handsome, solid results by cutting a V groove and inserting a matching wood strip, but this method is comparatively difficult.

45. Thin strips of real wood edge-banding (lower left) now are available, already coated with pressure sensitive adhesive. Simply peel off backing paper and apply to plywood edges according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The photograph shows one edge already covered with strip of Douglas fir to match plywood.

46. Laminated plastic surfacing materials may be applied to edges of tables with same contact cement used in applying to table tops. As shown at lower right, apply to edges first, then to counter or table top. A thicker, more massive effect can be secured by nailing a 1" or 1¼" strip all around underneath edge.
To fill end grain on plywood edges that are to be painted, several varieties of wood putty are available; either powdered, to be mixed with water, or prepared, ready for use. Plaster spackling also works well. Sand smooth when thoroughly dry and then finish.



Pulls, Handles, Catches

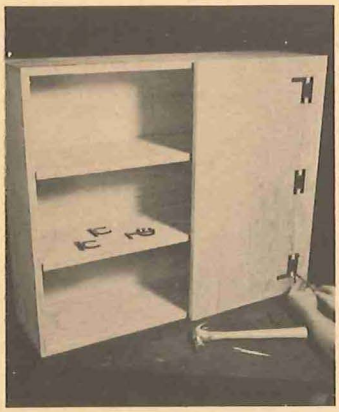
47. DRAWER PULLS and door handles of the types shown here are widely available. Use them in metal or wood to style your product. They come in a variety of traditional and "ranch" styles as well as in many modern designs.

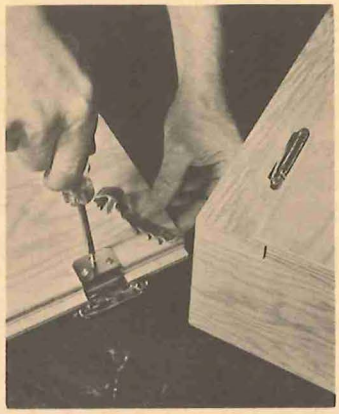
48. SLIDING and rolling doors are most easily equipped with finger cups that you simply force into round holes. For large doors, use the rectangular cups or large round ones that are fastened in with screws. Round pulls at top are suitable where clearance is adequate, or you can make simple rectangular grips from wood.

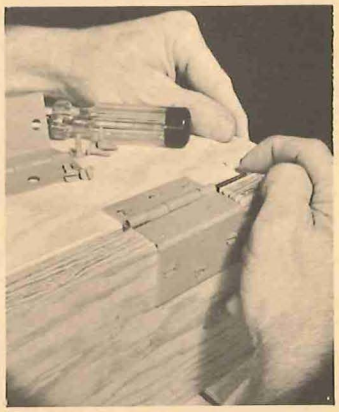
49. SIMPLEST DRAWER PULL of all is a notch cut into the top of the drawer front. It may be rectangular, V shaped, or half-round. You can omit the notch from every other drawer, opening it by means of the notch in the drawer below, as shown here. By sloping drawer fronts, the drawer may be pulled out by grasping the projecting bottom edge.

50. CATCHES come in many varieties besides the conventional friction type shown at extreme right in this picture. Touch type, being installed here, lets door open at touch. Magnetic catch has no moving parts to break. Roller catches and the new ones made of polyethelyne are smoother and more durable than plain steel friction catches.

Door Hardware







51. SURFACE HINGES are quickly mounted. They require no mortising, add an ornamental touch and come in many styles. A pair of H or H-L hinges will do for most doors; for larger doors or to add rigidty to smaller ones, use a pair of H-L plus one H (as shown here) or use three of the H type. Tee or strap hinges help prevent sag in large doors. On tall doors, one or two added hinges between those at top and bottom help to minimize warping.

52. OVERLAPPING (lipped) doors are neatly hung with semi-concealed hinges. They are excellent for plywood since screws go into flat grain. These have ½" inset, are made for doors of ¾" plywood rabbeted to leave ¼" lip. Such hinges are made in many styles and finishes, semi-concealed or full-surface.

53. CONCEALED PIN HINGES give a neat modern appearance to flush doors. They mount directly onto the cabinet side. Construction is simplified, because no face frame is necessary. Only the pivot is visible from the front when the door is closed. Use a pair for small doors, three (called "a pair and one-half") for larger doors.

54. SEMI-CONCEALED loose-pin hinges like these offer the same appearance when door is closed as ordinary butt hinges, since only the barrel shows. They're much better, though, for flush plywood doors because screws go into flat plywood grain. A variation called a chest hinge may be used in the same way.

55. TWO METAL BRACKETS fasten to the top of each door with a pair of screws. Nylon wheels with ball bearings roll in a double-lipped track that is fastened to the door frame with screws. (single-lipped track is also made, for single doors.) Installation is simple, with no mortising required.

57. ROLLING DOORS for closets and large storage units may have rollers mounted at either top or bottom. Top-mount hardware, shown in these three pictures, usually is smoother in operation, particularly when the door is tall and narrow.

56. DOOR BOTTOM is kept in line by a simple T guide for each door. Two strips of ¼" quarter-round molding, with ¼" space between, will form slot if power tools are not available for making the slot.

How to Finish Plywood

It's easy to get professional results on clean smoothly sanded plywood or overlaid plywood when you use top-quality materials and follow a few simple rules. To achieve best results, follow the paint manufacturer's directions carefully.

CARE AND PREPARATION

The importance of proper care and storage of plywood prior to finishing cannot be over-emphasized. Plywood which will be finished and become part of the decorative scheme should be handled as carefully as trim on cabinet material, sidings, or other quality finish products.

Plywood takes paint well, but the quality of the finish depends upon the care with which it is applied. Be sure to clean all surfaces and do not paint over dust or spots of oil or glue. Fill nail holes and wood blemishes in the face or edge of the panels with putty of wood paste. For finish sanding, use a fine grade of sandpaper and sand with the grain.

INTERIOR FINISHES

Flat Finishes

1. Oil Base. Use where washability, durability and flat appearance are of prime concern. Fingerprints, dirt, crayon and other stains can be scrubbed off repeatedly. Generally, these are alkyd resin base enamels, characterized by good hiding properties. They can be brushed, rolled or sprayed on. Some of them are self priming on wood.

2. Water Base. These paints are emulsions of resin (usually polyvinyl acetate or acrylic latex) and water, and have some degree of washability. They are often called latex paints and are easily applied with brush, roller or spray. Color retention is good and they dry quickly. When these paints are used, the plywood surfaces should be primed with an oil-base primer for bonding purposes, to prevent grain raise, and for initial hiding.

INTERIOR NATURAL FINISHES

Plywood's few repairs and grain irregularities can be pleasantly subdued with light stain finishes applied in either of two ways. Plywood for natural finishes should be carefully selected for pattern and appearance.

1. Color Toning. Color toning requires companion stains and non-penetrating sealers. These have the advantage of requiring only one step for application of stain and sealer. It is necessary to tint a small amount of sealer with stain until the desired tone is obtained on a sample. Then, enough stain and sealer to do the entire job is mixed in the same proportion and applied by brush or spray. After drying and light sanding, a coat of clear finish is added to give the desired luster and durability.

The sealer is a heavy bodied non-penetrating type containing non-hiding pigments, which preserve the natural wood appearance. Tones of light gray, brown or tan go well with wood colors and provide best grain masking.

2. Light Stain. Another method of applying a natural finish which mellows plywood's grain pattern requires more steps than color toning, but does not require special companion stains and sealers. The panel is first whitened with pigmented resin sealer or interior white undercoat cut "one to one" with thinner. Before it becomes tacky, the sealer is wiped off to permit show of grain. Then, clear resin sealer is applied, allowed to dry, and sandpapered lightly. The color is added with tinted undercoat, thin enamel, pigmented resin sealer or light stain, applied thinly, and wiped to the proper color depth. After drying and light sanding, a coat of satin varnish or brushing lacquer is applied to provide luster and durability.

SPECIAL EFFECTS

Stippled or Textured Finish
This finish may be used along with taping to completely hide joints in plywood paneling. Since the stipple texture paints are usually of latex type, the plywood must be primed with an oil-base primer. The stipple is then applied as recommended.

Multicolor Spatter Finish
Spatter finish is usually a lacquer, blending two or more colors of uniform fleck size. When applied by spray equipment, the colors remain separate and distinct, creating an unusual decorative effect. The finish can be applied lightly over a colored background, or fully over a primer, and works well with "Vee joints" in plywood panels.

Duo-Tone Finish
The many unusual plywood surface patterns available are tailormade for distinctive two-tone finishes. Texture 1-11, embossed, brushed and striated panels, all can be finished in this manner, using enamels or water soluble paints. Duo-tones are achieved by letting the first coat dry, then following with a second coat applied with a hard roller. Or, the second coat can be lightly applied, then rubbed off the high spots.

EXTERIOR FINISHES

Conventional oil base paints or the newer alkyd resin and latex paints may be used. Non-chalking paints may be used to provide bright colors and a wear-resistant surface. When water-based paints (latex) are used, an oil-base primer should be applied to improve bonding and minimize grain rise.

EXTERIOR STAIN

Clear finishes on plywood exposed outdoors have been found to be unsatisfactory. However, pigmented penetrating stains are much more durable. They penetrate and color the wood, tone the train pattern but leave little or no surface film. The popular opaque stains can also be used. These are more highly pigmented so they very nearly hide the grain pattern, produce uniform color and leave a thin "breather-type" coating on the surface. Opaque stains are recommended for Texture 1-11 and other textured surface plywood panels. Stains are extremely easy to apply.

MARINE USES

On plywood boats very satisfactory paint finishes are obtained by using highgrade marine primers, undercoats and finish coats. Seat edges and prime plywood well. For proper adhesion be sure all paint coats are completely compatible. Finishes which retain some flexibility give best results. Semi-gloss finishes usually perform better than high-gloss. Many of the new plastic-based paints and varnishes give promise of longer surface life with little or no maintenance. Reinforced plastics (fiber glass) are also used over plywood in boat construction. It is particularly important to follow the manufacturer's instructions closely with these techniques.

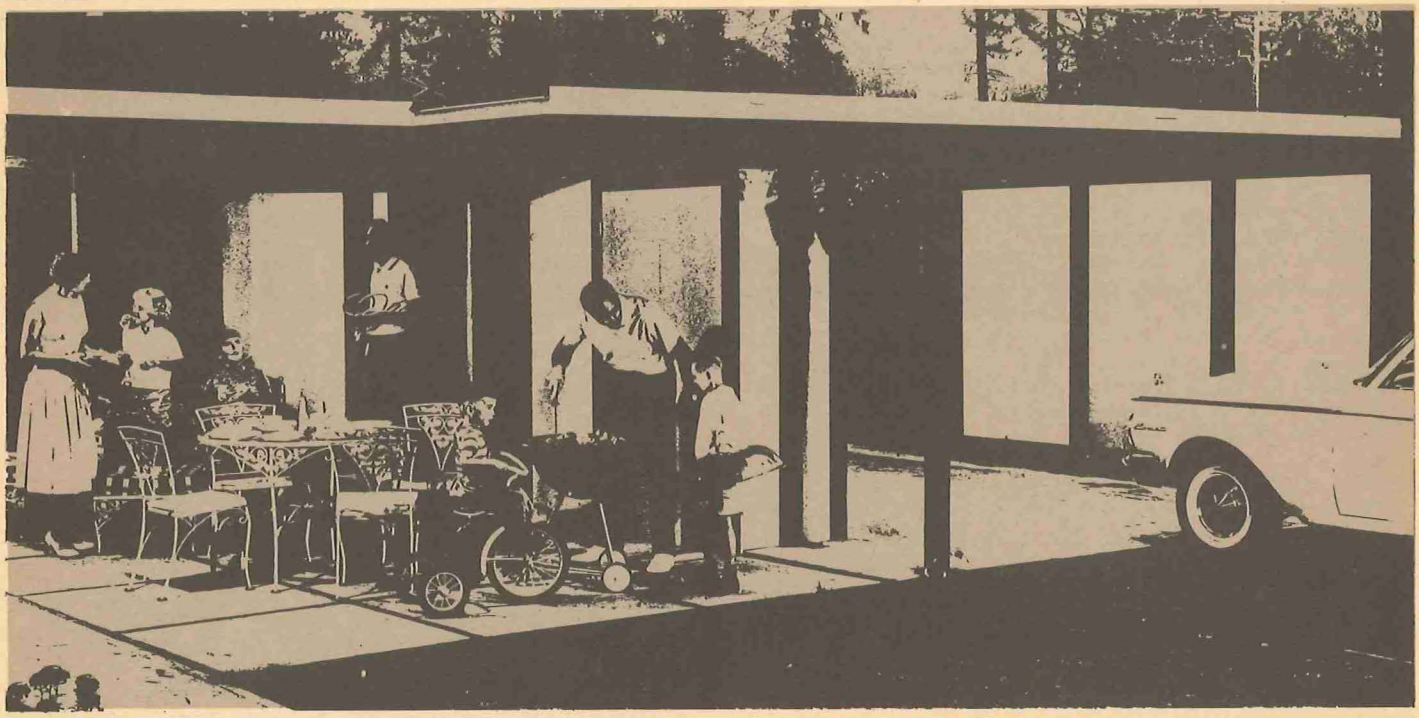
APPLICATION OF FINISH

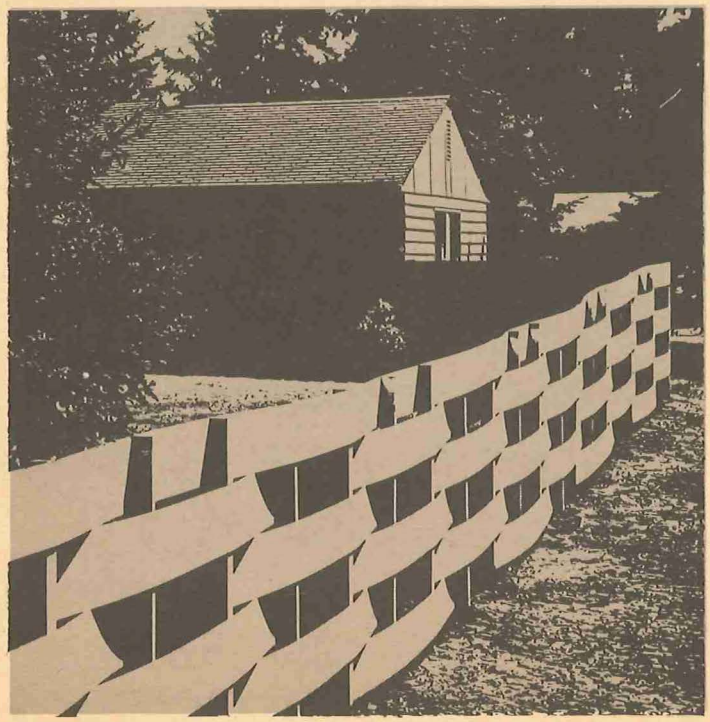
(Specify by brush, spray, or roller)

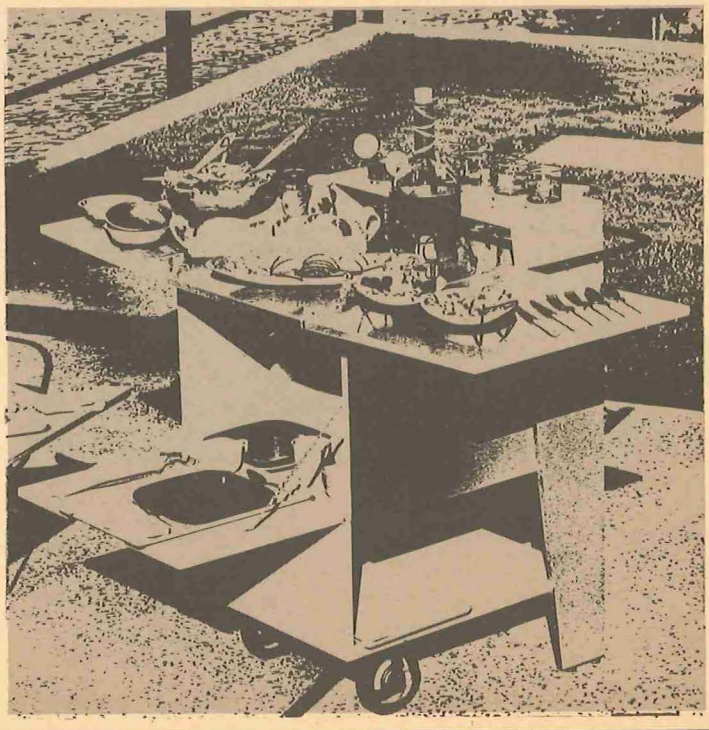
Exterior Plywood – Painted
First Coat: Exterior primer or aluminum paint formulated for wood, as recommended by manufacturer of finish coat. (May be tinted.)
Second Coat: Lead and oil; or multiple pigments; or alkyd resin; or acrylic or polyvinyl acetate latex; color as selected.

Exterior Plywood – Stained
First Coat: Exterior penetrating oil stain; or heavily pigmented opaque oil stain; color as selected. (No special primer needed.)
Second Coat: Same as First.

OUTDOOR LIVING



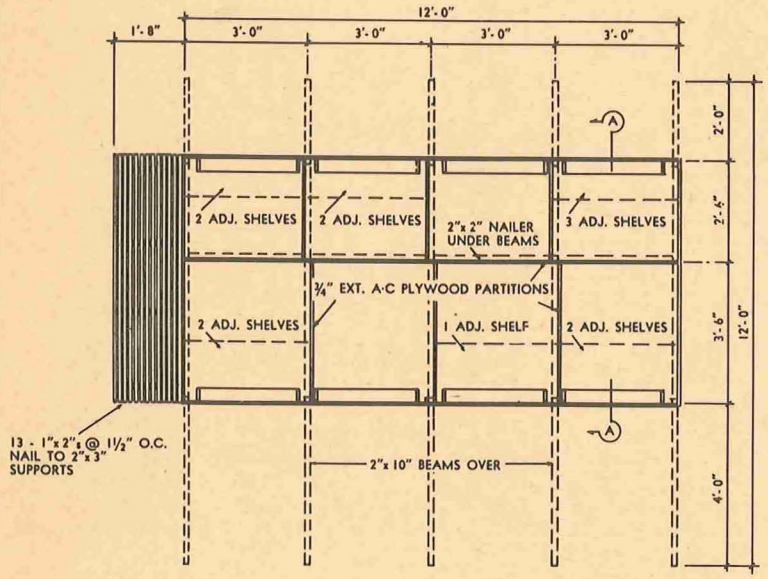




Storage Shelter

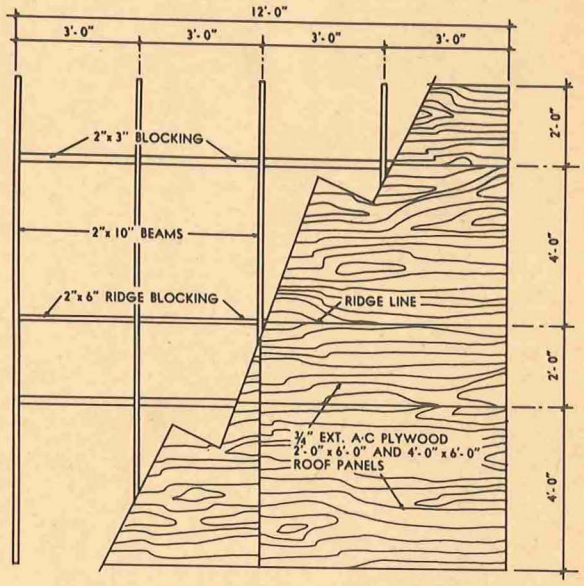
This storage unit was designed to conveniently store all your patio and garden equipment and many other items used for outdoor work and recreation. If you are presently storing such items in your basement or garage, you can build this unit and reclaim that valuable storage space. The use of completely waterproof Exterior-DFPA-plywood makes this a substantial and permanent home improvement which will last as long as your house. Construction is simple since it was architecturally designed expressly for week-end carpenters.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Before you buy any material or begin construction, study this plan sheet thoroughly, mentally checking the construction steps and noting the assembly details. All materials required to construct this storage unit are conveniently listed in the column below. Ask your neighborhood lumber dealer to give you an estimate of the cost of these materials. Be sure he supplies you with Exterior-type plywood in the correct grade, which is specified in the drawings and materials list. **1.** Lay out the 2" x 4" screeds for the concrete pad in the size which suits your needs. Dig out the area, where the concrete will be poured, to a depth of 3½" below finish grade. After setting the screeds, check for square by measuring the length of diagonals from opposite corners. When these are identical, the screeds for the pad will be in square. Be sure also that the screeds are set so that front and rear aprons of the pad will slope away from the structure. When you feel that the screeds are satisfactorily set, drive stakes around the outside and nail into position. Pour concrete and screed off excess with a length of 2" x 4". If anchorage to the concrete pad is required, set two metal straps next to where each 3" x 8" wood skid will be positioned. Pre-drill straps for lag screws. Now finish the concrete pad with a wood float for a non-slip surface. **2.** Cut 3" x 8" skids to a length of 5'-8¾" and set into position. Use wood shims to keep skids level and lag two metal straps to each skid if anchorage is required. Scab 2" x 3" bench supports to each 2" x 4" joist and then toe-nail these floor joists into position. Cut and fit 2" x 4" blocking at the ends and 48" on center. **3.** Cut each 4'-0" wide floor panel and center partition to length and fasten wall and floor section at right angles by nailing through bottom of each floor panel. Brace temporarily and nail panels to floor joists. Use 8d cement coated or ring nails at 6" o.c. at panel edges and 10" o.c. at intermediate bearings. **4.** Now notch floor panels as shown and install 2" x 2" posts after cutting to length. Fasten a 2" x 2" continuous tie member across top of posts at front and rear. Keep posts vertical with a carpenter's level as you nail them into position. Install blocking

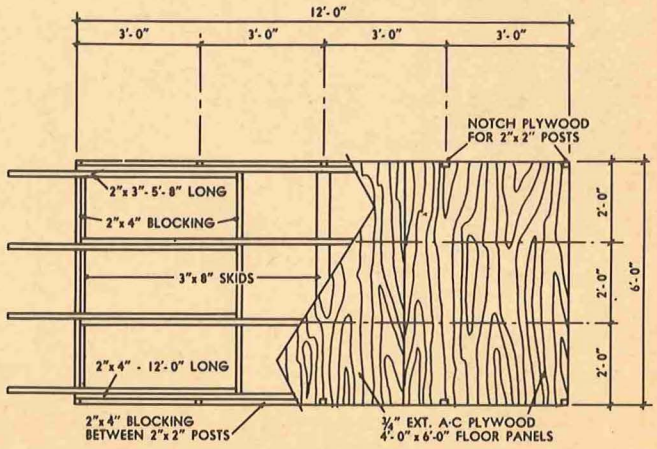


FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: ¼" 1'-0"



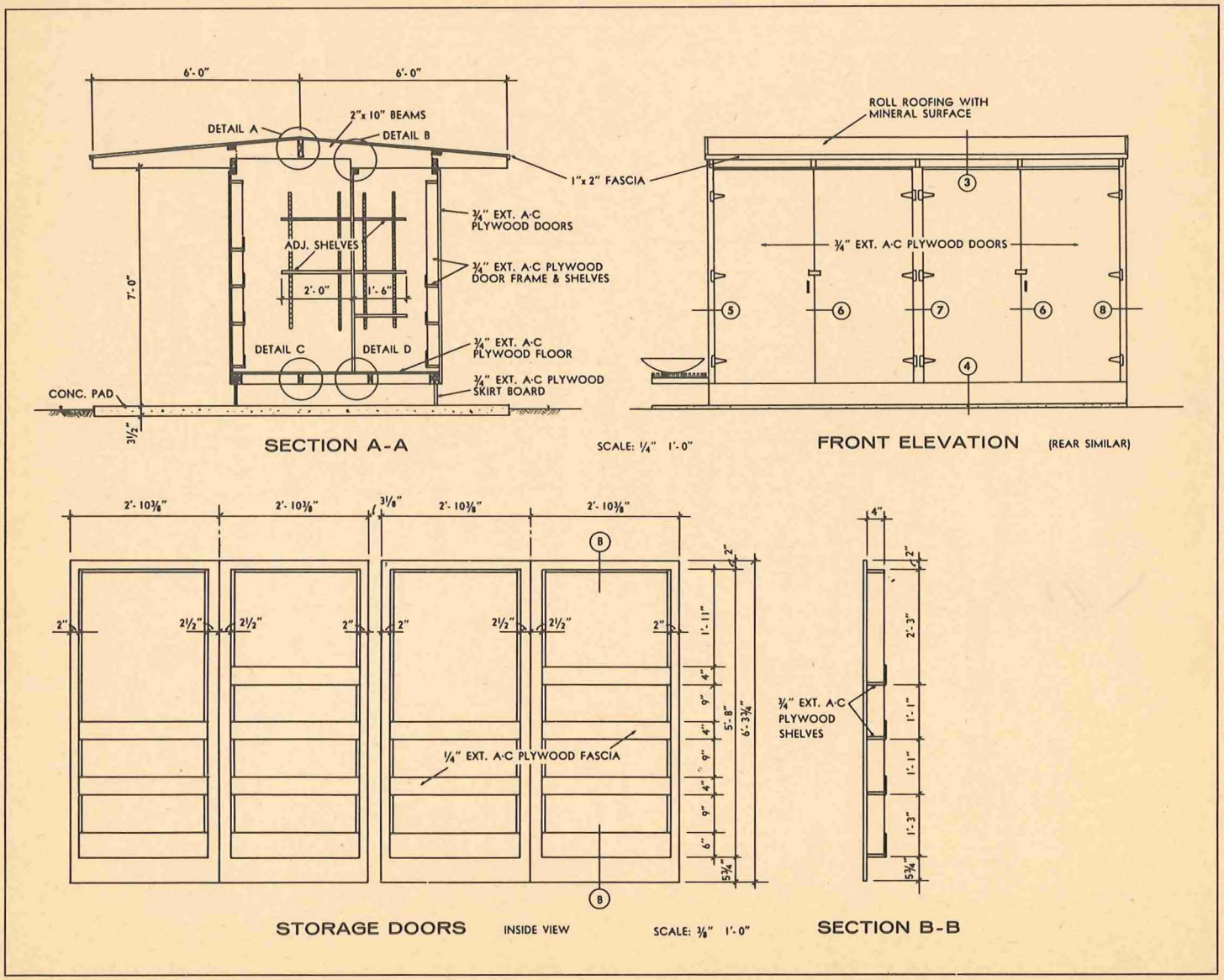
ROOF FRAMING & SHEATHING

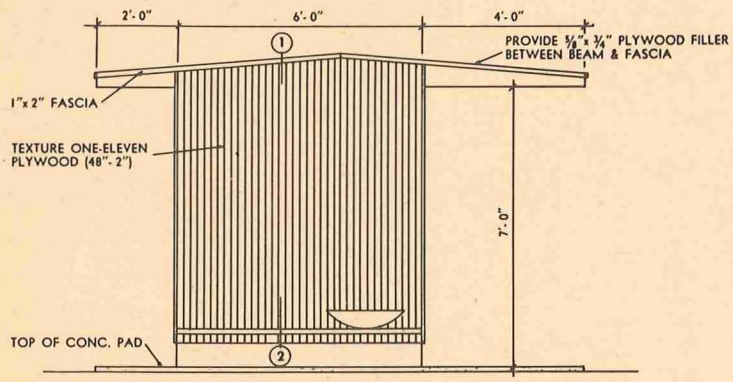


FLOOR FRAMING & SHEATHING PLAN

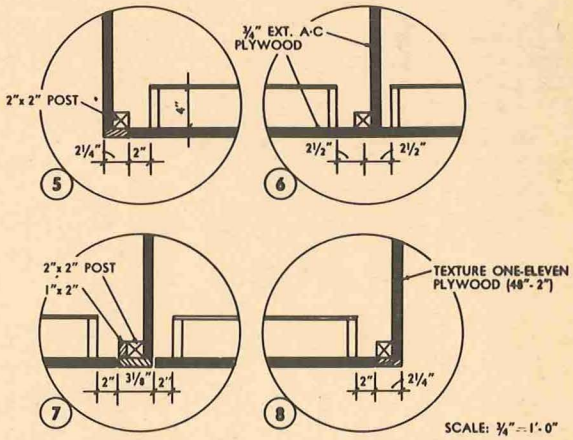
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

against outside floor joists between each post. **5.** Slope the top of each 2" x 10" wood beam from the center to a depth of 3½" at the ends. This can be easily accomplished with a skill saw. Fasten the beams directly over the posts by toe-nailing or using metal joist anchors. Cut and fit 2" x 4" blocking between beams over the 2" x 2" continuous tie member. Now fasten 2" x 3" blocking as shown in detail 3 to provide support for the plywood joint over. Install plastic insect screen at openings between beams. Provide a continuous 2" x 2" nailer for fastening the top of the center partition. **6.** Now apply Texture One-Eleven plywood siding to each end fastening it to the beam on top and the floor blocking at the bottom. Carefully notch the plywood around the four 2" x 3" bench supports at the left end. Trim the top edge of the Texture One-Eleven ¾" above the sloped top of 2" x 10" end beams with a skill or hand saw. **7.** Cut the front and rear partitions to size and install by nailing the tops to the beams, the front edges to the posts and fasten the rear edges with nails through the center partition. **8.** Cut 2" x 6" ridge blocking to length and toe-nail between beams. Slope top edge in two directions with a block plane to conform with slope of beams. Cut all the plywood roof panels to a 6'-0" length and cut two of these into four 2'-0" wide panels. Fasten with 8d nails on beams and ridge blocking and 6d common nails over other blocking. Space nailing at 6" o.c. at panel edges and 12" o.c. at intermediate bearings. **9.** Apply mineral surfaced roll roofing using a cement recommended by the manufacturer to provide a water-tight bond between laps of roll roofing. Install 1" x 2" fascia at roof edges being sure to install a ⅝" x ¾" plywood filler between end beams and fascia. **10.** Cut doors to size, each from a 4'-0" x 8'-0" sheet of ¾" Exterior plywood. Use the waste to make door shelves and frames. Apply ¼" plywood fascias to shelves as shown. Install end and center jambs using fir or pine stock. Include 1" x 2" filler on center jamb. Hang doors using a 1½ pair of T-hinges for each door. Now fasten 1" x 2" on edge 1½" o.c. across 2" x 3" supports for bench. **11.** Plywood waste from rear partitions can be used for the front and rear skirt board. For 18" and 24" width shelves, use the waste from roof, floor panels and center partition. Install metal standards for adjustable shelves as shown on the drawings. **12.** Your storage unit deserves a first class paint job. Use top quality paint. Three-coat paint finishes are the best protection for wood out-of-doors. Prime surfaces with an undercoater and follow with two coats of exterior house paint. Use a heavy bodied stain or shake paint on the Texture One-Eleven ends and sash and trim enamel for colorful accents. Install corrosive-resistant door pulls and safety hasps to complete your unit.

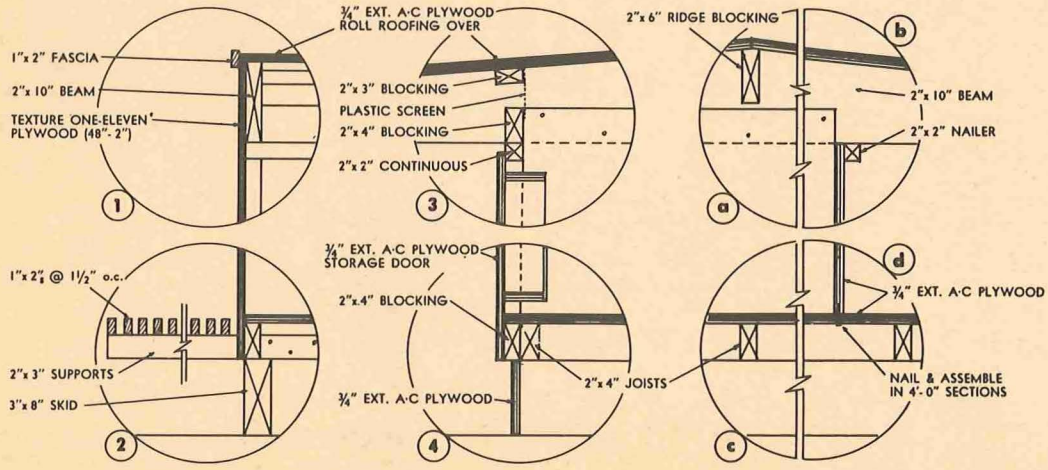




END ELEVATION



STORAGE DOOR . JAMB DETAILS



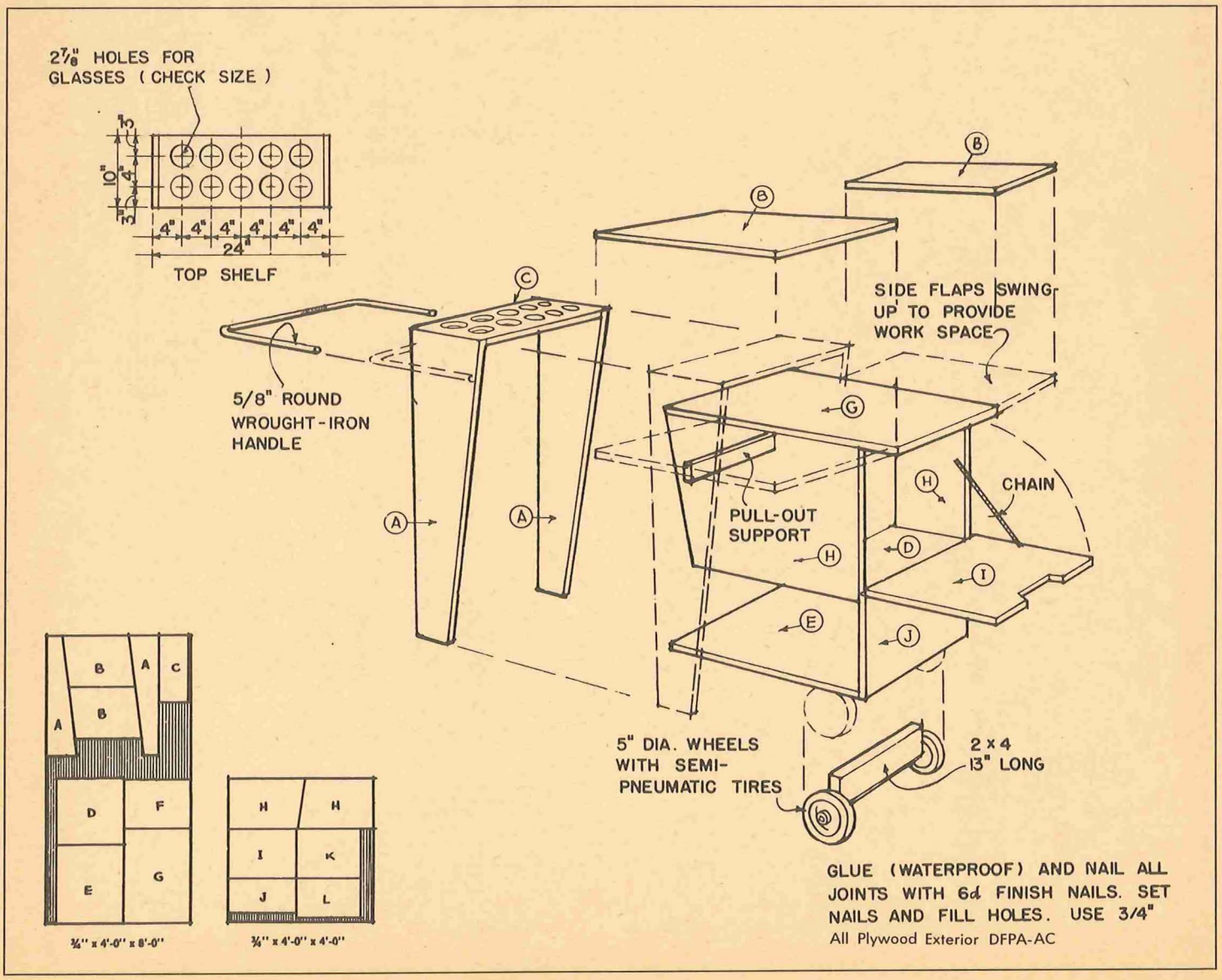
FRAMING & STORAGE DOOR DETAILS

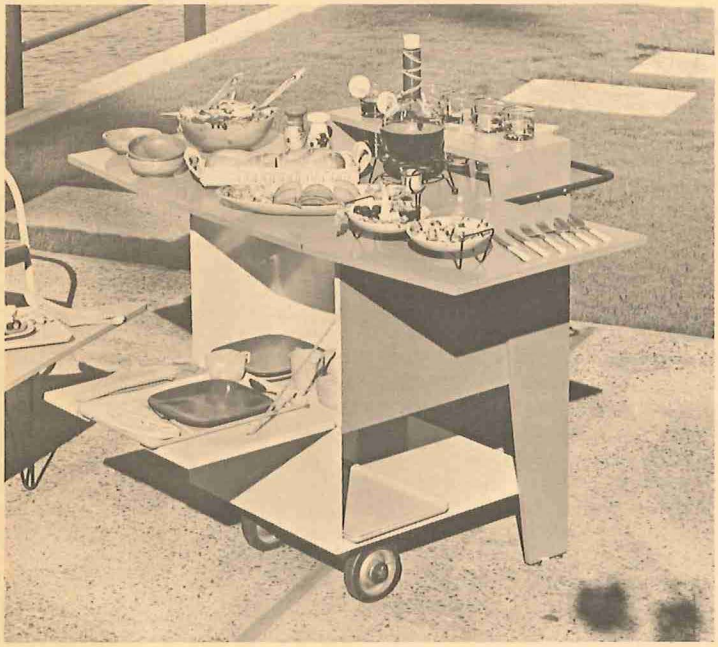
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

Outdoor Serving Wagon

Is there anything more pleasant on a warm summer evening than having a leisurely family supper outdoors on the terrace or patio? That's the thought behind this clever wagon-table, which is designed to take the work out of outdoor serving. You simply load on everything from soup to dessert, wheel it out -- and enjoy yourself, forgetting those countless trips back and forth from the kitchen.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:-
Give this working drawing a little study to see how the parts of the wagon go together. Assembly is easy when you take it a step at a time. **1.** Using a large steel square, lay out the parts on panels of ¾-inch-thick Exterior-type Fir Plywood as shown in the cutting diagrams. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when measuring dimensions. Saw out the pieces and true cut edges of the plywood with a sandpaper block. **2.** Begin assembly with the upper compartment (pieces D, G, H, K and L). Before fastening the top (G), slot the top edge of each side panel for a pull-out support. Locate the slot in one side flush with the front face of the partition (K), and the slot in the other side flush with the back face of the partition. **3.** Next glue and nail the two legs to the sides of this compartment. Fit the shelf for beverage glasses across the legs as shown. The lower shelf (E) fastens between the legs, and is supported in front by a front panel (J). Rabbet one edge of this front panel for the shelf as shown in the circled detail. **4.** Use heavy screws to fasten the wheel-and-axle assembly to the bottom of the lower shelf. Then fit the doors (I and F) closing the front and back of the compartment. **5.** Install slide-out supports before hanging the drop-leaf sideboards. The supports are slotted to ride on screws driven into the partition. Use lengths of piano hinge to hang the sideboards. Bend a handle for the wagon from ⅝" round wrought iron. **6.** It's easiest to remove the hardware before painting. Rub all joints flush with a coarse sanding block and fill nail holes and plywood edge grain with wood-paste filler. Then smooth up the wagon with fine sandpaper, rounding all sharp edges and corners slightly. Prime the wood with house paint undercoat and finish with at least two coats of bright-colored exterior sash-and-trim enamel. Replacing the hardware completes the job.

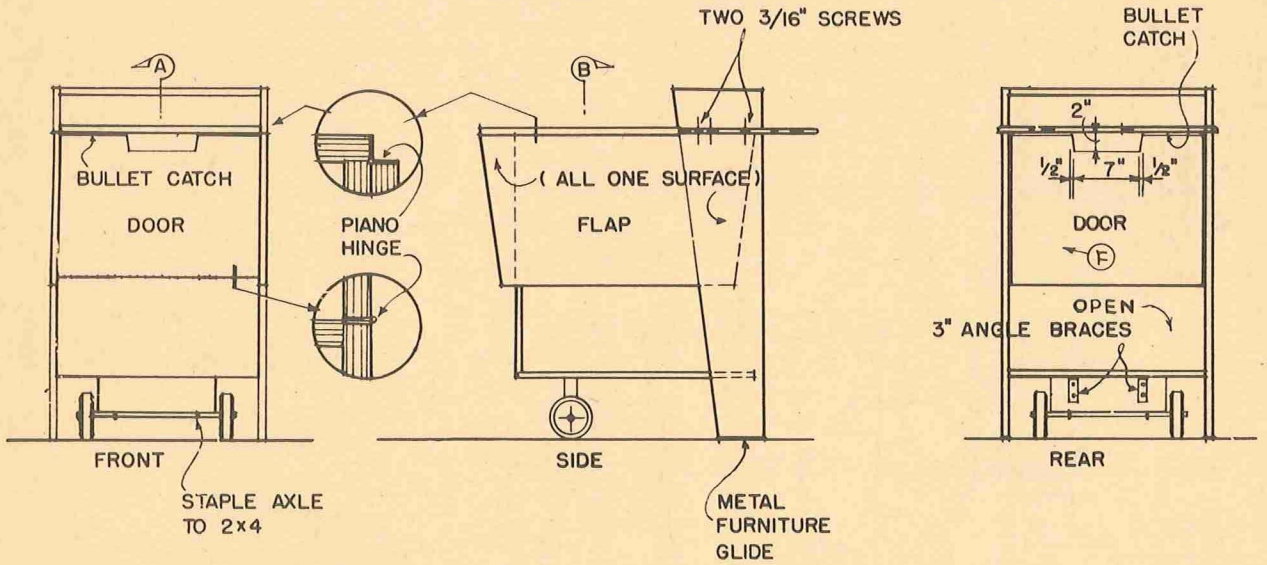


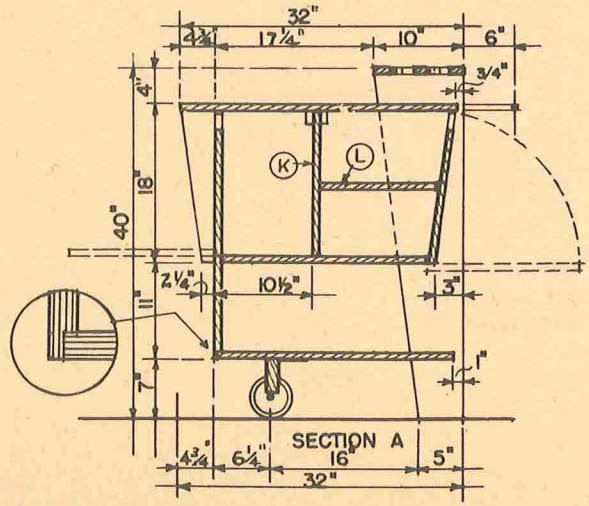


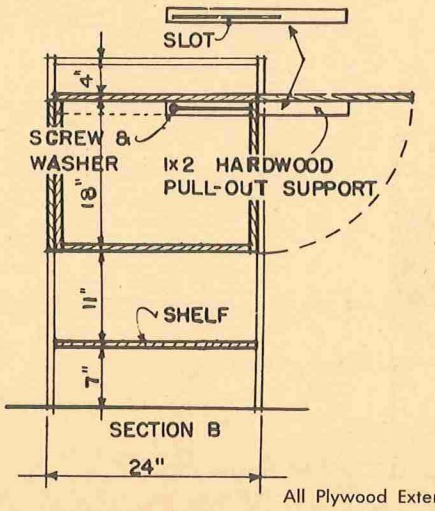
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	10" x 40"	Leg
B	2	17¼" x 22"	Flap
C	1	10" x 22½"	Top shelf
D	1	22½" x 22¾"	Bottom of compartment
E	1	22½" x 26"	Lower shelf
E	1	16½" x 22½"	Door at rear
G	1	22½" x 31¼"	Top of unit
H	2	17¼" x 25"	Side of compartment
I	1	16½" x 22½"	Door at front
J	1	11¾" x 22½"	Front face
K	1	16½" x 21"	Divider in compartment
L	1 Ea.	2" x 4" x 13"	Axle block
	2 Ea.	1" x 2" x 20"	Pull-out support
	1 Ea.	to fit wheels	Steel axle
	2 Ea.	6" diameter	Rubber tire wheels
	1 Ea.	⅝" round	Wrought iron handle
	2 Pcs.	22" long	Piano hinges
	2 Pr.	For ¾" plywood	Cabinet hinges
	2 Ea.		Bullet catches

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d finish nails (galvanized) • Staples, screws and washers as required • Chain support for door • Metal furniture glides • Waterproof glue • Finishing materials.





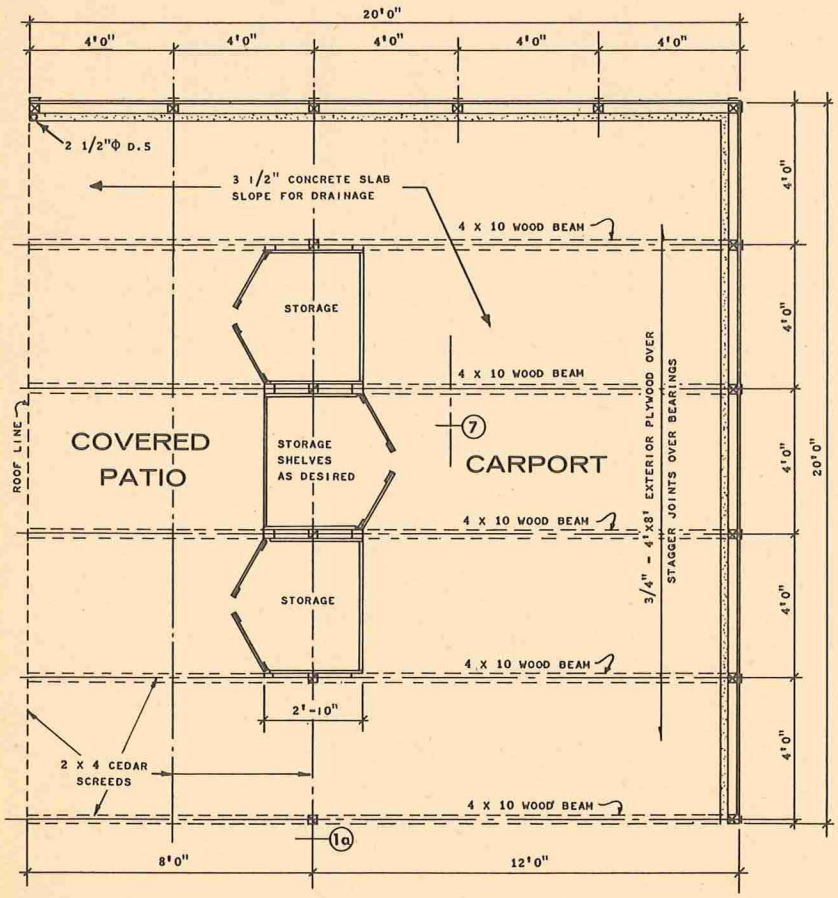


All Plywood Exterior — DFPA-AC

Carport & Patio Shelter

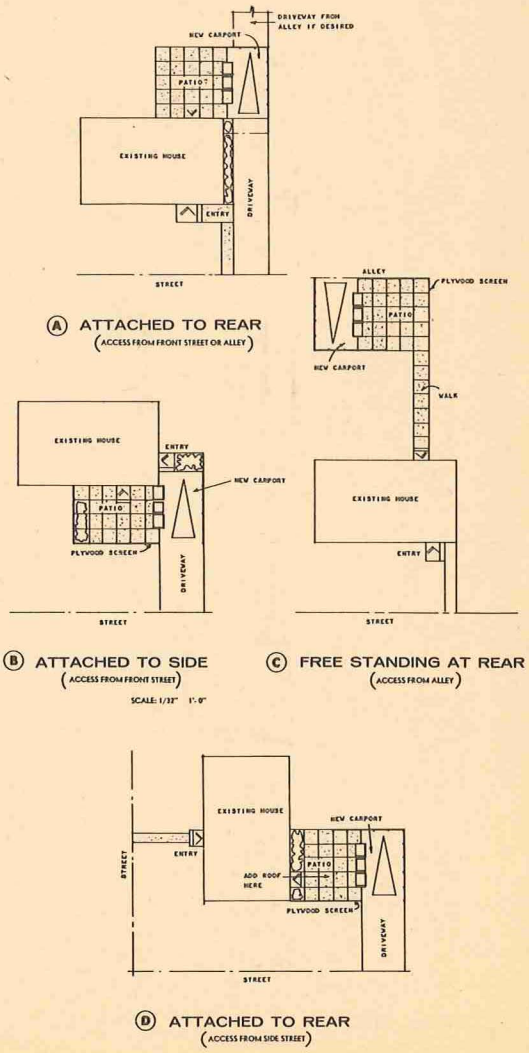
This practical design for a carport and partially covered patio can be adapted in a number of ways as an attractive addition to your home. In many instances the garage has been converted into a playroom, leaving no other alternative but to park your car in the street. An addition like this will keep your car out of the weather and provide shelter and storage for your patio and garden equipment. The use of completely waterproof Exterior-type plywood will make this structure a permanent home improvement which will last as long as your house.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
When you undertake the work one step at a time, construction of this carport-patio shelter is easy for anyone handy with simple carpentry tools. But before starting, study the plan sheet thoroughly and check through each construction step so that all assembly details are clearly in mind. Have your local lumber dealer give you a cost estimate on the plywood, lumber and miscellaneous items you will need. A materials list is included with this plan for your convenience. In ordering plywood from your lumber dealer be sure he supplies panels of the grade and quality specified in materials list to insure the best appearance of panel surfaces after painting has been completed. **1.** When the materials you will need are on hand, begin by laying out the location of post and wall footings. First stake out the corners and intersections of post footings with rear wall and edge of slab in front. Check for square by measuring diagonally across from corner to corner. When dimensions are the same on each diagonal, the building is in square. Now dig a 2-foot wide trench to a depth below local frost line for the foundation wall along the rear and right side. Dig 2-foot square holes at each post footing location. Now set batter boards approximately 2 feet out from corners and the intersection of the post line with rear wall and front edge of slab. Stretch strings to locate outside face of foundation wall and post line. Check for square again by taping the diagonals to corners where strings intersect. **2.** Stake 2x6's on edge for footings along the rear and right side. Build wall forms for foundation to the required height with 2x4's and plywood or shiplap. Set outside form panels on top edge of 2x6 footing forms and nail into position with inside face lined up with batter board strings. Set inside form panels so that forms are 6″ apart. Install one row of form ties about half way up from top of footing and nail wood bracing on 2x4's across the top where required. Install wood spreaders between forms as needed. Build bottomless boxes for post footings from 2x6 scrap lumber. Assemble 6″ x 6″ plinth forms from scrap shiplap and nail to 2x4's fastened across post footing forms. Pour concrete into forms and then insert



PLAN

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"



Ⓐ ATTACHED TO REAR
(ACCESS FROM FRONT STREET OR ALLEY)

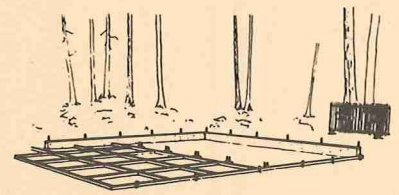
Ⓑ ATTACHED TO SIDE
(ACCESS FROM FRONT STREET)

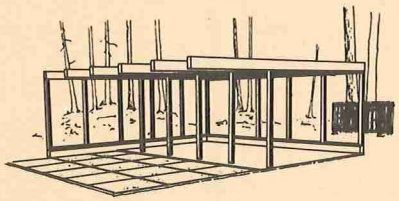
Ⓒ FREE STANDING AT REAR
(ACCESS FROM ALLEY)

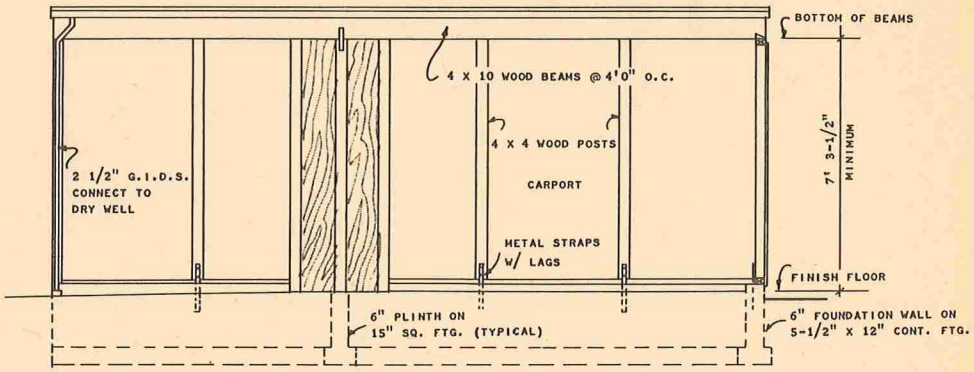
SCALE: 1/32" 1'-0"

Ⓓ ATTACHED TO REAR
(ACCESS FROM SIDE STREET)

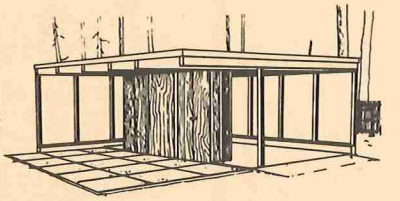
shop-primed ⅛" x 2" x 16" metal straps into the concrete foundation at each post location. Insert double straps into plinths at each post footing. Treat 2x4 plates with toxic water repellent. Using a carpenter's level, set plates on top of freshly poured wall with 20d nails driven into bottom side to act as plate anchors. **3.** Remove formwork after concrete has sufficiently hardened. Cut 4" x 4" posts to length, fasten with ½" lags to metal straps holding them upright with temporary diagonal braces to the 2x4 plate on foundation walls. Also, position and fasten posts to straps from footing plinths. Now nail a 2x4 continuous plate across the posts on the right carport wall. Cut 4" x 10" beams to length and fasten to top plate with metal joist anchors on both sides of each beam. Use galvanized metal tie straps and nails in other locations where beams are connected directly to posts. Keep beams aligned with temporary bracing across the tops. It would be well at this stage of construction to apply two coats of stain to all the beams, posts and plates. **4.** Prime both sides and edges of the exterior plywood wall panels before installation. When primer is dry, fasten to posts, plates and beams with 8d non-corrosive box or casing nails, 6" on center along all edges. **5.** After applying a coat of primer to the "A" face and edges of the ¾" exterior plywood roof panels, fasten them to the tops of the beams with end edges staggered. Use aluminum "ply-clips" at 16" centers and fasten panels with 8d common nails 6" on center along edges at bearings. Install 2" x 2" blocking between beams at outside edges to provide nailing for the 1" x 3" V.G. Fir fascia which should be back primed before installation. Set galvanized shop-primed nipple and base plate for 2½" diameter downspout. Application of the built-up roof is the next step. Call in a professional roof applicator for this job. He can recommend the best and most economical roof to meet the requirements in your locality. Have the roofer or a sheet metal shop make up and install the shop-primed galvanized gravel stop to insure a neat installation. **6.** Prepare for the pouring and finishing of the patio and carport slab by setting 2x4 cedar screeds in a 4' x 4' pattern as shown. Set the screeds to effect a slope of approximately ⅛": 1"-0" from the rear to front of the carport and the same from the front of the storage cabinets to the edge of the patio slab. Note that the edge of the slab at the storage cabinet fronts is deepened and reinforcing steel is installed at 24" centers to keep the slab from cracking at this point. Use a broom finish for the carport and patio slab. If a pebbled texture is desired for the patio, brush the concrete with a stiff broom approximately 4 hours after pouring and hose off the top surface of cement particles using generous amounts of clean water. **7.** Construction of the storage cabinets is one of the last

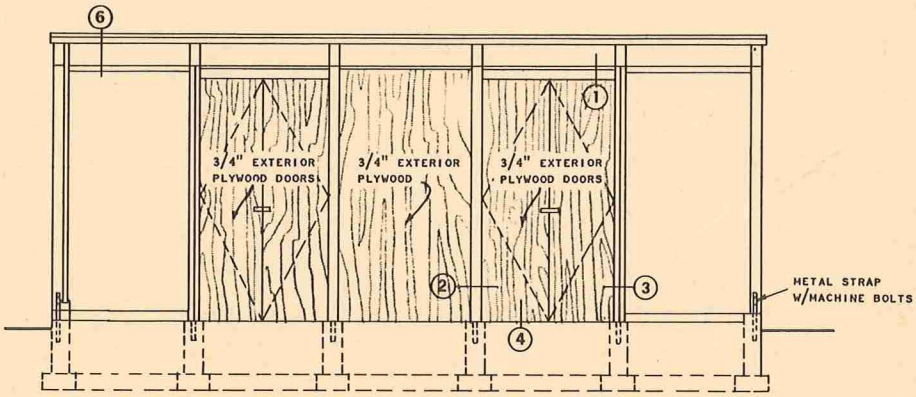




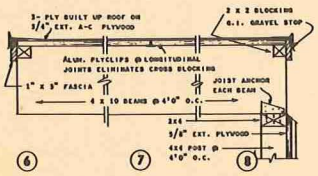


FRONT ELEVATION





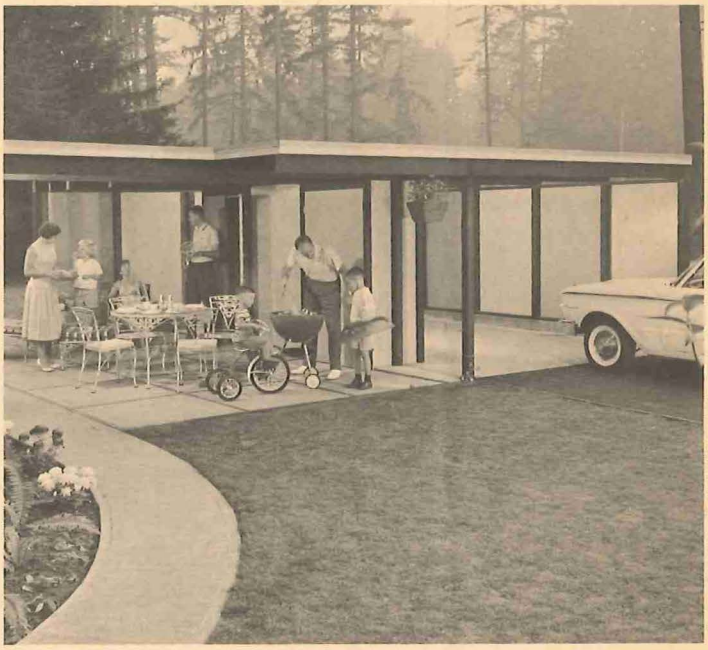
LEFT ELEVATION



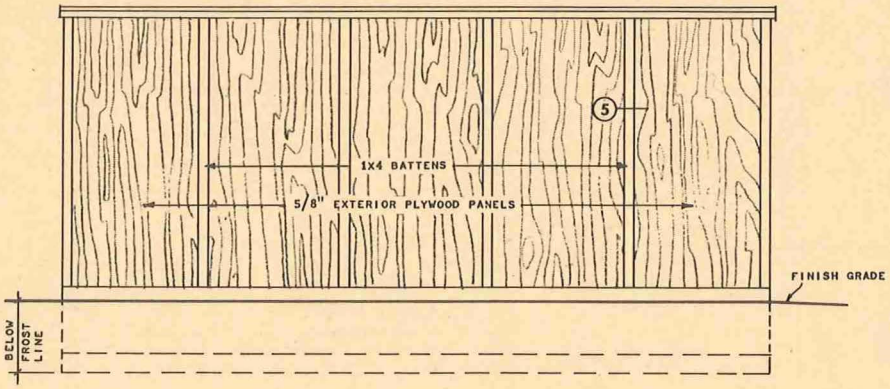
ROOF DETAILS

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

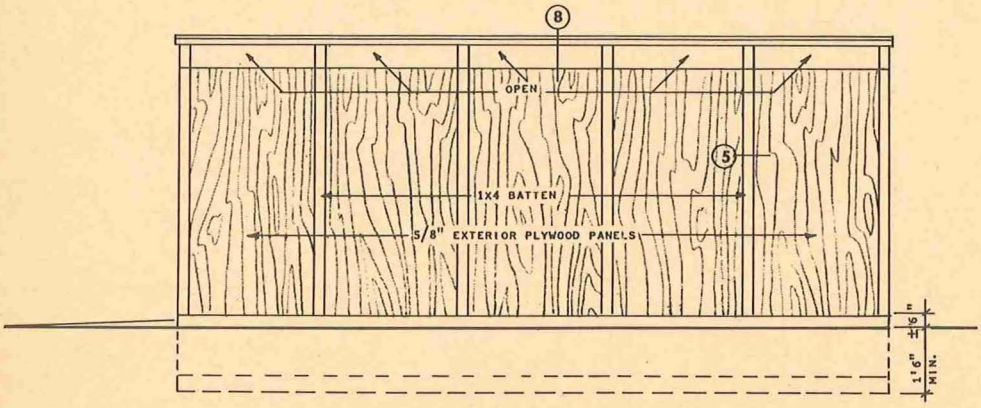
steps. Use ½" exterior plywood for the walls, partitions and roof with 2x4's at outside corners for additional strength. Double 2x4's over door openings act as headers between double 2x4 spacers at post locations. Doors are made of ¾" exterior plywood with 1" x 3" fir stiffeners along all edges – nailed and glued. Edges of ½" plywood partitions act as stops along jambs. Nail a 1" x 2" to header at top to form a stop. Hang doors with a pair of zinc-coated fast pin butts and install suitable catches and hasps. Install shelving to suit. **8.** Use a good quality exterior house paint and stain on your new structure. Over the prime undercoat apply 2 coats of exterior house paint on all plywood surfaces, fascia board and metal gravel stop. A colorful motif may be achieved by painting the wall panels and storage cabinet doors in alternate harmonizing colors. After paint has thoroughly dried, apply 1x4 wood battens (prestained with 2 coats) over plywood joints at each post location on rear and right side walls. Fasten with 8d galvanized nails and set slightly below the surface.



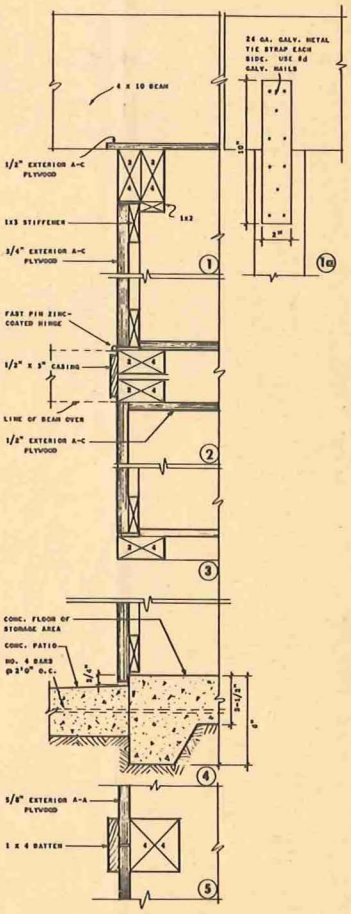
SEE PAGE 96 FOR PARTS SCHEDULE



REAR ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



DOOR & SCREEN DETAILS

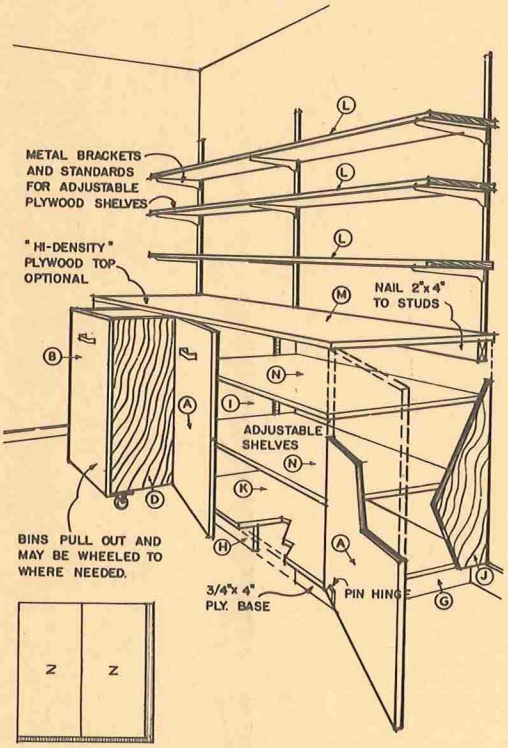
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC and AA

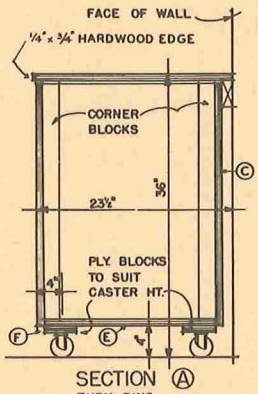
Garden Potting Bench

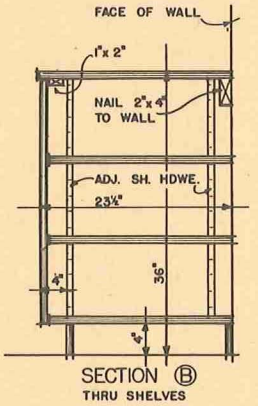
A real worksaver for home gardeners, this homesized version of the professional nurseryman's potting bench has just the right features. Under the broad, table-height work surface there's bin and cabinet storage, and above, lots of shelf space. Build this easy-to-assemble unit in your garage, greenhouse, back porch – wherever handiest – to save yourself steps and backaches.

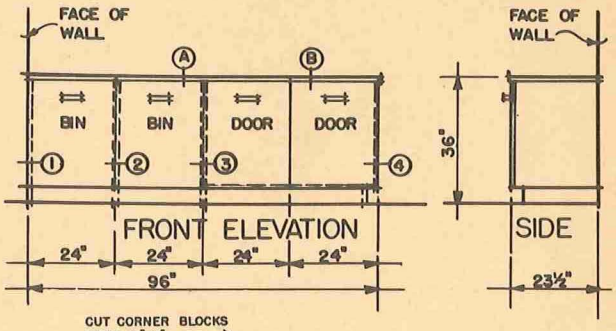
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

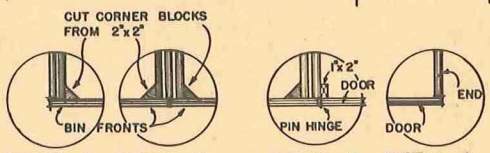
Building this plywood potting bench is an easy job if the plan is first studied and then the work taken a step at a time. **1.** With a large steel square, lay out the parts for the bench on ¾-inch plywood panels just as shown in the cutting diagrams. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when laying out the parts. Cut out these parts on a table saw. **2.** Assemble the unit back-side-down on the floor. Nail and glue the 2 x 4 flush with the back edge of the bench top. Then assemble the 4-inch wide strips on the cabinet bottom panel to make the base. Set the top and base up on edge to fasten end and center standards. **3.** Lift the bench into position against the wall and check to see that the base rests squarely on the floor. Then drive nails or lag screws through the 2 x 4 into the wall studs to secure the bench permanently. **4.** After fastening a 1 x 2-inch doorstop to the underside of the bench top, hang the doors. Then build identical storage bins, which are simply open-topped boxes. Reinforce the corners of the bins with triangular corner blocks cut from 2 x 2's or ¾-inch quarter-round. Block the bottoms of the bins as required for casters. Hang doors using pin hinges. **5.** Edge the front of the plywood bench top with a narrow hardwood facing. Then smooth off all joints, edges and corners with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. After filling nailholes and exposed plywood edge grain with paste wood filler, smooth the entire assembly with 3/0 sandpaper. **6.** Give the unit and shelves one coat of house paint undercoat. Sand lightly, then brush on at least two coats of house paint or exterior trim enamel. **7.** Arrange brackets for the overhead shelves to suit yourself. Apply standard metal pulls to bins and doors. Install friction door catches.

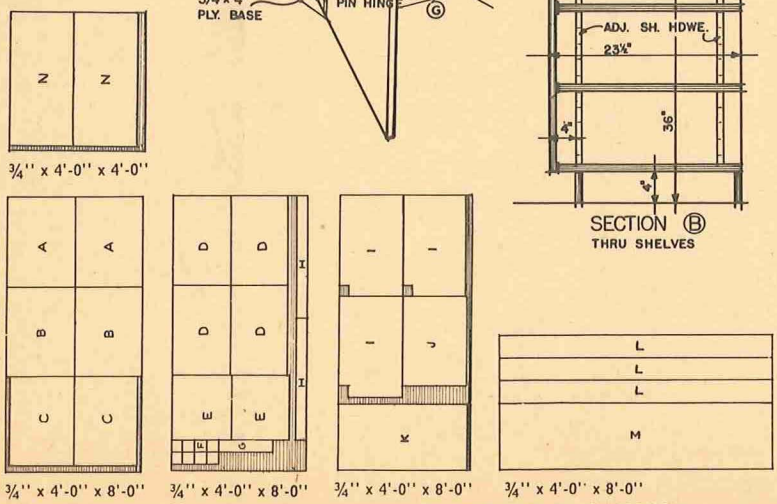












PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	23-15/16" x 31¼"	Door
B	2	23-15/16" x 31¼"	Bin Front
C	2	22⅝" x 31⅛"	Bin Back
D	4	20⅜" x 31⅛"	Bin Sides
E	2	21⅛" x 22⅝"	Bin Bottom
F	8	4" x 4"	Caster Blocks
G	1	4" x 19½"	Base
H	2	4" x 42½"	Base
I	3	22¾" x 35¼"	Center and End Standards
J	1	22¾" x 31¼"	End Standard
K	1	22¾" x 46½"	Bottom
L	3	8" x 96"	Upper Shelf*
M	1	23½" x 96"	Counter Top*
N	2	22¾" x 46½"	Inside Shelf
	8 Ea.	2" Diam. Wheel	Plate Casters
	3 Sets	— —	Metal Brackets and Standards
	4 Ea.	28" Long	Metal Shelf Standards
	4 Ea.	— —	Metal Pulls
	4 Ea.	— —	Pin Hinges
	2 Ea.	— —	Friction Catches
	8 Lin. Ft.	2" x 4"	Ledger
	7 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Stop
	10 Lin. Ft.	2" x 2"	Corner Blocks
	8 Lin. Ft.	¼" x ¾"	Hardwood Edging

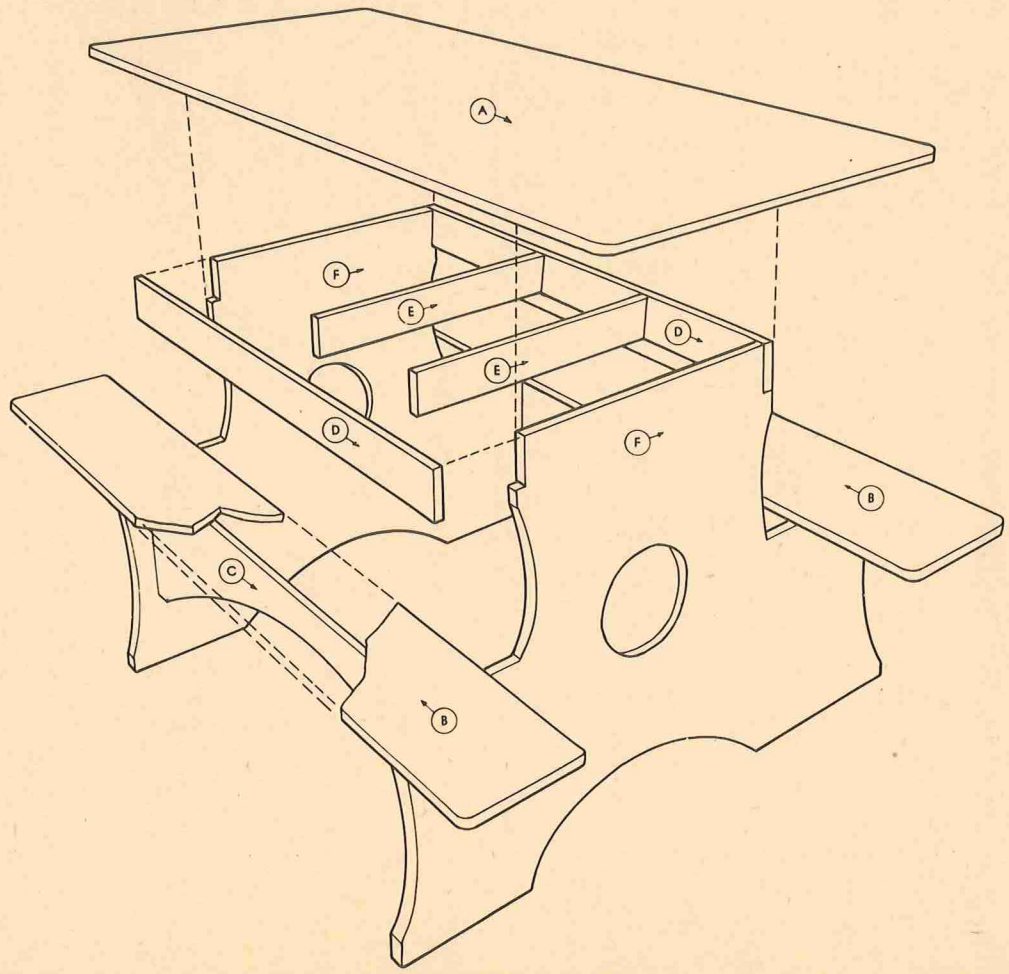
MISCELLANEOUS—8d Common and 6d Finish Nails (Galvanized) • Waterproof Glue • Finishing Materials.

All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

Plywood Patio Table

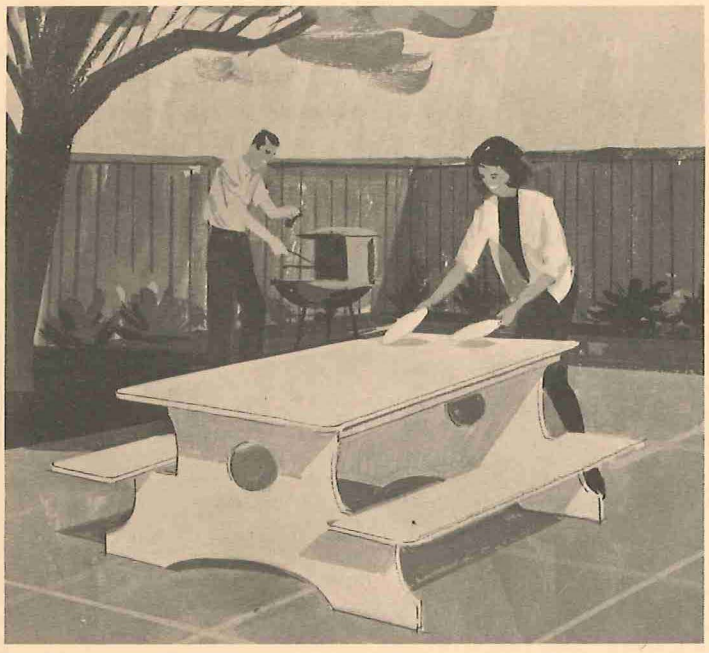
This patio table can be completely built from two panels of Exterior-type plywood. Construction involves no framing lumber or any complicated joinery. Only the use of plywood can give this outdoor furniture such ruggedness and economy while retaining simplicity in design. Build this handsome unit for use on your patio so that the whole family may enjoy the pleasures of outdoor dining for years to come.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Construction of this patio table is so simple that no difficulty will be encountered by even the most amateur carpenter. Use the following easy step-by-step instructions for layout, cutting and assembly. **1.** Lay out component parts on plywood as shown in the cutting diagrams. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs between parts. Use a large carpenter square for accuracy. Layout for each curved cut with radius shown may be accomplished with a beam compass or use a length of string tied to a pencil and strike of an arc or a circle using the required radius for each. **2.** Make all straight line cuts with a cross-cut hand saw or table saw. Use a key-hole saw or sabre saw to make all the curved cuts. You will have to drill a hole next to the inside outline of each 8″ diameter hole on table ends to get the blade of the sabre or key-hole saw started. After all pieces have been carefully cut out, true any irregularities along cut edges with a coarse sanding block. Also, round off corners of table top and benches. **3.** Start assembly by positioning top frames "D" into notches of table ends and fasten with 6d galvanized casing nails and glue. Being sure that the unit is in square, position and nail seat supports using waterproof glue. Now insert frames "E" and fasten into position as shown. **4.** Apply waterproof glue to the top edges of frames and table ends and position top with a 12″ overhang at each end. Now fasten with 6d galvanized casing nails. Set nail heads. **5.** Similarly, apply seats and fasten to seat supports and table ends as shown. **6.** Fill nail holes and plywood edges with wood filler. Sand unit smooth and finish with a three-coat paint job. You may use a good quality undercoater and two coats of house paint for a suitable finish. For a more durable finish, apply a coat of primer followed with two coats of exterior trim enamel in your favorite color. If you wish a two-tone effect, paint the seats and top one color and the table ends and frames a contrasting color.



All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

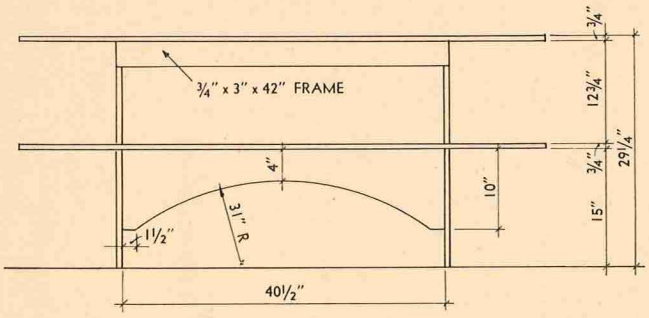


MATERIALS LIST

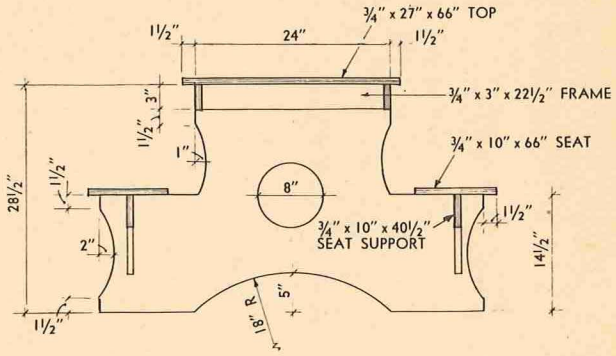
PLYWOOD:
★1 panel ¾" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" EXTERIOR — DFPA-A-C
1 panel ¾" x 4'0" x 8'-0" EXTERIOR — DFPA-A-C

CODE	NO. REQ'D	PART SIZE	USE
A	1	27" x 66"	Top
B	2	10" x 66"	Seats
C	2	10" x 40½"	Seat Supports
D	2	3" x 42"	Table Frame
E	2	3" x 22½"	Table Frame
F	2	28½" x 48"	Table Ends

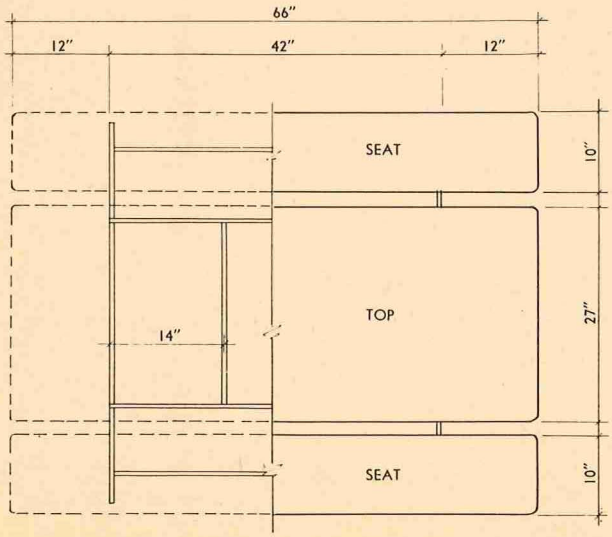
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d Galvanized Casing Nails ● Waterproof Glue ● Finishing Materials.
★Use 4'-0" x 6'-0" panel to conserve waste. If not available, use standard 4'-0" x 8'-0" panel.



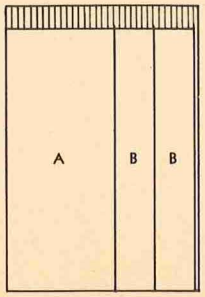
SIDE VIEW



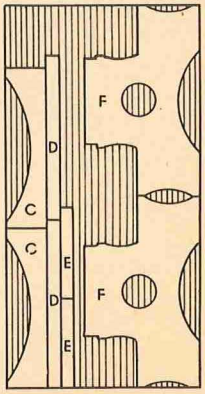
CROSS SECTION AT CENTER



TOP VIEW
(SHOWING TOP, SEATS AND FRAMING)



¾" x 4'-0" x 6'-0"



¾" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"

Shadow-Box Screen

Ideal for the garden enthusiast. Here, panels with 2" x 4" posts and 2" x 4" top and bottom rails are given added interest by the use of 1" x 2" pieces applied in a pattern. Effective with or without the use of potted plants, ceramics, or other decorative elements.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Your carpenter or builder can easily construct this decorative fence from the plans. However, if you are handy with tools and wish to build it yourself, follow these suggested steps:

1. Locate fence by stretching a chalk line between two stakes, then dig your post holes at least 2' deep, spaced 4' apart. Posts should be cedar or redwood, although other material may be used if treated or impregnated with wood preservative to assure long life while set in earth. **2.** As indicated on plan, 2" x 4" intermediate posts will have a 2" x 4" scab nailed to them, from ground line down. Seal between post and scab with thick lead and oil paint, aluminum paint, or high-grade exterior house primer. This gives added protection against deterioration. Cut a 2" x 4" four feet long to use as a spacer to position each post. Tamp the dirt tightly around post. Use a spirit level or plumb bob to set post on true vertical. (Fig. A.) **3.** Edge-seal the Exterior plywood panels with a thick lead and oil paint or other suitable compound. (See below). Nail 1" x 2" batten horizontally on both sides of the panel at the bottom, slightly recessing the panel as shown in Figure B. Cut four 1" x 1" stops to fit between this batten and the top of the panel. **4.** Find center of each post and draw two lines, each 3/16" from this center line, which will show nailing position of panel on post. Position the panel between posts by setting it on blocks which will hold it about 4" above ground line. Set the panel in place using temporary nails as stops on one side until the vertical 1" x 1" stop is in place on opposite side. (See Fig. C.) Remove temporary nails and nail opposite stop to post, then to panel. **5.** Trim posts flush with top of the Exterior plywood panel. Cut and nail the top rail to the posts. Top rail should be flush with the outside of the first and last post. Joints in top rail should be planned to come on center of any intermediate post, depending on length of top rails used. For joining rail to 4" x 4" corner posts, miter as shown in Fig. D. **6.** Cut two more 1" x 1" stops. Position them to hold the Exterior plywood panel in place under top rail. (See Plan 1.) Nail 1" x 2" battens to quarter the panel faces on both sides. (See Plan 2.) NOTE: If one section of fence is to be used for shelves, as suggested, these shelves can be made of ¾" Exterior-type plywood. Decorative shapes can easily be cut with a jigsaw, if desired. If valances are wanted (as shown in Fig. E) these may be cut from ⅜" Exterior plywood.

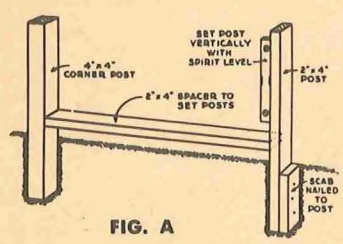


FIG. A

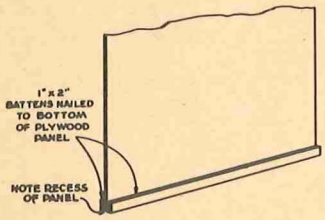


FIG. B

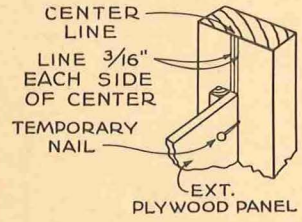


FIG. C

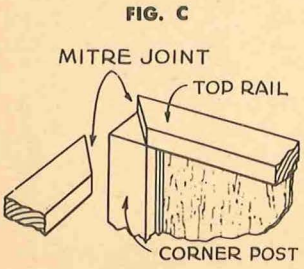


FIG. D

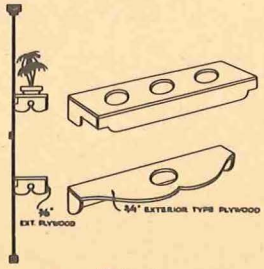
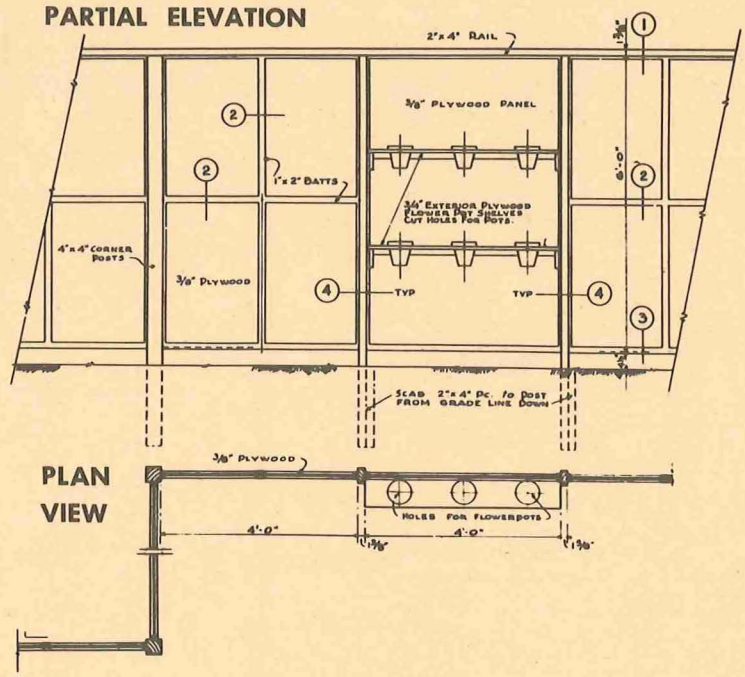
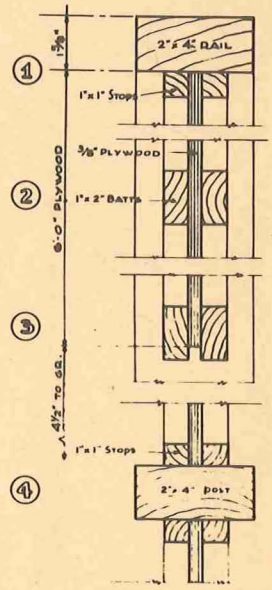
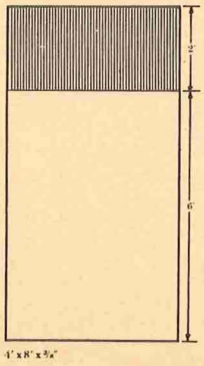


FIG. E







MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD: Exterior-type plywood (Fence is constructed of ¼" panels 2' x 8', cut from standard plywood sheets.

LUMBER:

SIZE	USE
4" x 4" x 10'	Posts
2" x 4" x 7'	Divider Posts

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d galvanized casing nails • Paint.

TOOLS: Hammer • Saw • Spirit Level • Shovel or posthole digger • Chalk line • Brush.

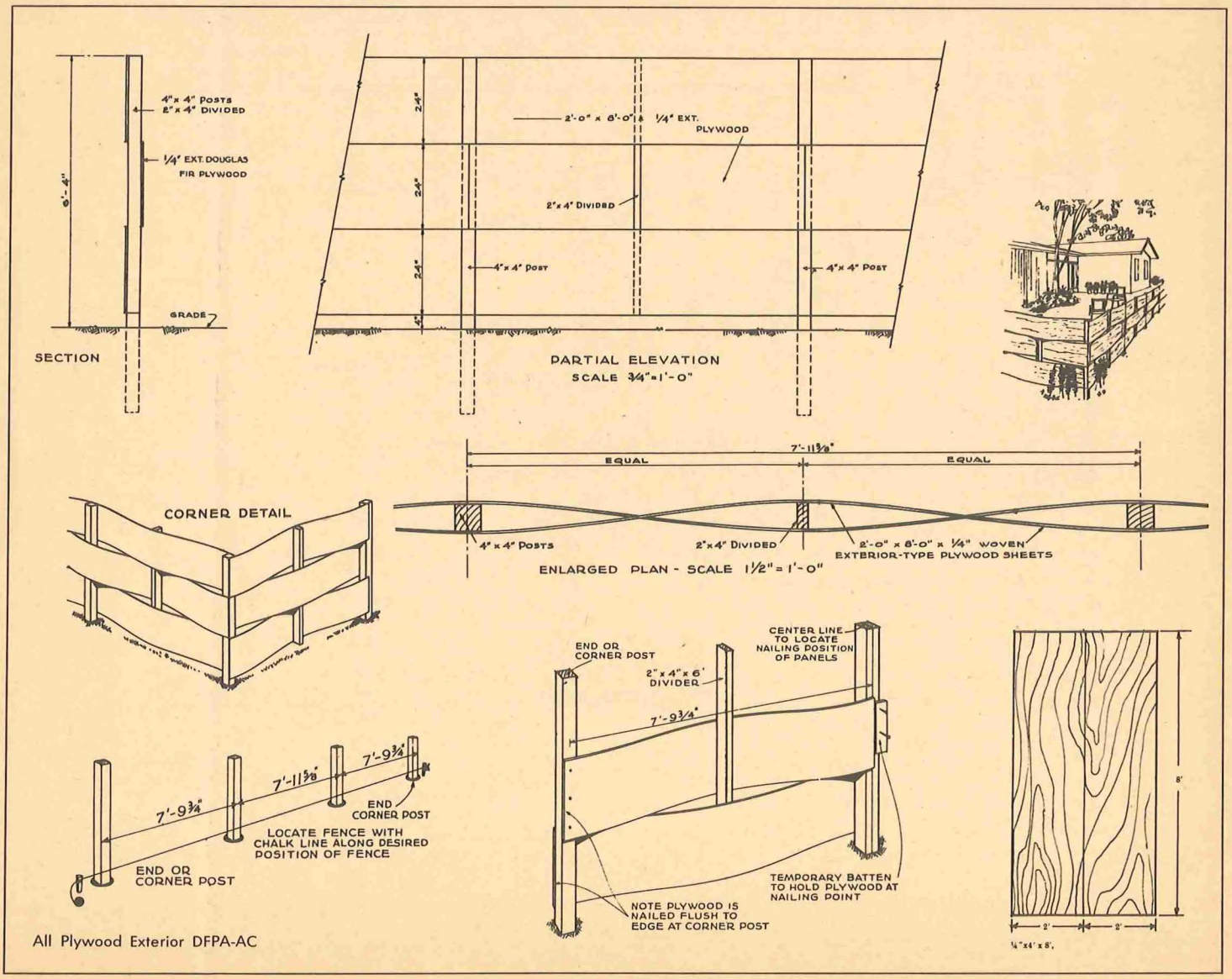
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

Basket Weave Fence

An interesting woven plywood screening fence. In this design, 16″ width horizontal panels are secured to alternating sides of posts with a "floating" spreader to give the fence its unusual appearance. Breaks the wind, too, without cutting off all breeze.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Your carpenter or builder can easily construct this basket-weave fence by following the plans. However, if you are handy with tools and wish to built it yourself, follow these suggested steps:

1. Locate fence position by stretching chalk line between stakes. Dig the first hole (all holes should be at least 2′ deep) and position the first post, using a spirit level or plumb bob to set it to true vertical. Tamp dirt around it to pack tightly. All posts should be cedar or redwood, although material may be used if treated or impregnated with wood preservative to assure long life while set in earth. 2. The first and last two posts in any direction are set on 7′ 9¾″ centers so Exterior plywood panels will line up flush with the outside edge of the first and last posts. Remaining posts are set on 7′ 11⅝″ center. (Fig.A.) Mark off and position as many posts as you will need, using a spirit level to set them to true vertical. 3. Mark a center line on the front and back faces of all the posts except the first or corner post. Nail small temporary battens to these lines. Edge-seal the Exterior plywood panels with a thick lead and oil paint or other suitable compound. (See upper right.) Nail one panel flush with the edge of the first post, about 4″ above the ground. Bend the panel so as to butt against the batten on the corresponding face of the second post, then nail it. (Fig.B.) 4. Nail the second Exterior plywood panel flush with the edge of the first post, but on the opposite side from the panel just applied. The bottom of this panel rests on top of the first panel. Bend this panel in reverse direction to the first panel, so it butts against the batten on the second post, then nail. 5. Take the 6′ divider post and nail vertically between the two panels at their centers as shown on the plans. 6. Position the top panel in the same manner as the bottom panel and nail to the divider post to complete the section, using temporary battens or stops to hold panel in desired nailing position. (Battens are reused and thrown away when fence is completed; they may be any scrap lumber.) Trim posts flush with the top plywood panel. Repeat procedure on all remaining free fence sections. Figure C shows typical corner detail. NOTE: An attractive alternate design can be created by using ¼″ Exterior plywood panels cut to 16″ widths. Four to six such widths could be "woven" into the posts, depending upon height desired. Post and divider lengths would naturally have to be altered to fit planned height.



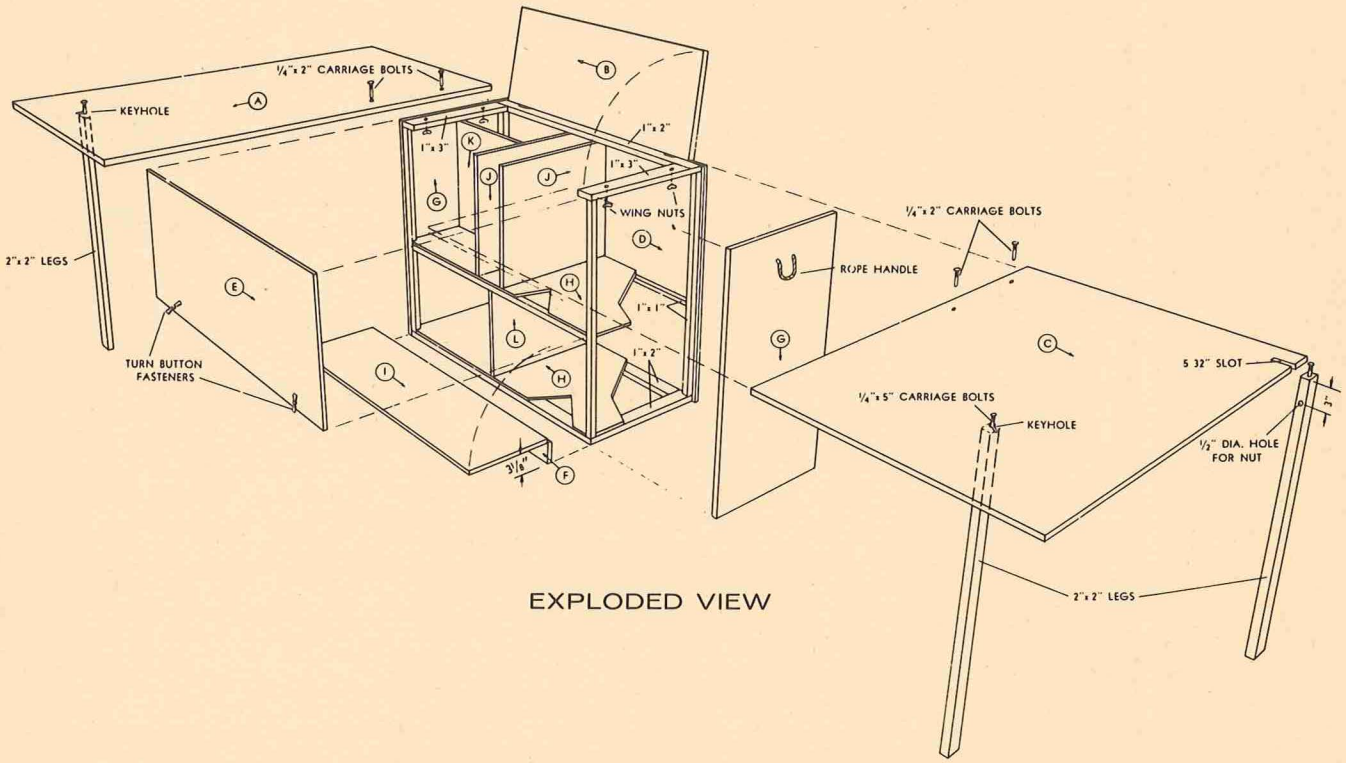
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

Camp Kitchen

Your camping trips can become a real pleasure with this outdoor kitchen. There's lots of storage space for all your dishes and utensils and an abundance of additional space for all the food-stuffs you'll need to take along. Tables and legs conveniently knock down for efficient storage in your station wagon. Built with plywood, the unit is light and rugged. Set-up time is reduced to a minimum – requiring very little fuss for meal preparation. This leaves more time for your favorite outdoor activites.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

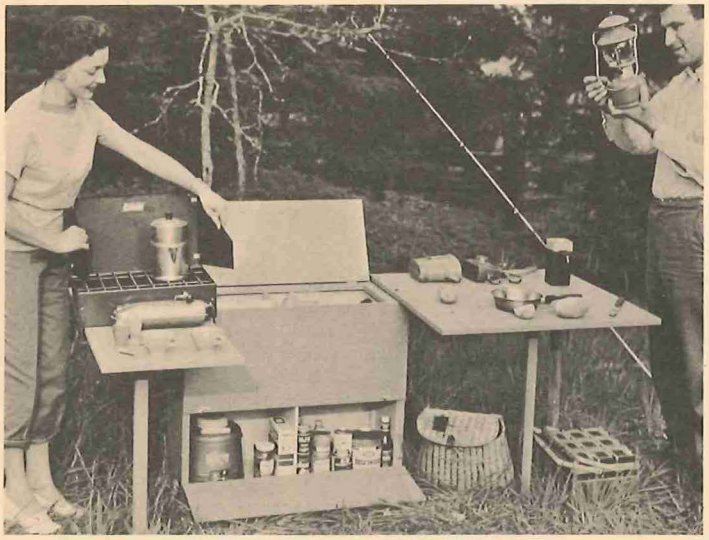
This convenient camp kitchen can be built without the use of power tools if desired. Construction involves no complicated joinery. Use these step-by-step instructions to simplify construction. **1.** Following the cutting diagrams, lay out the parts on plywood as indicated. Use a large steel carpenter's square to assure accuracy and remember to allow for saw kerfs between parts. **2.** Cut the plywood parts out with a hand or power saw and true any irregularities along cut edges with a coarse sanding block before beginning assembly. **3.** Cut 1" x 2" frames to size for the bottom. Fasten framing to bottom "H" with glue and finish nails. Similarly apply 1" x 1" frames to edges along both sides of ends "G", leaving frames ¾" short of top and bottom. Fasten ends in place and after cutting, install 1" x 3"s and the 1" x 2" along the top edge. **4.** Apply 1" x 1" framing to shelf "H" and install at height shown, with divider "L" in place. Now apply the back and fasten with glue and finish nails. **5.** Install dividers "K" and "J" and then fasten face panel "E" in place. Glue and nail the bottom strip "F" in position and apply surface hinges for the door. Install cabinet lid with a pair of surface hinges on the 1" x 2" along the back. **6.** Drill holes for keyholes in the tables at positions shown large enough for heads of carriage bolts. Now cut a slot at each hole with a keyhole saw and at one side near the corner – just a shade larger than the shoulder of the bolt. Also, locate and drill holes for carriage bolts through table tops and 1" x 3" frames. Locate and drill holes for rope handles. **7.** After cutting 2" x 2" legs to length, drill a hole at one end 4½" deep to receive a carriage bolt. Drill another ½" diameter hole in the side to receive the nuts. Twisting the legs after inserting into slots will tighten the carriage bolts to hold legs in place while tables are set up. **8.** Fill nail holes and plywood



EXPLODED VIEW

All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

edges with wood filler. Sand smooth and finish in three coats of paint – undercoater and two coats of exterior enamel. **9.** Install turn button fasteners and rope handles.



MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD:

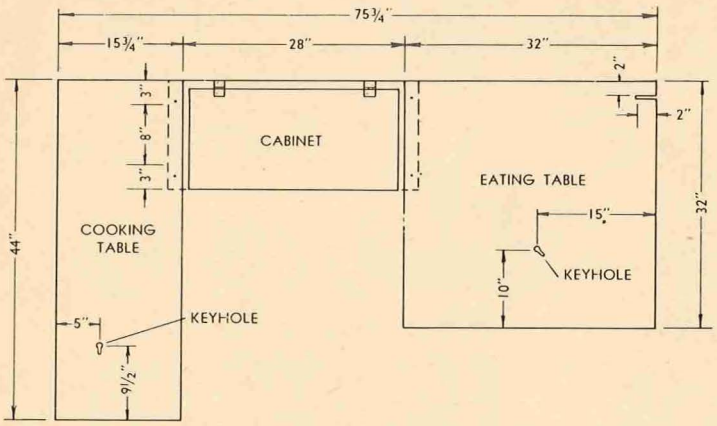
1 panel ⅝" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" EXTERIOR — DFPA • A-C
1 panel ⅜" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" EXTERIOR — DFPA • A-C

CODE	NO. REQ'D	PART SIZE	USE
A	1	15¾" x 44"	Cooking Table
B	1	13¼" x 28"	Cabinet Lid
C	1	32" x 32"	Eating Table
D	1	26½" x 32"	Back
E	1	14" x 32"	Front Face
F	1	3⅛" x 32"	Face Strip
G	2	13¼" x 26½"	Ends
H	2	13¼" x 31¼"	Bottom & Shelf
I	1	9¼" x 32"	Door
J	2	12⅝" x 13¼"	Dividers
K	1	12⅝" x 13⅝"	Divider
L	1	11⅜" x 13¼"	Divider

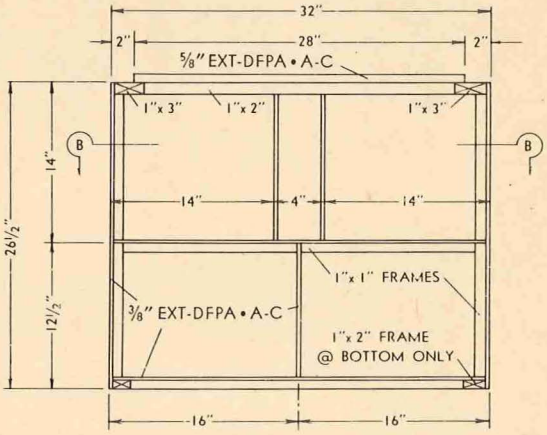
LUMBER AND HARDWARE:

NO.	SIZE	ITEM	USE
2 pcs.	1" x 1" — 8'-0" Long	Framing	Cabinet
3 pcs.	1" x 2" — 4'-0" Long	Framing	Cabinet
1 pc.	1" x 3" — 3'-0" Long	Framing	Cabinet
1 pc.	2" x 2" — 8'-0" Long	Legs	Tables
★1 pr.	1½" x 1½"	Offset Hinges	Lid
1 pr.	1½" x 1½"	Surface Hinges	Door
★2 ea.	Standard	Turn Buttons	Door
★4 ea.	¼" x 2"	Carriage Bolts & Wing Nuts	Tables
★3 ea.	¼" x 5"	Carriage Bolts & Nuts	Legs

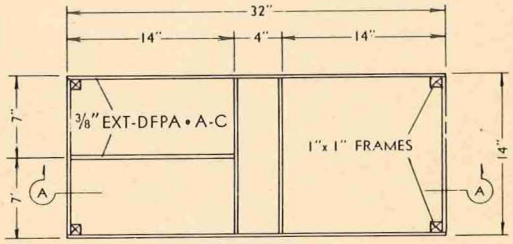
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d finish nails and waterproof glue ● Finishing materials ●
★All hardware should be galvanized



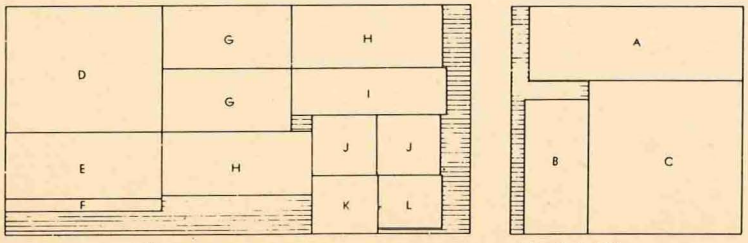
PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A



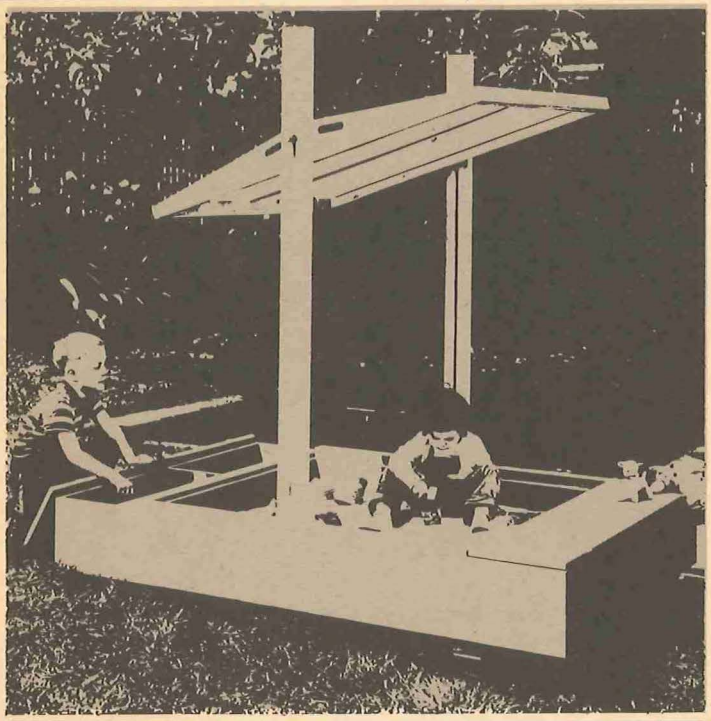
PLAN AT B-B

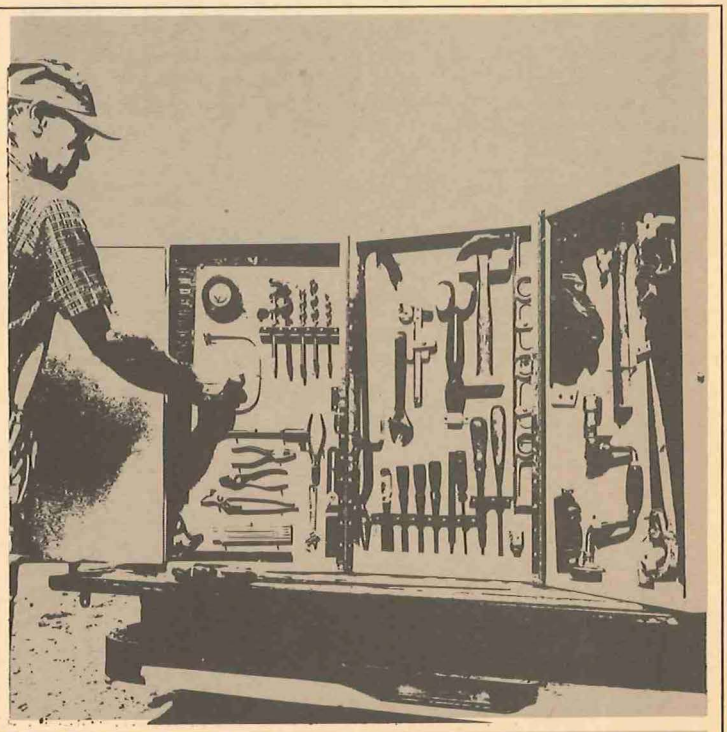


⅜" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" ⅝" x 4'-0" x 4'-0"

COOKING & EATING TABLES NOT SHOWN

HOBBIES, TOYS, AND CRAFTS

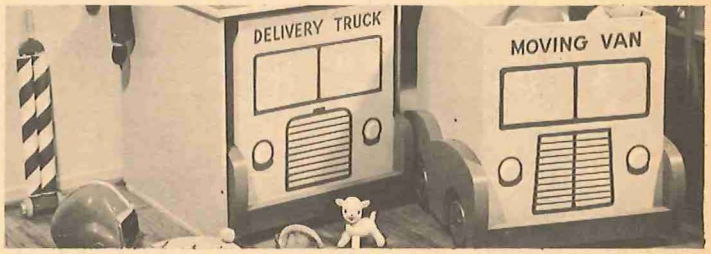


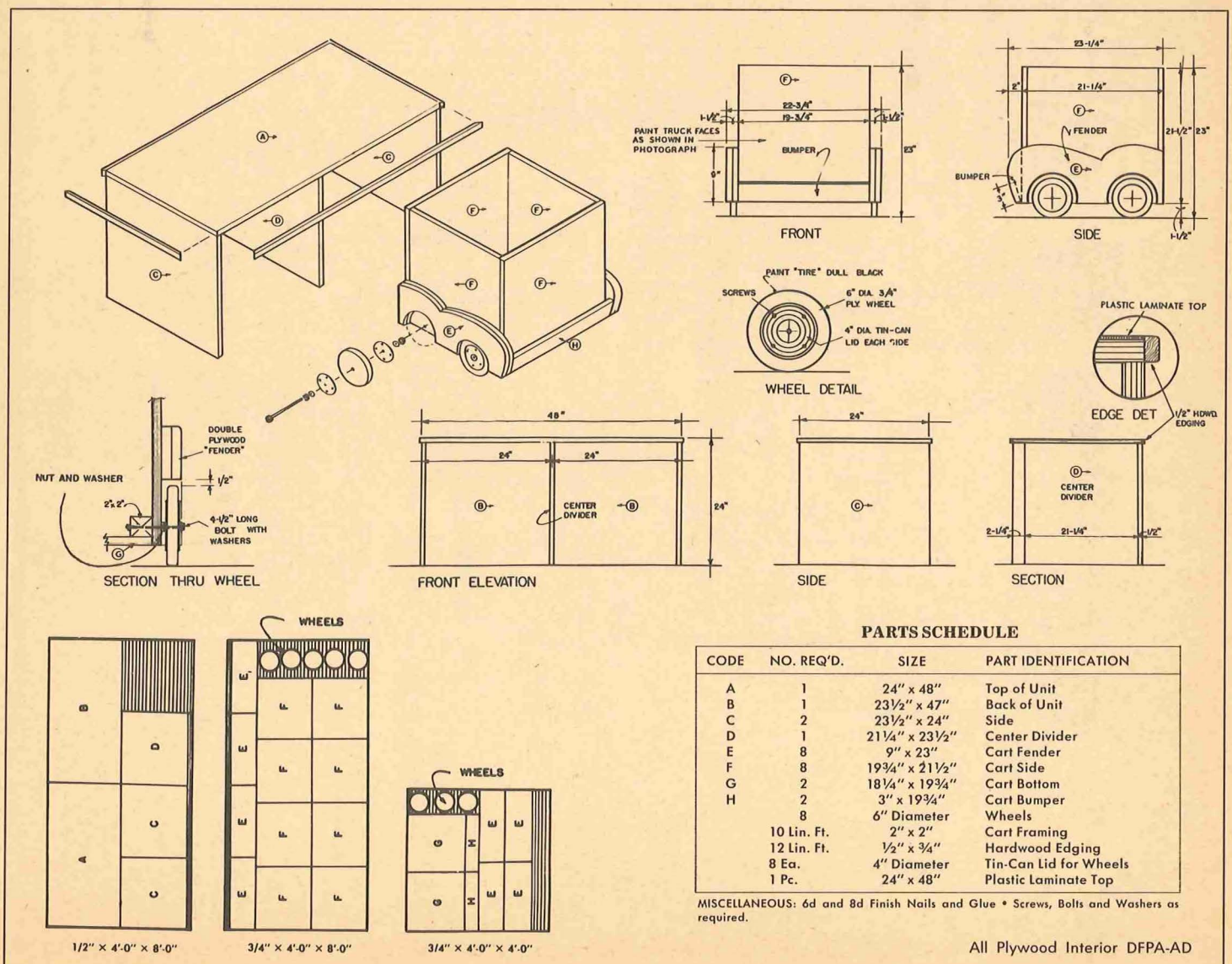


Portable Toy Storage

These simulated trucks in their double garage are toys with a purpose. Designed to store other smaller toys, they are simply boxes on wheels. The trucks, toys and all can be parked in the garage, the top of which makes a grand play table. Building this set is an easy way for a shrewd parent to encourage his youngsters to pick up their toys. Neatness becomes a game.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Cutting diagrams and easy-to-follow directions have been provided to simplify construction. **1.** First lay out the parts on plywood panels just as shown in the cutting diagram, using a large steel square. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when measuring. Then saw out the parts. **2.** Butt joints are used throughout to simplify construction. True up the edges of joining pieces with a sanding block wrapped with 1/0 sandpaper. **3.** Assemble boxes for the trucks with glue and finish nails, first fastening sides to bottoms and then fitting front and back panels. Glue pairs of pieces for the fenders, which are double-thickness, back to back. When the glue has set, lay out the fender outline from the plan and cut out these parts with a coping saw or bandsaw. Rasp the outer edges round and sand the fenders smooth. Glue and nail them to the box sides, and fit the front bumper and 2 x 2-inch bottom framing in each truck. **4.** Cut plywood wheels with a coping saw, and drill them on centers for the axle bolt. Paint them dull black, then screw tin can lids on each wheel for decoration. **5.** To assemble the garage, nail through the back panel along the centerline into the edge of the center divider "D." Then fit ends and top. The top is surfaced with plastic laminate material cemented to the plywood with contact adhesive. Fit hardwood molding strips to cover plywood and laminate edges as shown in the detail. **6.** Fill all nail holes with wood-paste filler and sand carefully with 3/0 sandpaper before painting. After priming both trucks and garage with enamel undercoat, paint them contrasting background colors. Lay out and paint lines for the truck front designs shown in the photo. Making a simple stencil with masking tape simplifies painting the grill designs.





PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	24" x 48"	Top of Unit
B	1	23½" x 47"	Back of Unit
C	2	23½" x 24"	Side
D	1	21¼" x 23½"	Center Divider
E	8	9" x 23"	Cart Fender
F	8	19¾" x 21½"	Cart Side
G	2	18¼" x 19¾"	Cart Bottom
H	2	3" x 19¾"	Cart Bumper
	8	6" Diameter	Wheels
	10 Lin. Ft.	2" x 2"	Cart Framing
	12 Lin. Ft.	½" x ¾"	Hardwood Edging
	8 Ea.	4" Diameter	Tin-Can Lid for Wheels
	1 Pc.	24" x 48"	Plastic Laminate Top

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d and 8d Finish Nails and Glue • Screws, Bolts and Washers as required.

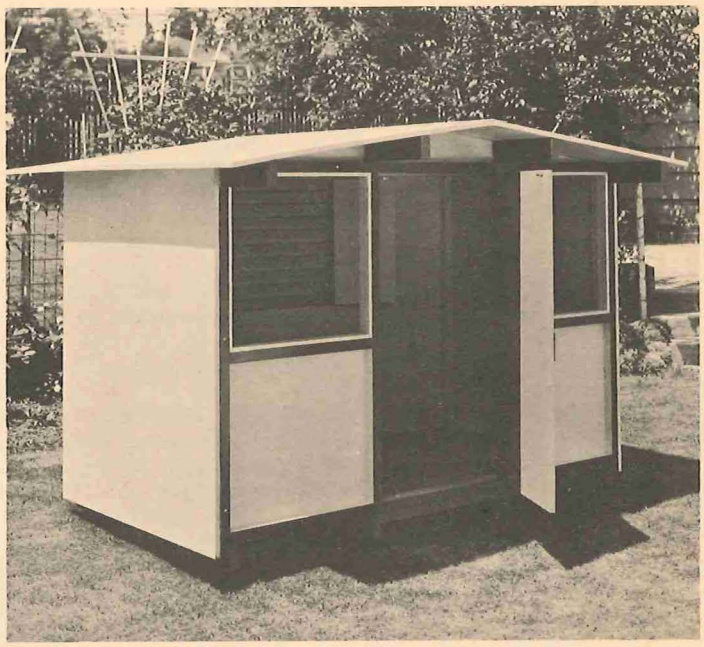
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

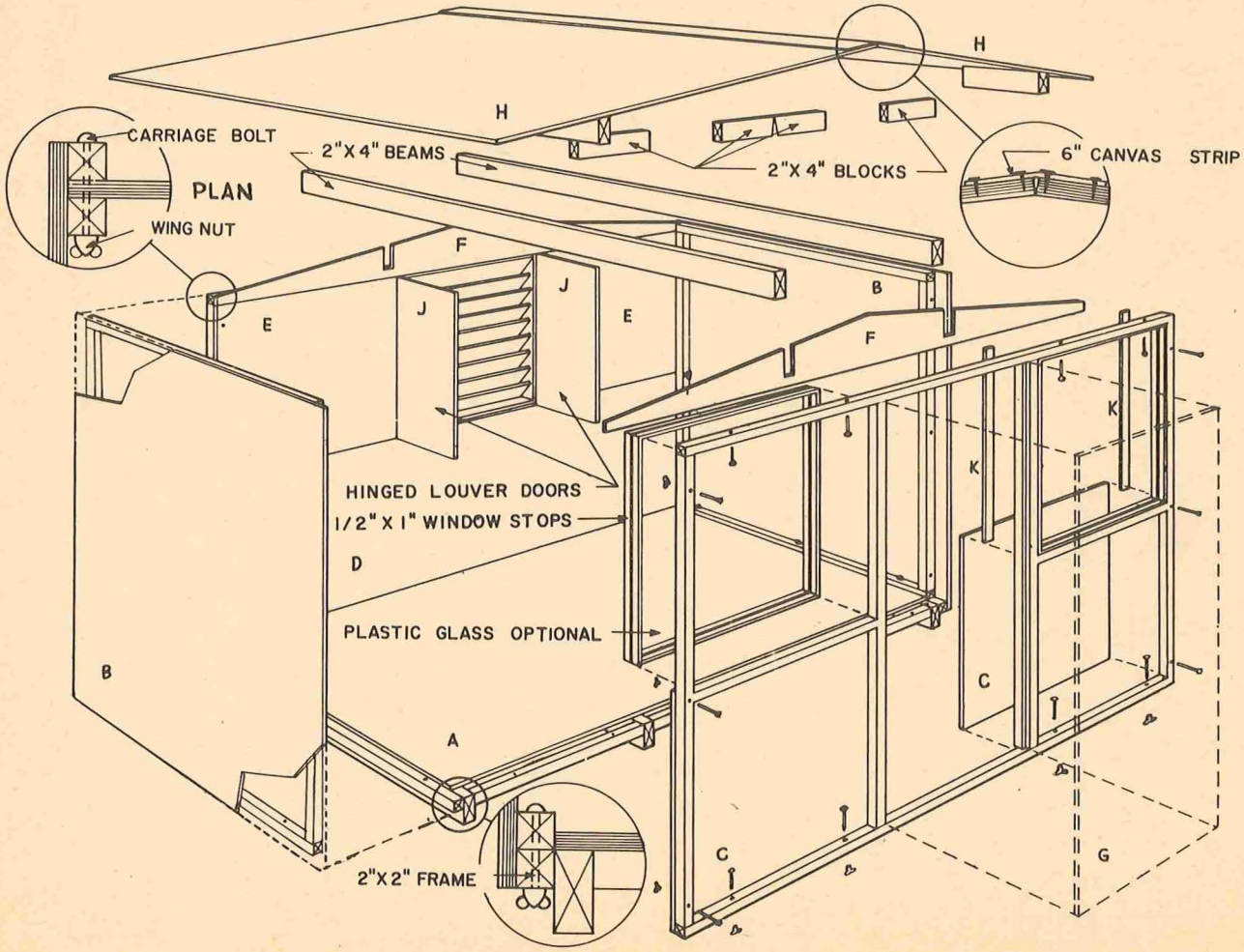
Playhouse-Winter Storage

Youngsters won't want to wander if they have this attractive house to play in; they'll keep themselves occupied for hours. Amazingly sturdy, it is easy to knock down and move. With panels added to the window openings, it provides ample winter storage for garden tools, lawn furniture and bulky summer sports equipment.

Construction is simplified by the prefabricated panel sub-assemblies that make this playhouse so easy to erect.

Fabricate all sections completely with nails and waterproof glue before assembling. Framing members may be pre-drilled for the bolts and wing nuts before fabricating, or may be drilled with the completed panels erected to insure matching hole locations.

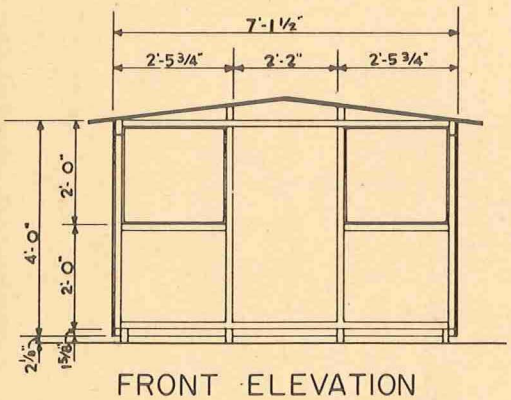




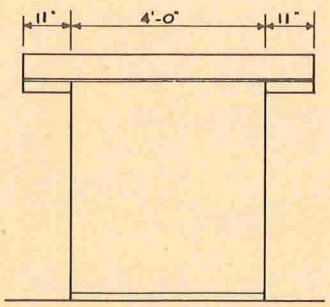
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	¾" x 3'-7½" x 6'-9"	Floor
B	2	½" x 4'-0" x 4'-0"	Side
C	2	2'-0" x 2'-5"	Front Panel
D	1	2'-0" x 7'-0"	Rear Panel
E	2	1-10⅜" x 2'-5"	Rear Panel
F	2	7¼" x 7'-0"	Beam Support
G	1	¾" x 2'-1⅞" x 3'-7"	Door
H	2	¾" x 4'-0" x 6'-0"	Roof
J	2	1'-10⅜" x 1'-1"	Louver Door
K	4	1⅝" x 1'-10⅜"	Casing
	32 Lin. Ft.	2" x 4" Stock	Base and Beams
	122 Lin. Ft.	2" x 2" Stock	Framing
	50 Lin. Ft.	½" x 1" Stock	Stops
	30 Lin. Ft.	½" x 2½" Stock	Louvers
	4 Ea. & 2 Ea.	For ½" x ¾" Doors	Hinges
	40 Ea.	¼" Stove	Wing Nuts and Bolts
	2 Pcs.	2'-1¼" x 1'-10⅜"	Clear Plastic Sheets*
	1 Pc.	6" x 6'-0"	Canvas Strip

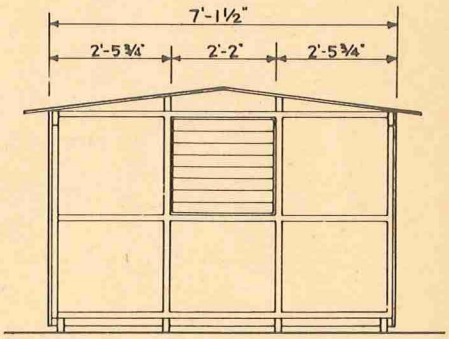
MISCELLANEOUS: 8d common and 6d finishing nails (Galvanized)
* Optional
Use EXT-DFPA•A-C plywood only.
No cutting diagram needed for parts "A," "B," "H," "G."



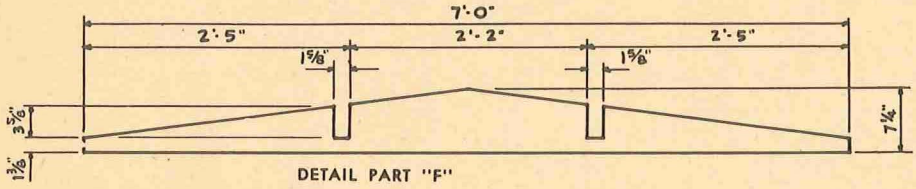
FRONT ELEVATION



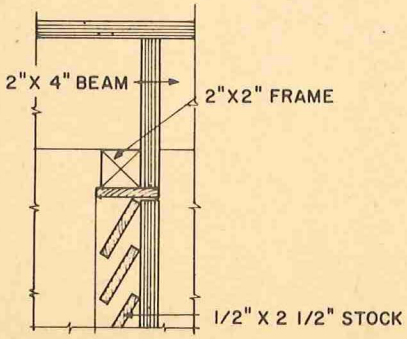
SIDE ELEVATION



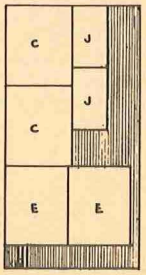
REAR ELEVATION



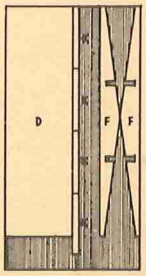
DETAIL PART "F"



LOUVER DETAIL



One—½" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"



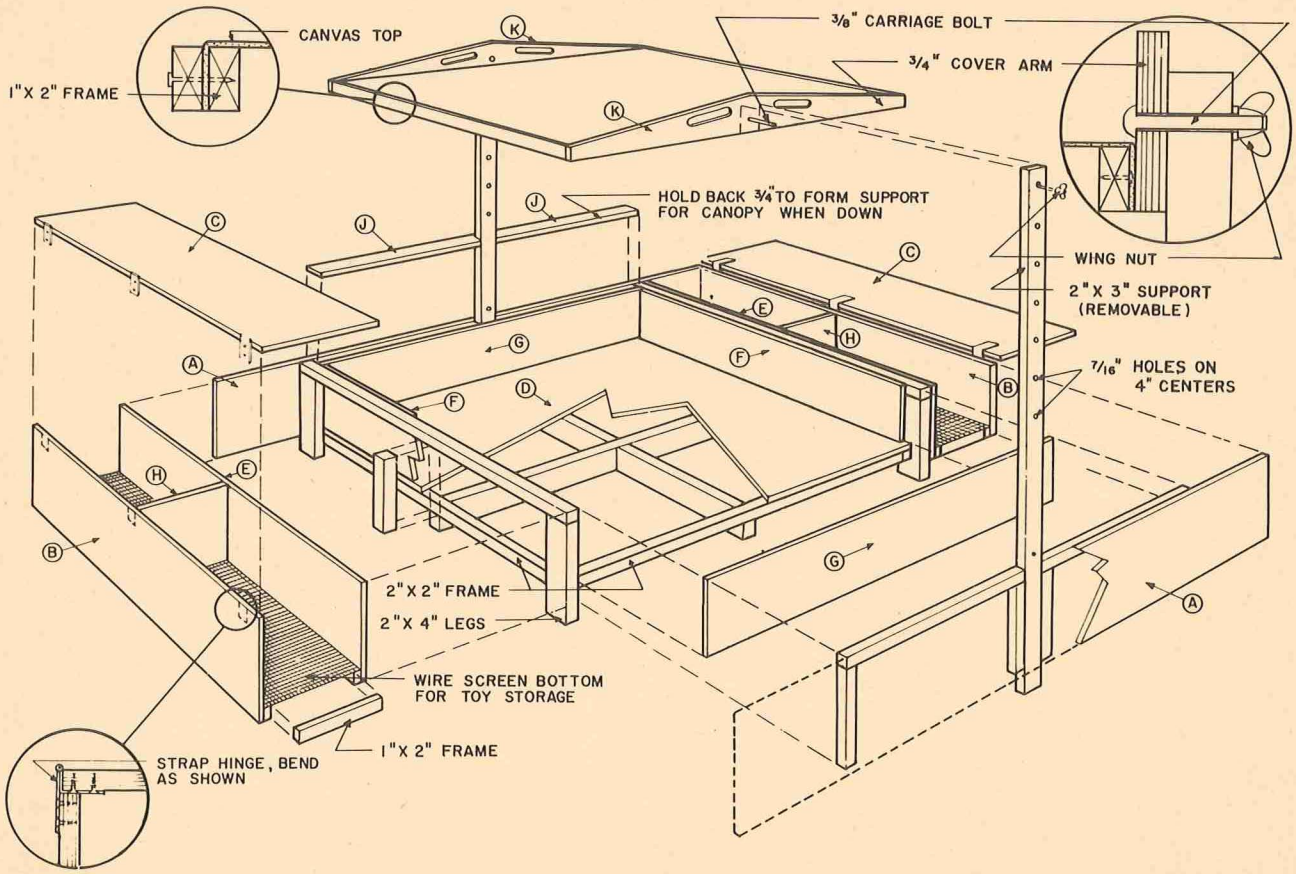
One—½" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"

All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

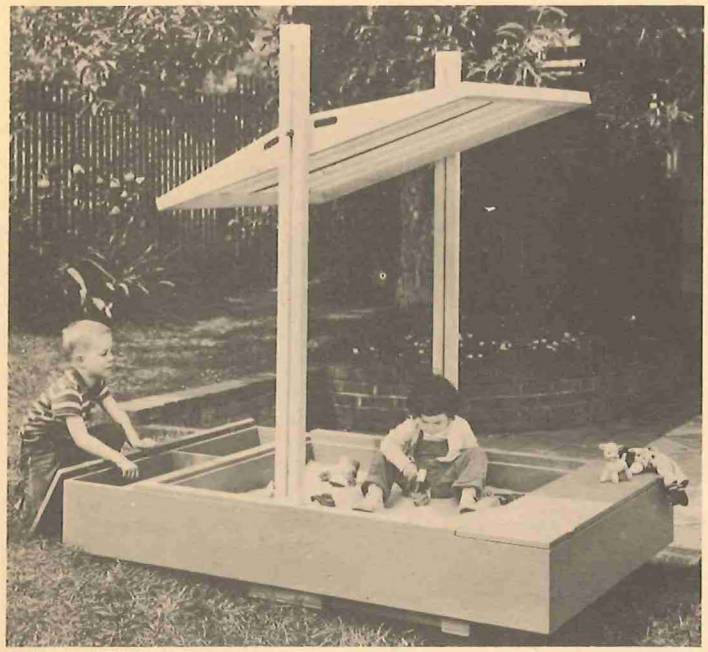
Portable Sandbox

Check the features of this cleverly-designed sandbox. It has an adjustable canvas sunshade, which when lowered doubles as a cover to keep out night-prowling cats and dogs. And it has large covered compartments at either end, which help keep the toddlers' toys out from underfoot. Framed with husky lumber and paneled with completely waterproof Exterior-DFPA plywood, this box will last for years. You can build it yourself, at low cost, in a few evenings.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
You'll have no trouble building this easy-to-assemble plywood sandbox for your youngsters if you take the job a step at a time. The exploded view at the right shows how the box goes together. The elevation drawings give overall dimensions. Dimensions for the arms to support the canvas sunshade are shown in Detail A, which you'll see immediately under the cutting diagrams. **1.** It's perhaps easiest to pre-cut the plywood parts before beginning actual construction. First lay out two panels of ¾"-thick Exterior-type plywood as shown in the cutting diagrams. Use a straight-edge and large steel carpenter's square, remembering to allow for saw kerfs between adjacent parts. Saw out the pieces and true cut edges with a sandpaper block. **2.** Assemble the framework for the box from 2x4 and 2x2 lumber as shown in the drawing. Then fasten on the plywood parts with resin glue and finish nails. Lay the bottom first. Then fit inner side pieces F and G. Next assemble the two toy storage boxes: Fastening sides A, joins these end compartments to the box proper. **3.** Cut the two 2x3 supports for the canopy to length and drill 7/16" holes as shown on 4" centers along the centerlines. These supports slide into sockets built into the side walls, and are removable. Next join the framework for the canvas sunshade. Space the plywood side arms with doubled 1x2's, securing awning canvas between them as shown in the detail. **4.** Hang the completed sunshade between the 2x3 supports with carriage bolts. Then fit wire screening across the bottoms of the toy storage compartments and hinge the plywood lids, bending strap hinges to fit. **5.** After sanding all joinery with a sanding block, fill nail holes and exposed plywood edge grain with paste wood filler. Then give your sandbox – underside too – a coat of exterior house paint undercoat. Follow with at least two coats of quality house paint. If you'd prefer a glossy finish, use exterior sash and trim enamel.



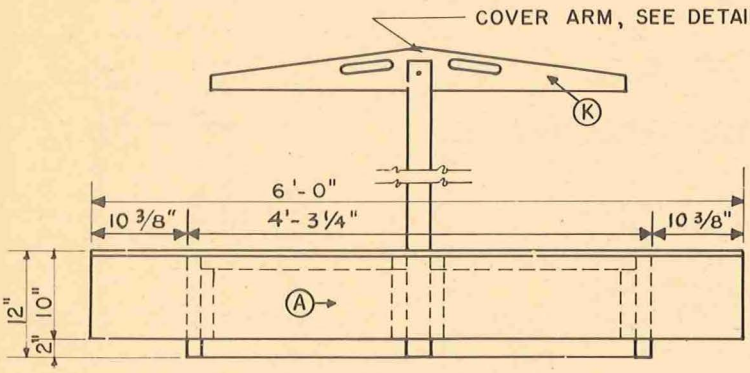
NOTE:
SAND BOX COVER IS TO BE PLACED ON SAND BOX AT NIGHT FOR ANIMAL PROTECTION IN DAYTIME, COVER IS RAISED AND ADJUSTED TO ANGLE OF SUN.



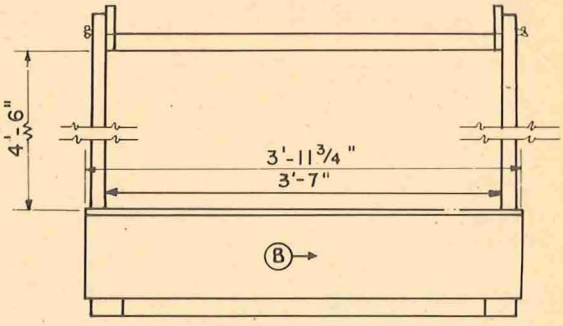
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	9¼" x 72"	Side
B	2	9¼" x 46¼"	End
C	2	11⅞" x 47¾"	Door
D	1	43" x 48"	Bottom
E	2		Side—Toy Storage
F	2	6⅞" x 41½"	End—Sand Box
G	2	6⅞" x 48"	Side—Sand Box
H	2	7⅝" x 8⅞"	Divider—Toy Storage
J	4	2⅜" x 23⅞"	Trim—Sand Box
K	2	See Det. "A"	Canopy Arm
	6 Ea.	6"	Strap Hinges
	2 Ea.	⅜" Round	Carriage Bolts
	2 Ea.		Washers and Wing Nuts
	8 Sq. Ft.	¼" Mesh	Galv. Wire Screen
	12 Lin. Ft.	2" x 4"	Framing, Legs
	48 Lin. Ft.	2" x 2"	Framing
	48 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Canopy and Toy Storage Frame
	12 Lin. Ft.	2" x 3"	Canopy Support
	4 Lin. Ft.	48" Wide	Canopy Canvas

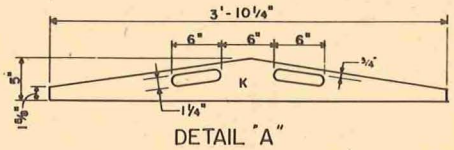
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d Finish Nails (Galvanized) • Waterproof Glue and Finishing Materials.
NOTE: All exposed hardware should be galvanized.



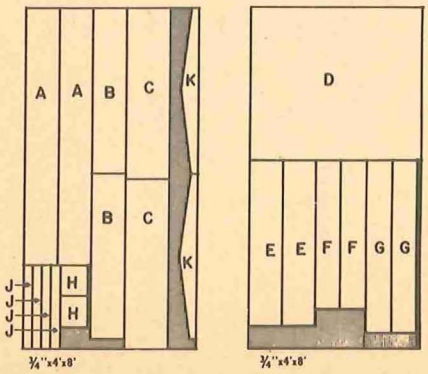
SIDE ELEVATION



END ELEVATION



DETAIL "A"



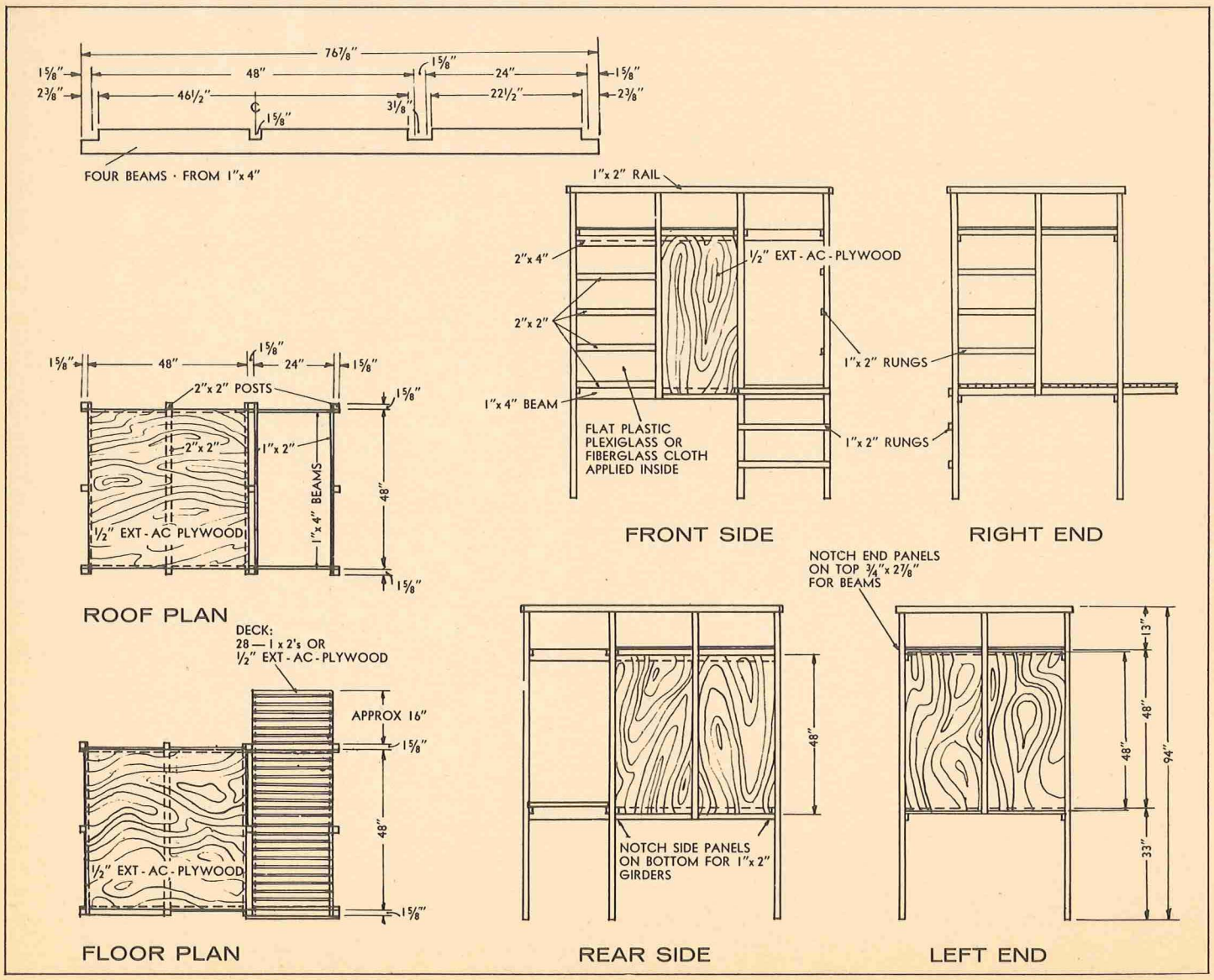
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

Jungle House

Think of all the enjoyment your youngsters can have with this ingenious jungle house. They'll keep themselves occupied for hours. This attractive structure was designed to satisfy that desire every youngster has to jump and climb. Watch them shoot imaginary jungle animals from the raised platform or the roof. Use of waterproof exterior plywood panels makes this playhouse amazingly sturdy. With the panels painted in a bright combination of colors, this unit can be an attractive addition to your yard.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

This simple project can be built with only a few hand tools. Easy-to-follow directions clearly indicate how to complete every step of construction. **1.** Begin construction by first cutting all members to proper length. These lengths are given in the materials list. **2.** After cutting the four 1″ x 4″ beams to length, notch in locations as indicated in the drawings. Be sure notches are accurately located and sized so that no difficulty will be encountered on assembly. **3.** First lay out the posts for each side flat on the ground. Fasten 1″ x 4″ notched beams to posts at heights shown in the drawings with waterproof glue and casing nails. Install 2″ x 4″ and 2″ x 2″ stiffeners at location of plastic panel on front side frame. Be sure these frames of the assembly are in square. **4.** Now raise side frames and fasten 1″ x 2″ and 2″ x 2″ roof, floor and deck cross members in place. Again check to see that the framing is all in square. Install center posts as shown at each end. After cutting to size, nail plywood floor and roof into place. **5.** Now fasten 1″ x 2″ roof railing at top of post supports with glue and two casing nails at each joint. Install ladder rungs to deck and roof. Space evenly as you nail them into place. **6.** Staining of framing is easiest to do at this point of construction — before decking and wall panels are installed. After staining of 1″ x 2″ decking, fasten ends onto cantilevered cross members with approximately ¾″ spacing. **7.** Now cut wall panels to size and then paint with undercoat and two coats of house paint. Be sure to brush paint well into plywood edges. After paint dries, fasten panels with screws at top and bottom into 1″ x 4″ beams and 1″ x 2″ cross members. **8.** Locate and pour a small concrete footing at front and rear center posts and insert an anchor strap in each as shown. Bolt 2″ x 2″ posts to straps to anchor structure to footings.



MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD

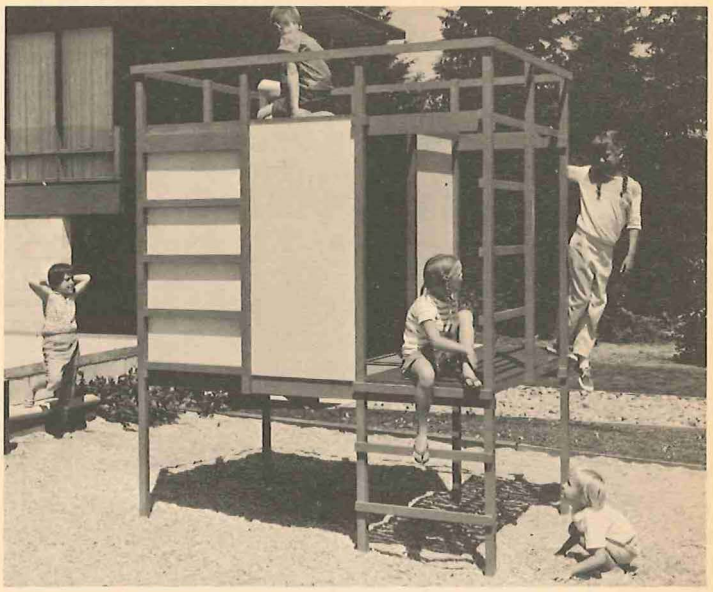
2 panels 1/2"x4'-0"x8'-0" EXT-AC • Roof, Floor & 4 Wall Panels
1 panel 1/2"x4'-0"x4'-0" EXT-AC • 2 Wall Panels

LUMBER

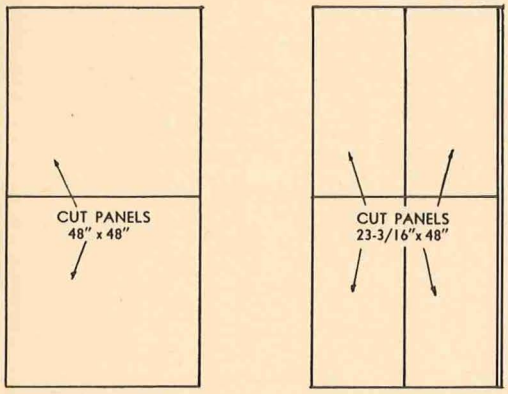
NO.	SIZE	CUT LENGTH	ITEM	USE
5 pcs.	2"x2" – 6'-0" long	(2 @ 64 5/8"	Center Posts	Front & Rear
		(2 @ 62 5/8"	Center Posts	Ends
		(1 @ 50 3/8"	Door Post	Right of Door Opening
8 pcs.	2"x2" – 8'-0" long	(6 @ 94"	Corner Posts	House & Deck
		(4 @ 23-3/16"	Stiffeners	At Plastic Panel
		(2 @ 48"	Cross Members	Center @ Roof & Floor
1 pc.	2"x4" – 2'-0" long	1 @ 23-3/16"	Top Stiffener	At Plastic Panel
4 pcs.	1"x4" – 7'-0" long	4 @ 76 7/8"	Beams	At Roof & Floor
2 pcs.	1"x2" – 6'-0" long	2 @ 67 1/4"	Beams	Deck
2 pcs.	1"x2" – 7'-0" long	2 @ 76 7/8"	Top Rails	Front & Rear
8 pcs.	1"x2" – 8'-0" long	(28 @ 24"	Decking	Deck
		(3 @ 27 1/4"	Ladder Rungs	To Deck
5 pcs.	1"x2" – 10'-0" long	(4 @ 26-7/16"	Ladder Rungs	To Roof
		(2 @ 52 3/4"	Top Rails	Ends
		(6 @ 51 1/4"	Cross Members	Floor & Roof

MISCELLANEOUS

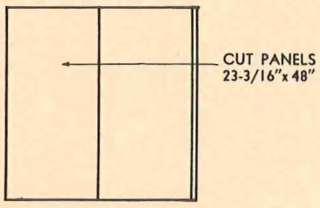
Flat plastic, plexiglass or fiberglass cloth panel—24"x48"
6d & 10d galvanized box nails as required
7 doz. 1" No. 6 R.H. zinc plated wood screws
2 pcs. 1/4"x1 1/2"x10" steel anchor straps
2 ea. 5/16"x2" galvanized bolts with washers
2–60 lb. bags of dry pre-mixed concrete
Waterproof glue and finishing materials



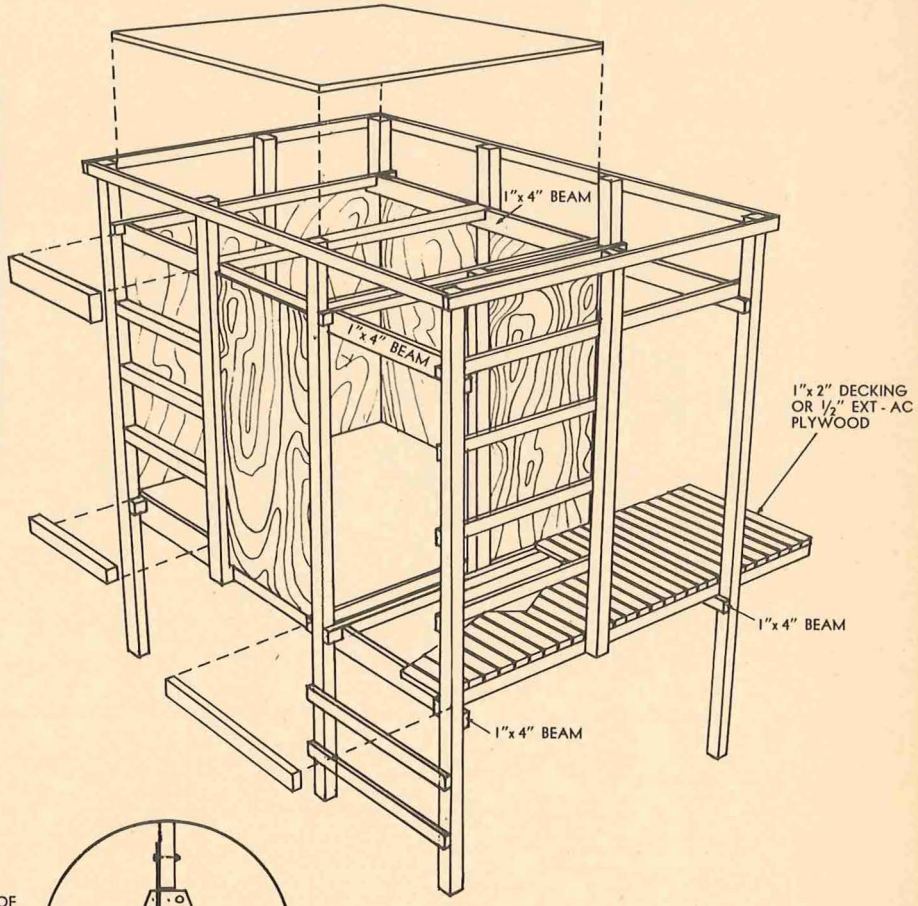
CUTTING DIAGRAMS

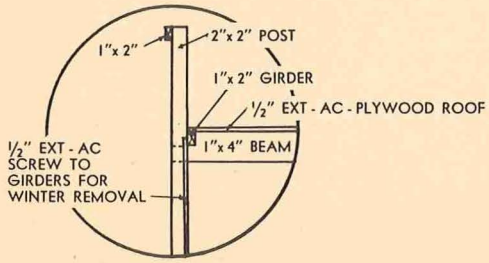


1/2"x 4'- 0"x 8'- 0" EXT-DFPA-AC



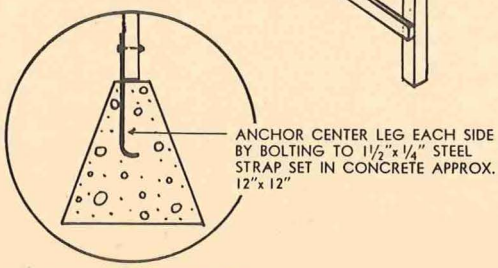
1/2"x4'-0"x4'-0"
EXT-DFPA-AC





CONSTRUCTION DETAIL

THRU TOP RAIL & ROOF

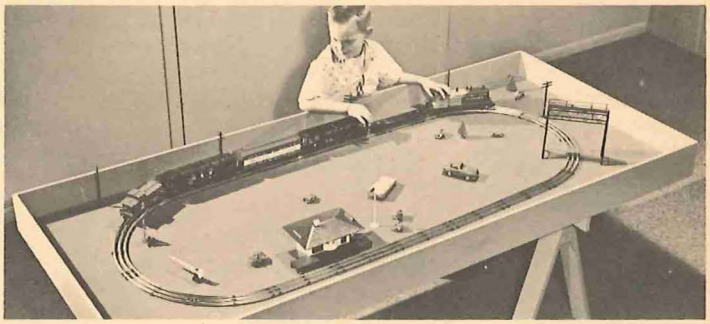


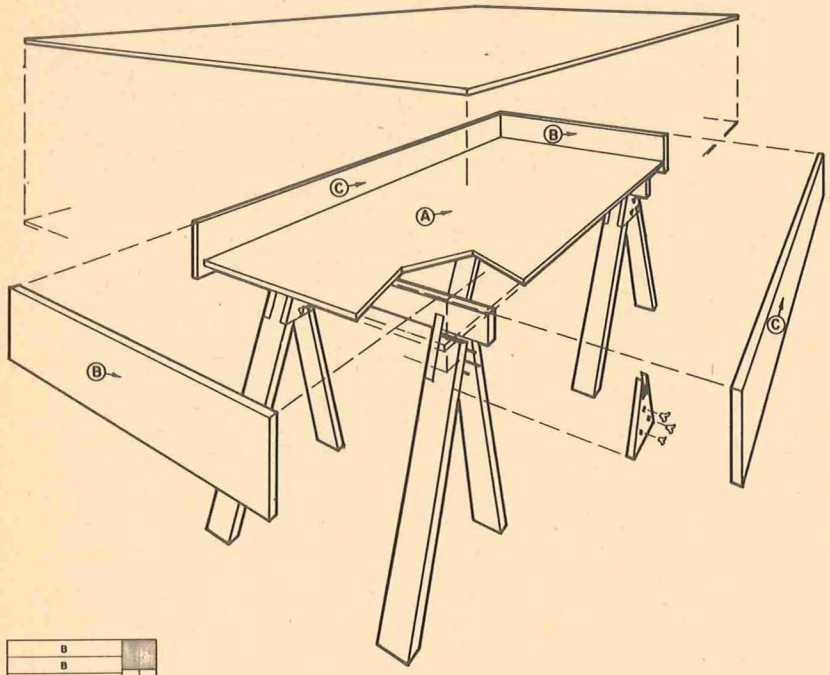
FOOTING DETAIL

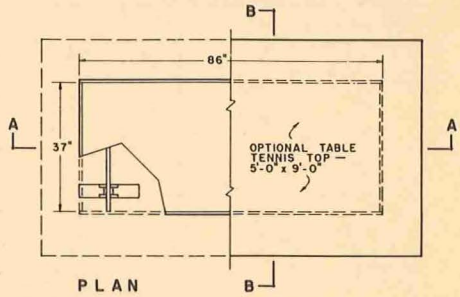
Train-Game Table

More than adequate space is provided on this table for the boy with his first train set. He can leave his train equipment in place on the table which will provide support for a tournament size top at the correct height for table tennis. Simplicity in design is achieved with easy-to-use, low cost, fir plywood.

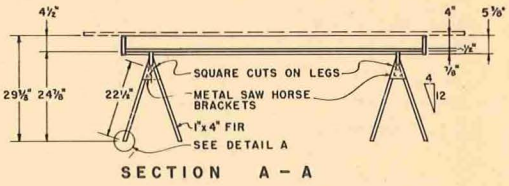
EAST STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
No rabbeted or dadoed joints are required which makes construction possible without the use of power tools. Easy-to-follow directions show clearly how to complete every step of construction, from start to finish. **1.** Use a straight-edge to lay out the parts on plywood panels as shown on the parts schedule. **2.** Saw out these parts, then smooth cut edges with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. Cut bottom of saw horse legs at angle shown in drawings and then saw legs and cross pieces to length. **3.** Use patented metal brackets to assemble saw horses. Fasten first bracket to cross piece 3½" from end with a screw into bottom edge. Use a 2" x 4" to space the second bracket and drive into position. Remove 2" x 4"and fasten second bracket in the same manner. Fit legs snugly into brackets, making sure that both legs are even. Then put bolts and nails in place. Repeat for remaining legs. **4.** Assembly of train table is next. Using 6d finish nails and glue, fasten ends and then the sides to the bottom with a ⅞-inch projection as shown in drawings. **5.** Ease edges with a block plane and then sand with 1/0 paper. Fill nail holes and exposed plywood edges with spackle or wood paste. **6.** Prime all wood surfaces with enamel undercoat and follow with two coats semi-gloss enamel. For table tennis, the U. S. Table Tennis Association suggests that the top be dark green in color and finished in a thin, non-reflecting surface. Application of a coat of sanding sealer, followed by a flat green pigmented lacquer is recommended. Thoroughly seal plywood edges and give one or more coats of sanding sealer to underside of top.



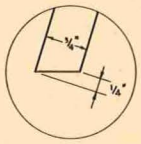




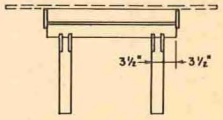
PLAN



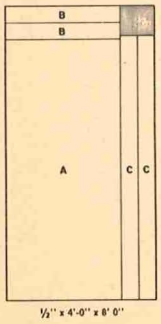
SECTION A – A



DETAIL A



SECTION B – B



NOTES:

⅛" OR ¼" PLYWOOD IS AVAILABLE IN 5'-0" x 9'-0" PANELS WHICH IS REGULATION SIZE FOR TABLE TENNIS TOP.

USE GLUE AND NAILS AT ALL JOINTS FOR PERMANENT AND STRONGER FASTENING.

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	37" x 85"	Bottom
B	2	5⅜" x 37"	Ends
C	2	5⅛" x 86"	Sides
	1	60" x 108"	Table Tennis Top (optional)
	22 Lin. Ft.	1" x 4"	Saw Horse Legs & Cross Piece
	4 Sets	— —	Metal Saw Horse Brackets

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d finish nails and glue • finishing materials.

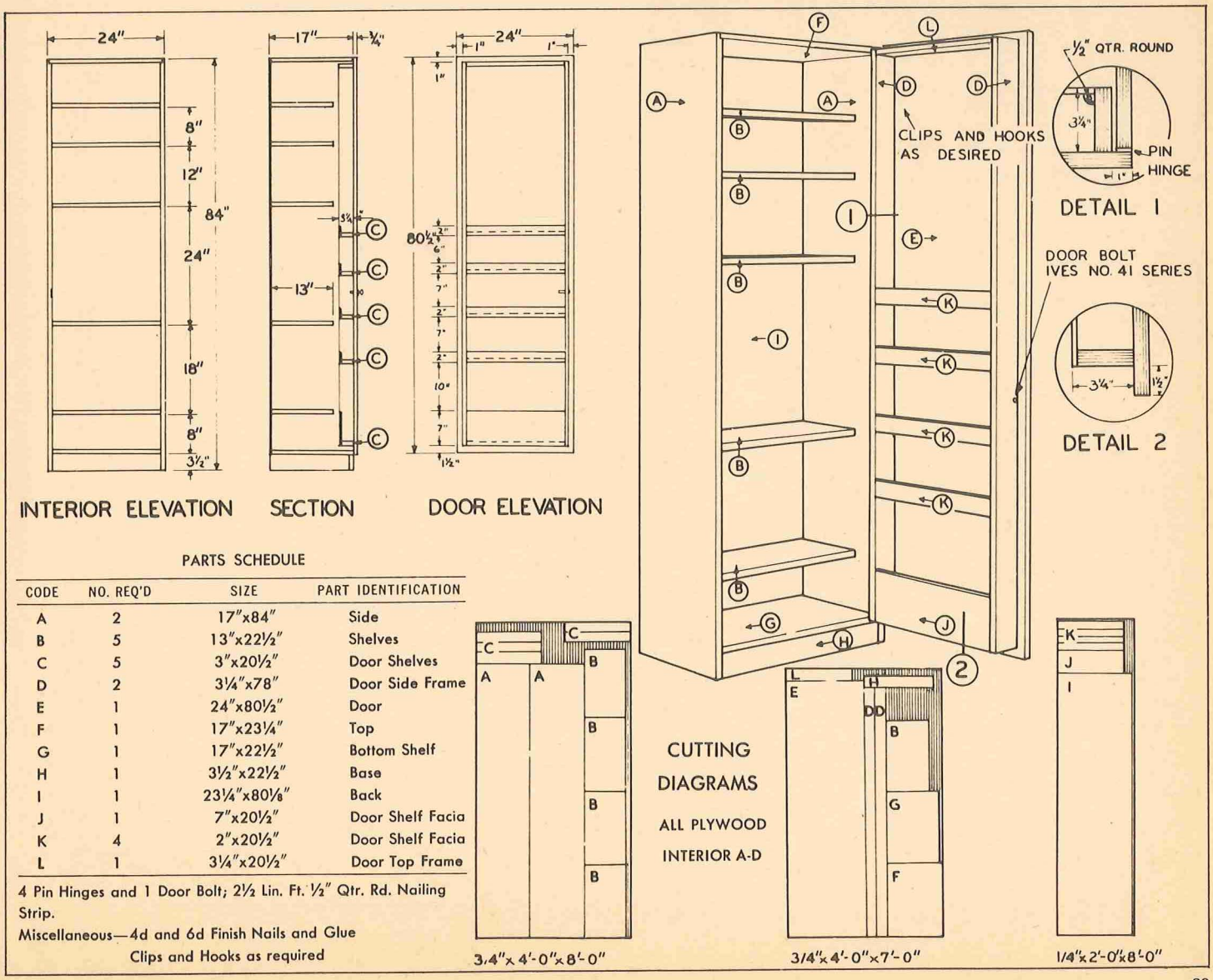
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

3-Way Sport Cabinet

This plywood unit serves as a Camping-Hiking cabinet or Hunting-Fishing cabinet (both shown at right) or storage for Ski, Golf and Tennis gear (on page 42). You can easily adapt it to other uses, too. Vary the shelves, racks and drawers and you have efficient storage for canned goods, pots and pans, linens, or cleaning and laundry supplies. Or build a row of cabinets against the garage wall for tools, paints, garden equipment.

CAMP, HIKE AND CLIMB CABINET

This and the following plans show several variations in the same basic cabinet. They all utilize the space-saving door-storage shelves which have proven so popular and practical. Cut, fit and sand parts as required. Rabbet sides "A" for back and top. Glue all joints and nail through sides into top, base and shelves, then nail back into rabbet. Nail frame around door allowing clearance shown and install shelves and facia. Finish completely, hang door and attach hooks and other fittings desired.



PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	17"x84"	Side
B	5	13"x22½"	Shelves
C	5	3"x20½"	Door Shelves
D	2	3¼"x78"	Door Side Frame
E	1	24"x80½"	Door
F	1	17"x23¼"	Top
G	1	17"x22½"	Bottom Shelf
H	1	3½"x22½"	Base
I	1	23¼"x80⅛"	Back
J	1	7"x20½"	Door Shelf Facia
K	4	2"x20½"	Door Shelf Facia
L	1	3¼"x20½"	Door Top Frame

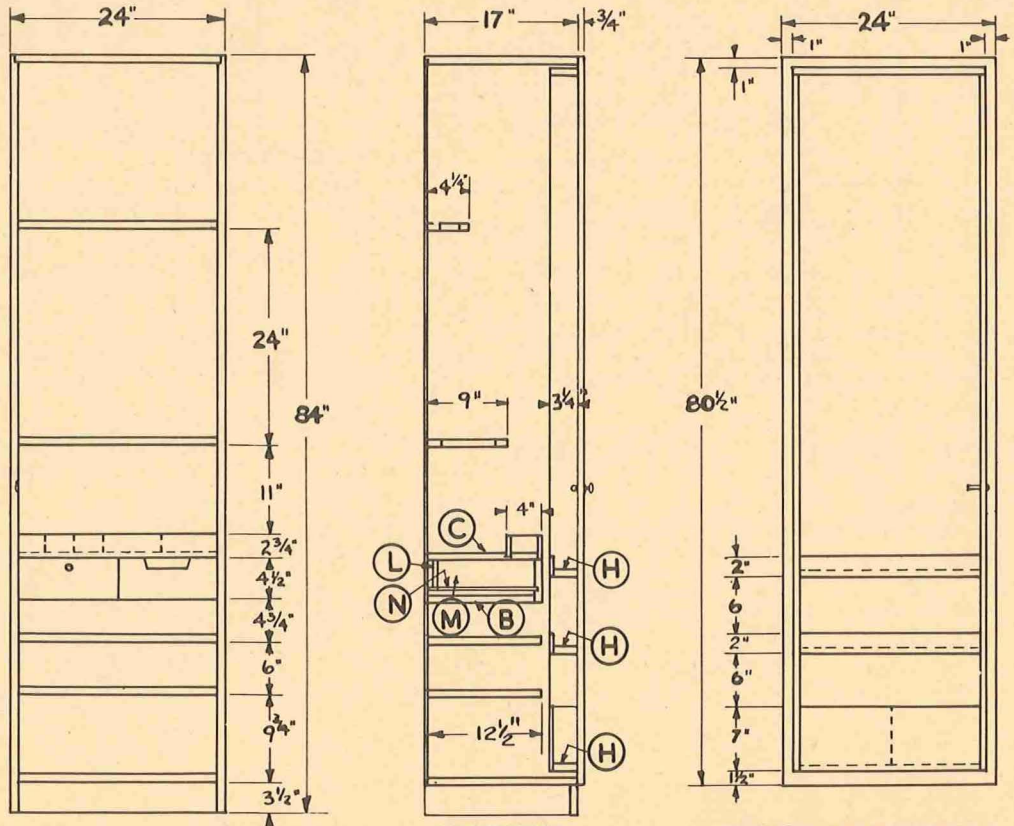
4 Pin Hinges and 1 Door Bolt; 2½ Lin. Ft. ½" Qtr. Rd. Nailing Strip.

Miscellaneous—4d and 6d Finish Nails and Glue
Clips and Hooks as required

3-Way Sport Cabinet

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

After studying these plans, take the job of building your 3-way sports cabinets one step at a time. You can adapt the shelf arrangement shown to suit your equipment. **1.** First lay out the cabinet parts on three panels of plywood as shown in the cutting diagrams. Use a straight-edge and large steel square. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when laying out the parts. **2.** Saw out parts and true up cut edges of the plywood with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. Rabbet one end of each side panel for the top. **3.** Assemble the cabinet back-side down on the floor with resin glue and finish nails. Square all corners. When the top, bottom, and back is in place, build shelves and drawers as shown in the drawings. **4.** Make cutouts for gun stock and barrel racks as shown in the detail. Glue and nail at heights to fit the guns you have. Install hinged bar with lock on barrel rack. **5.** Join the door framing strips on the door panel, allowing clearance all around as indicated. Then add shelves and facings. These facings should be flush with the frame. Lay cabinet with back down and install door, using 4 pin hinges. **6.** Smooth all joints and slightly round all corners with 1/0 sandpaper on a block. After filling nail holes and exposed plywood edge grain with wood filler, smooth up the entire unit with 3/0 sandpaper. **7.** Prime the cabinet with enamel undercoat. Sand lightly, then give it at least two coats of top-grade semi-gloss enamel. Installing the door bolt and the lining as required finishes the job.



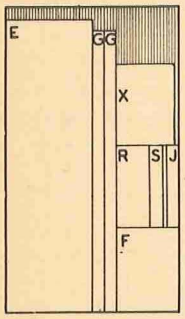
3-Way Sport Cabinet

HUNTING-FISHING CABINET

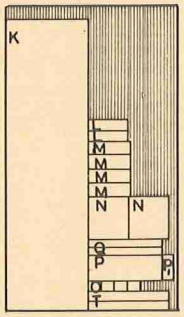
If you own hunting and fishing equipment you will appreciate having a cabinet like this in which to keep your gear. The gun rack can be locked to prevent children and adults too, from tampering with your guns. Fishing tackle can be stored in an organized manner so that anything you need will be easy to find and ready to use.

CUTTING DIAGRAMS

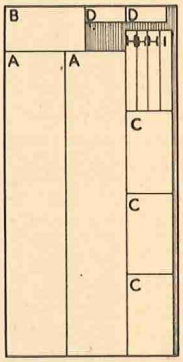
ALL PLYWOOD INT-DFPA • A-D



3/4" x 4'-0" x 7'0"



1/4" x 4'-0" x 7'-0"

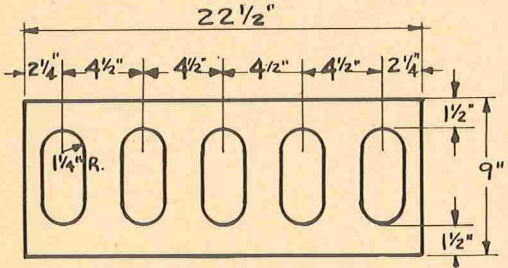


3/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"

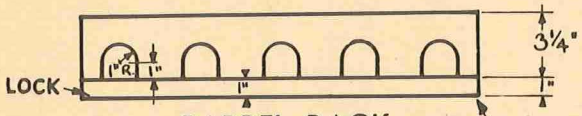
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	17" x 84"	Side
B	1	12" x 22½"	Drawer Shelf
C	3	12½" x 22½"	Shelf
D	2	4½" x 11¼"	Drawer Fronts
E	1	24" x 80½"	Door
F	1	17" x 23¼"	Top
G	2	3¼" x 77¼"	Door Frame
H	3	3" x 20½"	Door Shelf
I	1	3¼" x 22"	Door Top Shelf
J	1	3½" x 22½"	Base
K	1	23¼" x 80⅛"	Back
L	2	3" x 11"	Drawer Back
M	4	3¾" x 12⅛"	Drawer Side
N	2	10¾" x 12⅛"	Drawer Bottom
O	4	2" x 3½"	Dividers
P	1	7" x 20½"	Door Shelf Facia
P_1	1	3" x 6¼"	Door Shelf Divider
Q	2	2" x 20½"	Door Shelf Facia
R	1	9" x 22½"	Gun Stock Rack
S	1	4¼" x 22½"	Barrel Rack
T	2	2⅜" & 2¾" x 22½"	Gun Shelf Face
X	1	16¾" x 22½"	Bottom Shelf
	1 Ea.	¾"	Hinge For Barrel Rack
	1 Ea.		Lock For Barrel Rack
	1 Ea.		Drawer Lock
	1 Ea.		Door Bolt
	1 Pc.	9" x 22½"	Rubber or Felt Lining
	4 Ea.		Pin Hinges
		¼" x 20½" x 56"	Cork Backing

MISCELLANEOUS—4d and 6d finish nails and glue clips as required
finishing materials

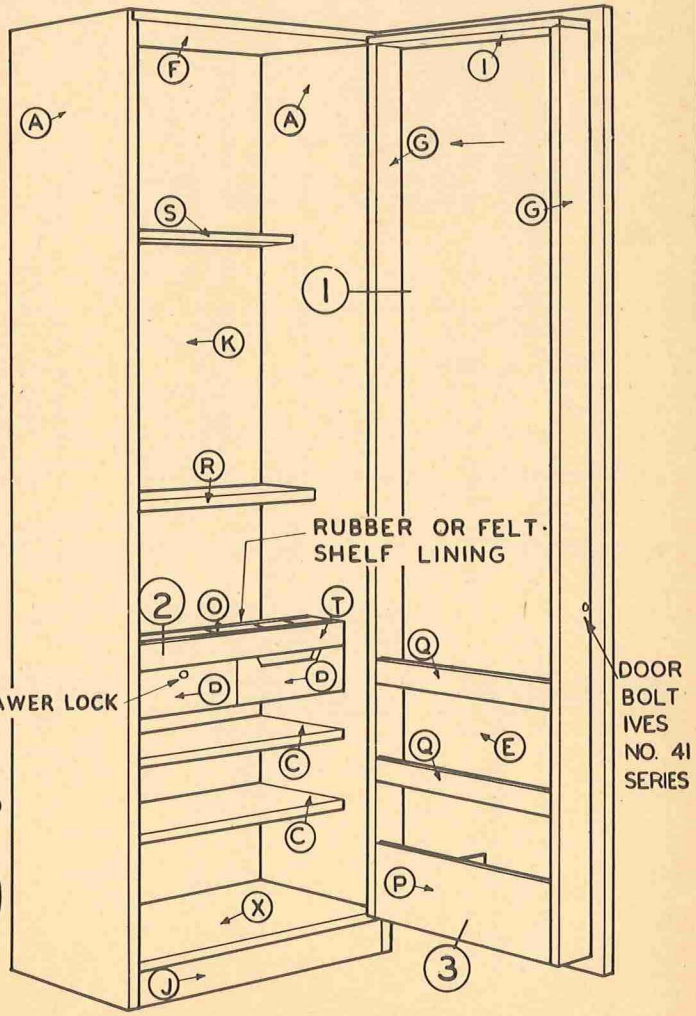


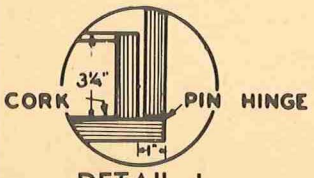
GUN STOCK RACK



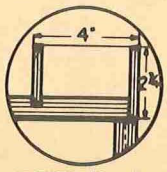
BARREL RACK

HINGE

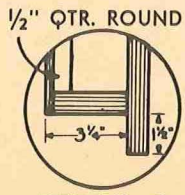




DETAIL 1



DETAIL 2



DETAIL 3

3-Way Sport Cabinet

SKI, GOLF AND TENNIS CABINET

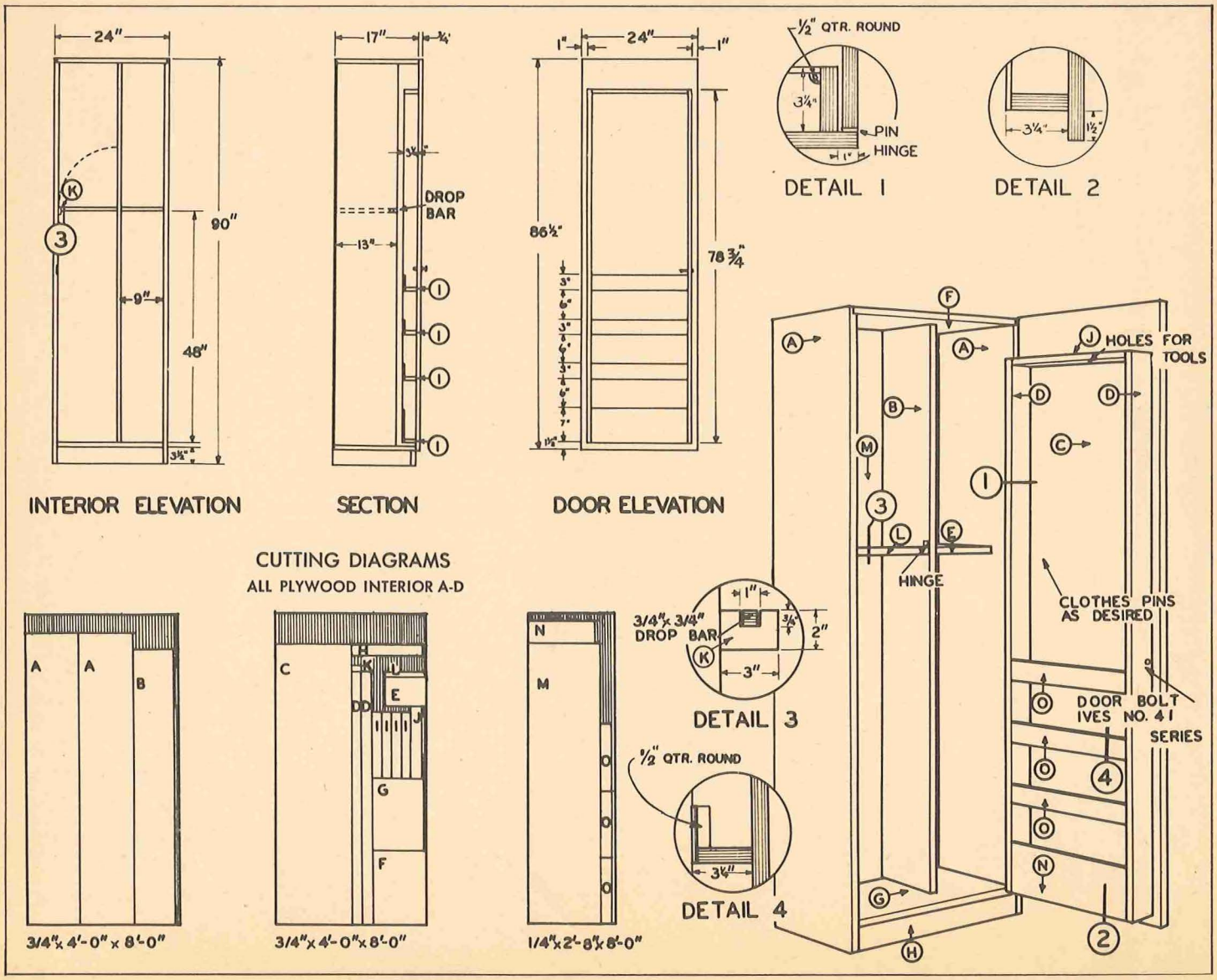
Anyone who has had skis, poles, clubs and other long objects fall forward as he opens a closet door can appreciate one of the advantages in this plan. The drop bar shown at detail three guards against bruises and bumps by retaining tall articles in place.

Spring clothes pins inside the door hold small items that so often become wadded up in a shelf corner.

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	17"x90"	Side
B	1	13"x85"	Standard
C	1	24"x86½"	Door
D	2	3¼"x78¾"	Door Side Frame
E	1	9"x13"	Shelf
F	1	17"x23¼"	Top
G	1	16¾"x22½"	Bottom Shelf
H	1	3½"x22½"	Base
I	4	3"x20½"	Door Shelf
J	1	3¼"x20½"	Top Door Tool Shelf
K	1	2"x3"	Drop Bar Catch
L	1	¾"x12¾"	Drop Bar
M	1	23¼"x86⅛"	Back
N	1	7"x20½"	Door Shelf Facia
O	3	3"x20½"	Door Shelf Facia

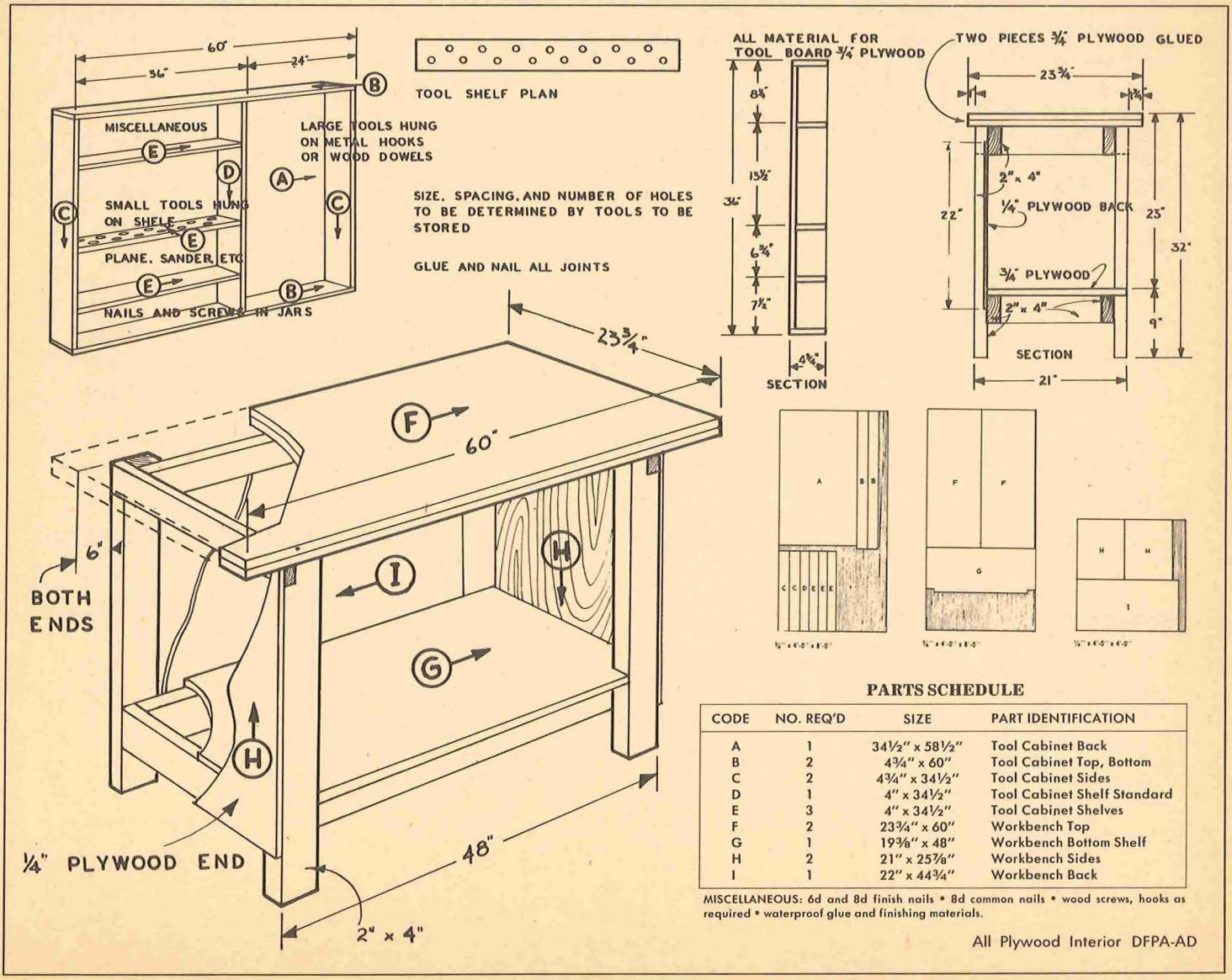
1 Door Bolt; 4 Pin Hinges; 1 ¾" Hinge for Drop Bar;
2½ Lin. Ft. ½" Qtr. Rd. Nailing Strip.
Miscellaneous—4d and 6d Finish Nails and Glue; Clothes Pins as required.



Tool Cabinet-Workbench

Every home shop needs a small workbench. This easy-to-build version can't be beat for rigidity because it is braced in all directions with panels of plywood. A cabinetmaker's vise can be mounted on either front corner of the solid double-thick plywood work surface. The tool cabinet, with hooks and shelves for safe, convenient tool storage, mounts on the wall behind the bench.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Taking the work a step at a time will make the building of this work bench and tool cabinet an easy job. **1.** Use a straight-edge and square and lay out the parts on plywood panels just as shown in the cutting diagrams. Remember to allow for saw kerfs. **2.** Saw out these parts, then smooth cut edges with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. Also saw 2 x 4's for the bench framework to the lengths given in the parts schedule, notching one end of each 2 x 4 leg for cross rails as shown in the construction drawing. **3.** Assemble the 2 x 4 lower shelf framing with glue and nails. Fasten the ¾-inch plywood shelf to this frame. Then set up the legs, end cross braces and top rails. Nail and glue the ¼-inch plywood back and end panels to the 2 x 4's. **4.** Glue the two ¾-inch plywood panels for the top back-to-back, using clamps weighting them around edges with screws at other points driven into underside until the glue sets. Then true the edges of the top, rounding corners slightly, with 1/0 sandpaper or a block plane. Fasten the top to the bench framework with glue and wood screws. Counterbore and plug these screw heads. **5.** To assemble the tool cabinet, glue and nail side and end strips to the back panel. Bore holes for chisels, screwdrivers, etc., in one shelf before fitting the vertical divider and shelving. **6.** Painting the understructure of the bench and the tool cabinet gives worth-while protection and makes cleaning easier. After filling nail holes and sanding with 3/0 sandpaper, prime the wood with enamel undercoat or resin sealet. Then apply two finish coats.



PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	34½" x 58½"	Tool Cabinet Back
B	2	4¾" x 60"	Tool Cabinet Top, Bottom
C	2	4¾" x 34½"	Tool Cabinet Sides
D	1	4" x 34½"	Tool Cabinet Shelf Standard
E	3	4" x 34½"	Tool Cabinet Shelves
F	2	23¾" x 60"	Workbench Top
G	1	19⅜" x 48"	Workbench Bottom Shelf
H	2	21" x 25⅞"	Workbench Sides
I	1	22" x 44¾"	Workbench Back

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d and 8d finish nails • 8d common nails • wood screws, hooks as required • waterproof glue and finishing materials.

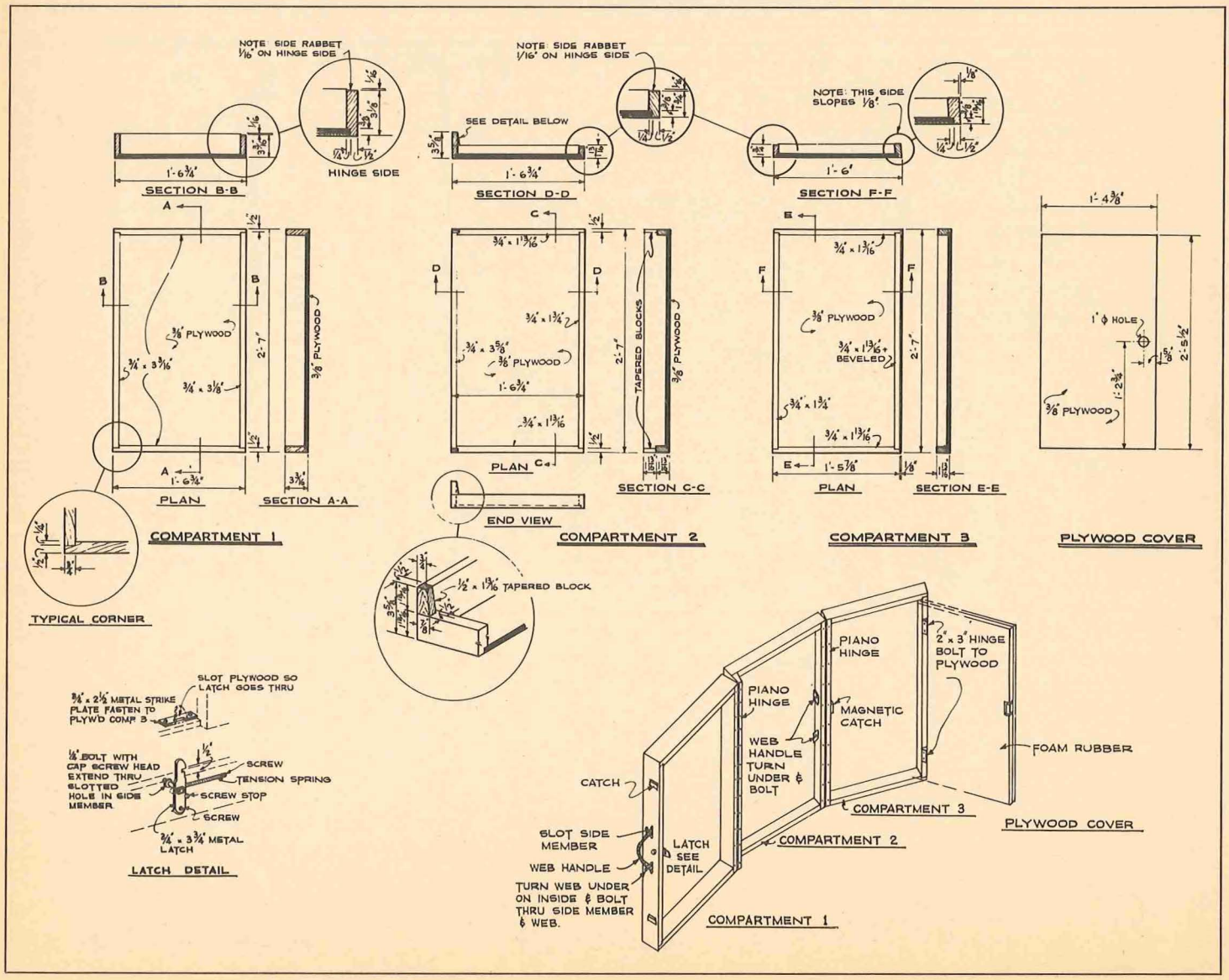
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

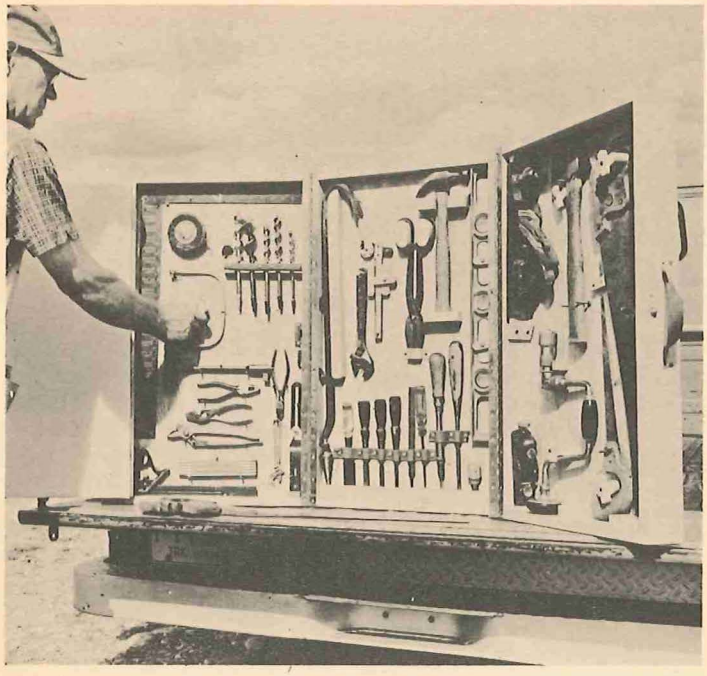
Tamap Tool Box

This tool box goes a long way toward increasing carpenter efficiency. Misplaced tools cost builders time and money – and often result in an inferior job because improper tools are used when the proper one is missing.

The Tamap Tool Box is the first tangible, immediately usable item to grow out of the National Association of Home Builders initial time and motion study project. Industrial engineers on that project found that carpenters often would spend more time hunting for a little-used tool than in actually working with it. Their answer was a tool box that was organized in such a way that every item is clearly visible and easy to reach. American Plywood Association engineers refined the basic idea to develop a lightweight box that can contain almost every tool required to build a house.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. To build this unit, cut and assemble the framing members first. They should be nailed and glued in place. When the glue is completely set, insert the plywood sides and separator panels. Use panel thicknesses specified: Thicker panels increase the weight substantially; thinner panels won't provide enough stiffness. **2.** Tool fastening systems will vary with the individual. Since few makes of tools are identical in size, the best method is to trace around each piece – this also provides a graphic method for replacing tools later on. **3.** Next, use one of the several systems illustrated to hold tools in place. For the active carpenter, screw fastenings or canvas straps are best; the home handyman might find it easier to cut out blocks of styrofoam to serve as nests for individual tools. **4.** Items such as drills, chisel sets and nail sets can be left in their original containers if the containers are fastened inside the box. **5.** Care should be taken to protect cutting edges on saws, bits and knives from damage by fasteners or loose tools. **6.** The smaller, two-compartment version of the Tamap tool box is intended for rough carpenter or handyman use: It is lighter in weight, more compact, and designed for a limited number of tools. **7.** If desired, both compartments in the two-compartment unit can be the same size to give more room for bulky equipment.





MATERIALS LIST FOR 3 COMPARTMENT TOOL CHEST

PLYWOOD: 1 Panel 3/8" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" EXT • DFPA A-B or A-C

NO. REQUIRED	PART SIZE	USE
1	16-3/8" x 29-1/2"	Cover
2	17-3/4" x 30"	Back
1	16-7/8" x 30"	Back
14 lin. ft.	1 x 6	Top, Bottom, & Sides
* 3 lin. ft.	1 x 3	Top & Bottom
2	3/4 - 27 Long	Piano Hinge
1	----	Latch
2	----	Catches
4	3 16" x 1"	Stove Bolts, Washers & Nuts
2	1-1/2" x 1-3/8"	Hinges
2	1" x 12"	Web Handles

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d finish nails & screws as required. • Waterproof glue and finishing material.
*Top & bottom of compartment 3 to be ripped from this material. All others to be ripped from 1 x 6.

MATERIALS LIST FOR 2 COMPARTMENT TOOL CHEST

PLYWOOD: 1 Panel 3/8" x 4'-0" Exterior • DFPA A-B or A-C

NO. REQUIRED	PART SIZE	USE
2	17-3/4" x 30"	Backs
* 8 lin. ft.	1" x 6"	Top, Bottom, & Sides
1	3/4" - 27" Long	Piano Hinge
4	3/16" x 1"	Stove Bolts, Washers & Nuts
2	----	Catches
2	1" x 12"	Web Handles

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d finish nails & screws as required. • Waterproof glue and finishing materials.
*Frame of both compartments to be ripped from this material.

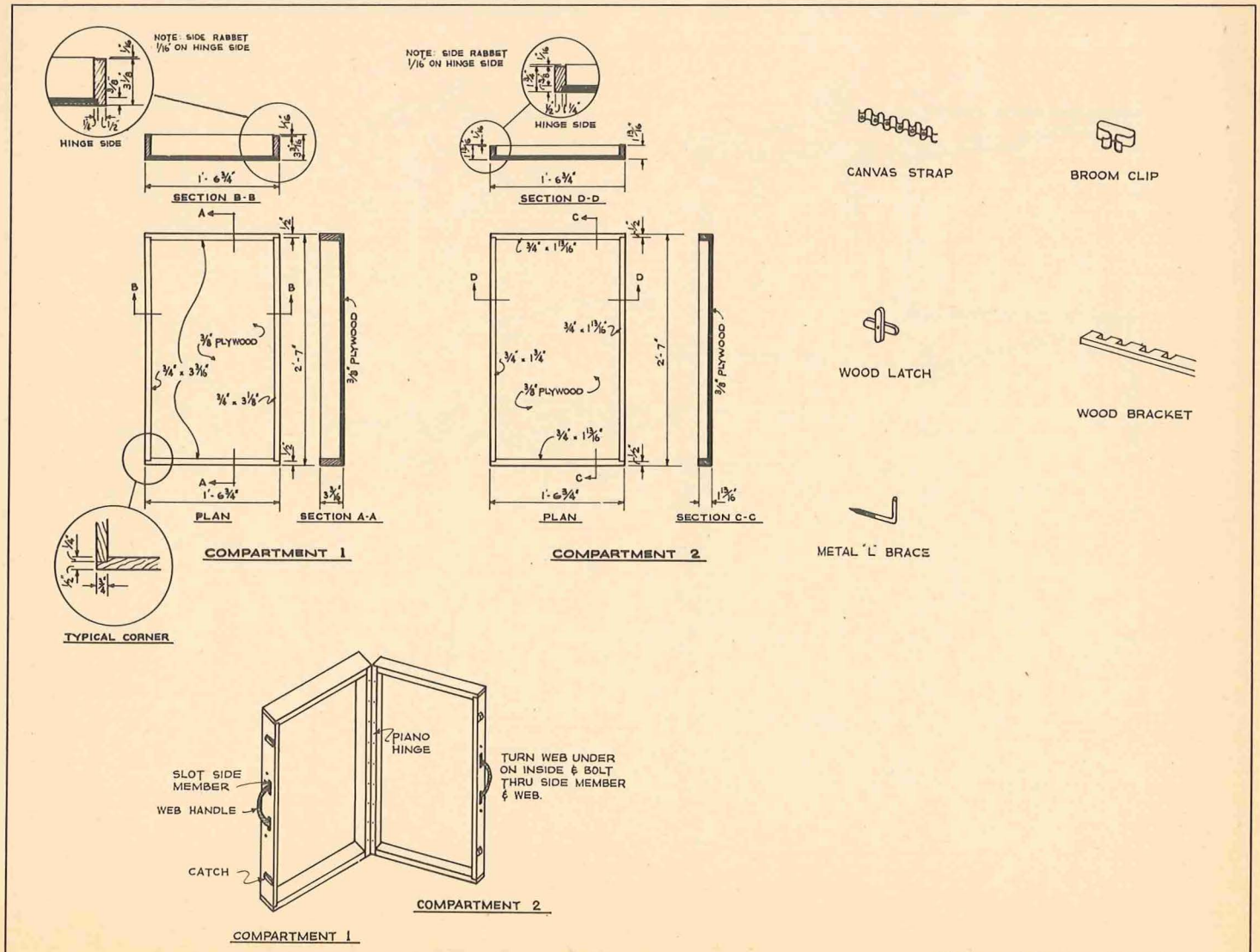
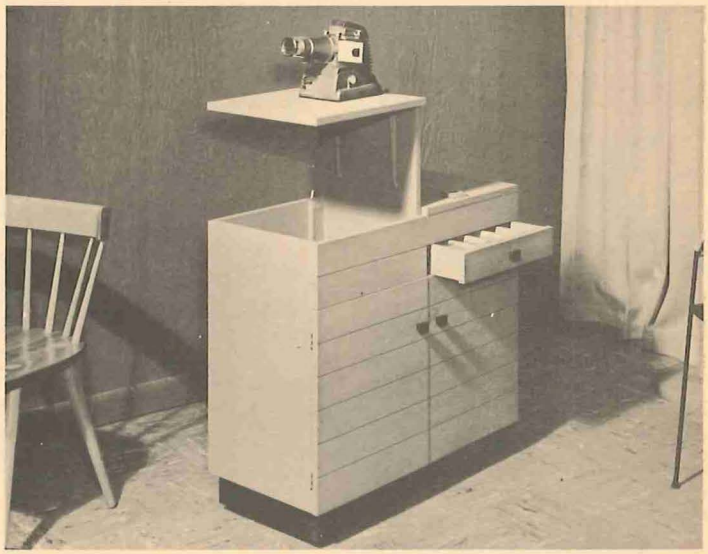
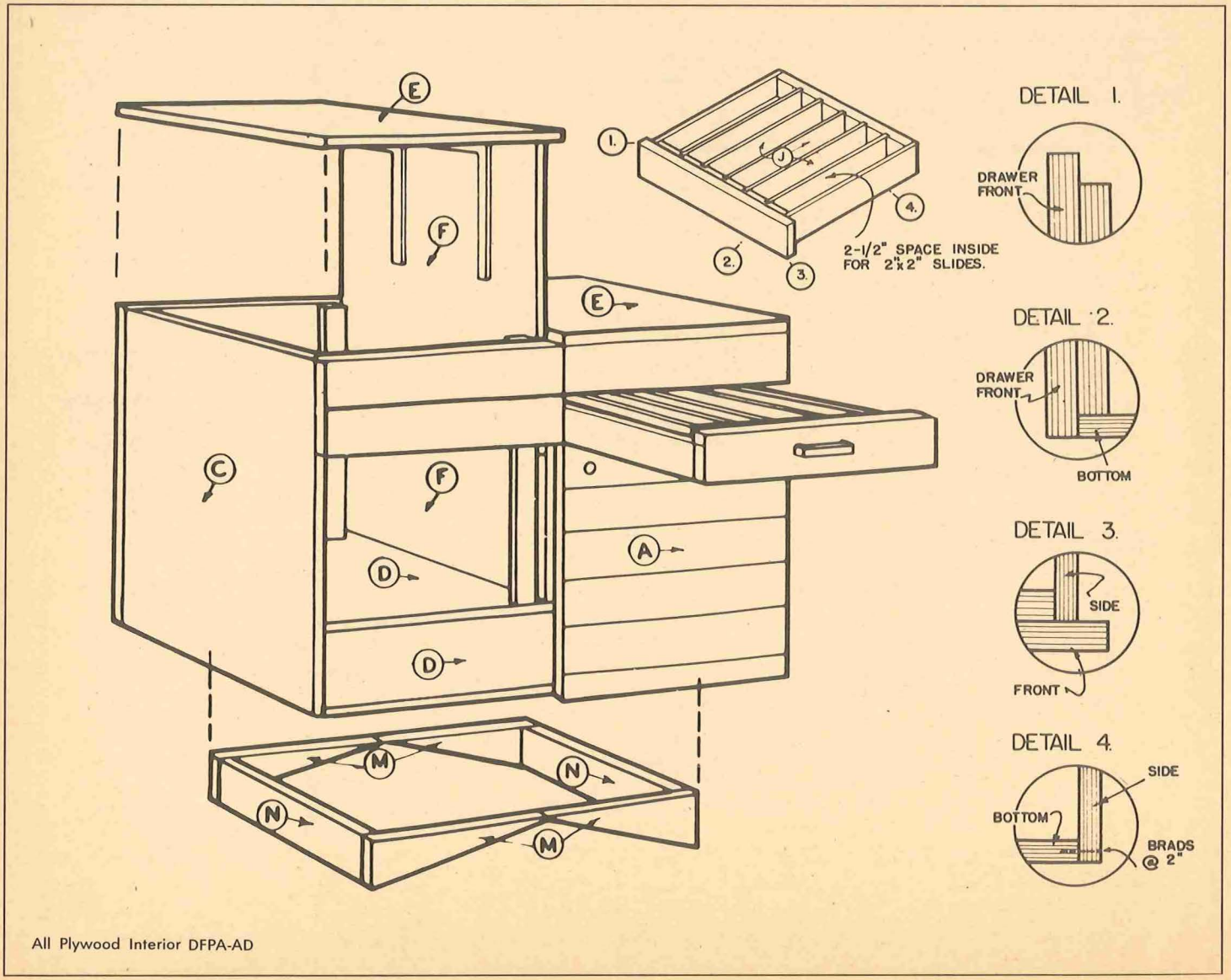


Photo-Projector Cabinet

Protection for films, slides and equipment replaces possible damage and loss when this projector cabinet is put into use. Also, it turns disorder and confusion – that so often handicap home film showings – into convenience and a smooth performance.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Saw framing members and structural plywood parts to exact size, sand edges and check mating parts for fit. **2.** Use the same saw settings to groove panels "A" and "B" and to cut out doors, drawer front and facing strip as diagrammed from "A," to obtain uniform grain pattern. **3.** Glue and nail all joints. **4.** Since you will not be able to nail through bottom panel "D" into skirt pieces after shelf "D" is in place, first attach skirt to bottom. For the same reason, nail shelf "D" to fixed divider "F" before assembly. Stand this sub-assembly on end to attach back; then fasten sides, storage compartment bottom "L" and 32" long facing strip cut from panel "A." It is necessary to nail through shelf into the end of 1" x 2" slide track, so that member should be installed before adding the bottom and skirt sub-assembly. **5.** Hang doors. All door sliding panel and lid edges should be primed thoroughly after sanding and it is important to apply equal finish coats to both inner and outer faces. **6.** Install drawer guides, film can partitions and lid. Drawer construction is clearly shown in detail at bottom of facing page. Assemble sliding panel "F" and cabinet top. Finish as recommended. Attach casters and hardware fittings.



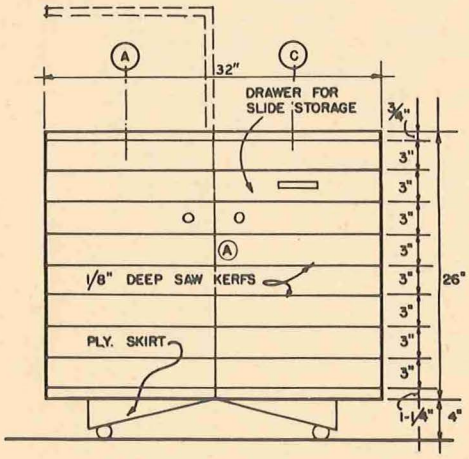


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

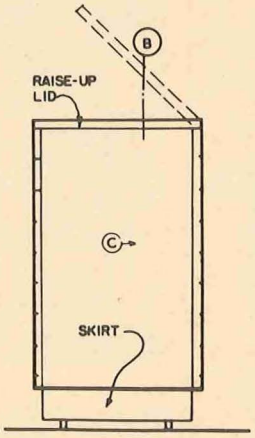
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	25¼" x 32"	Front of Unit
B	1	25¼" x 32"	Back of Unit
C	2	14½" x 25¼"	Side of Unit
D	2	14½" x 30½"	Bottom and Shelf
E	2	16" x 16"	Projector Top and Lid
F	2	14½" x 30½"	Fixed and Sliding Standard
G	1	13⅜" x 14½"	Drawer Bottom
H	2	3" x 14½"	Drawer Side
I	2	2½" x 13⅜"	Drawer Front and Back
J	5	2½" x 12½"	Drawer Dividers
K	9	8" x 8"	Reel Dividers
L	1	14½" x 14½"	Bottom of Compartment
M	2	3" x 12"	Skirt Board
N	2	3" x 14½"	Skirt Board
	5 Lin. Ft.	¾" x ¾"	Drawer Guides
	2½ Lin. Ft.	2" x 3"	Caster Blocks
	1 Ea.	2" x 2" x¾"	Spring Bolt Block
	4½ Lin. Ft.	1" x 1"	Slide Track
	2 Ea.	7" x 9"	Metal Shelf Brackets
	1 Only	No. 1697	Window Spring Bolt
	4 Ea.	— —	Rubber Wheel Casters
	2 Ea.	— —	Door Pulls
	1 Ea.	— —	Drawer Pull
	2 Pr.	— —	Pin Hinges

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d Finish Nails and Glue
All Plywood Interior - DFPA • A-D

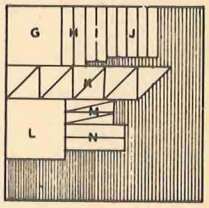


FRONT ELEVATION

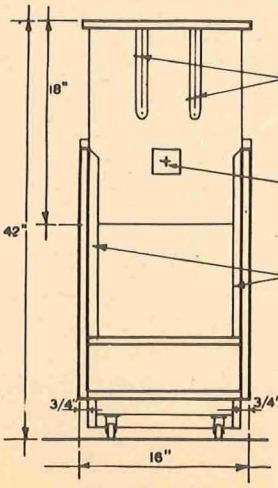


SIDE ELEVATION

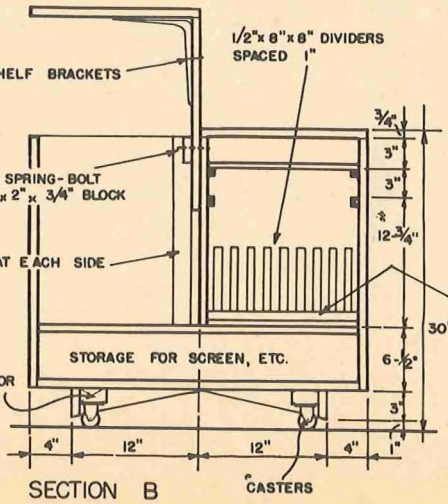
NOTE – PROJECTOR TOP IS RAISED BY HAND TO 42" WHERE SPRING BOLT SNAPS INTO PLACE (PULL OUT TO RELEASE)



1/2"x 4'-0"x 4'-0"



SECTION A



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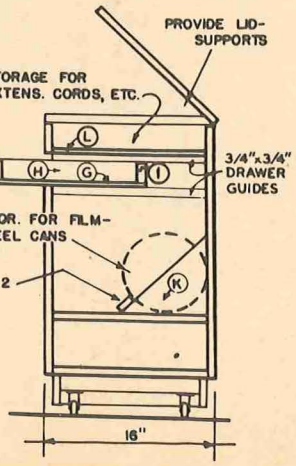
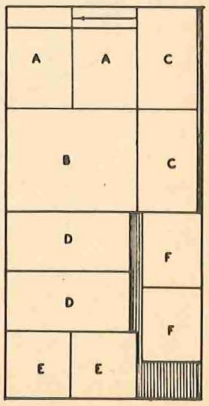
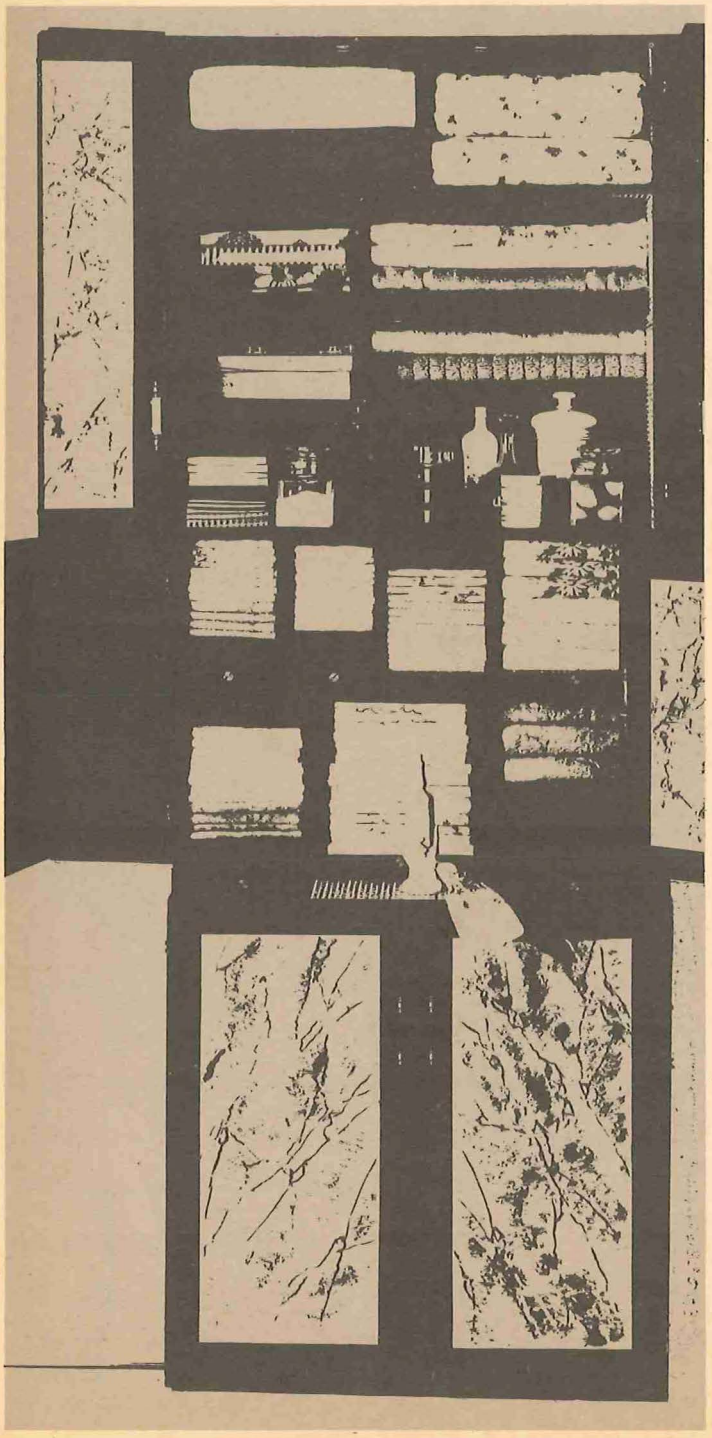


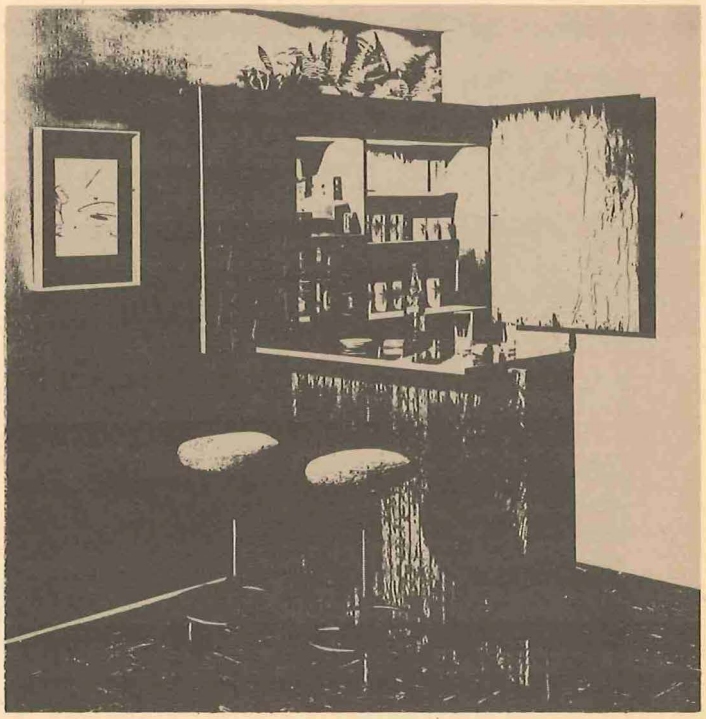
SECTION C

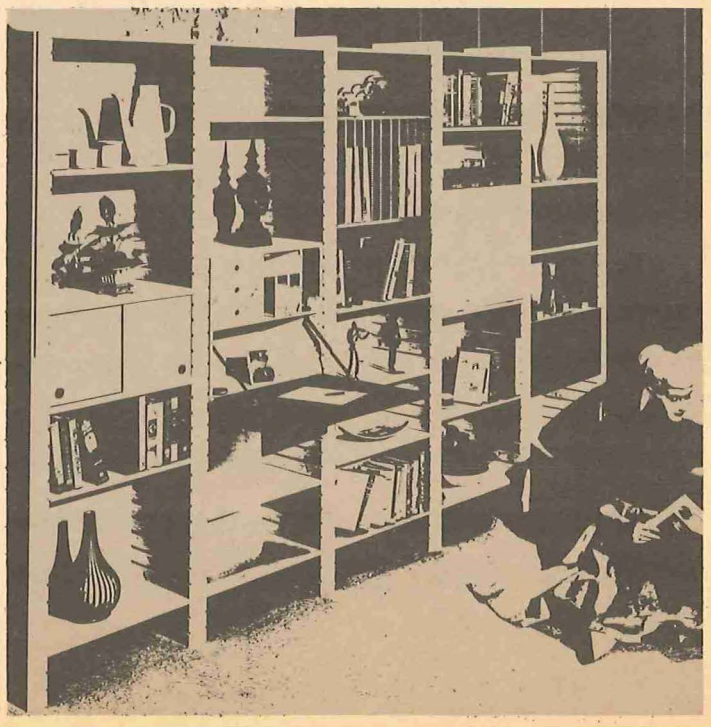


3/4"x 4'-0"x 8'-0"

INDOOR STORAGE UNITS AND DIVIDERS



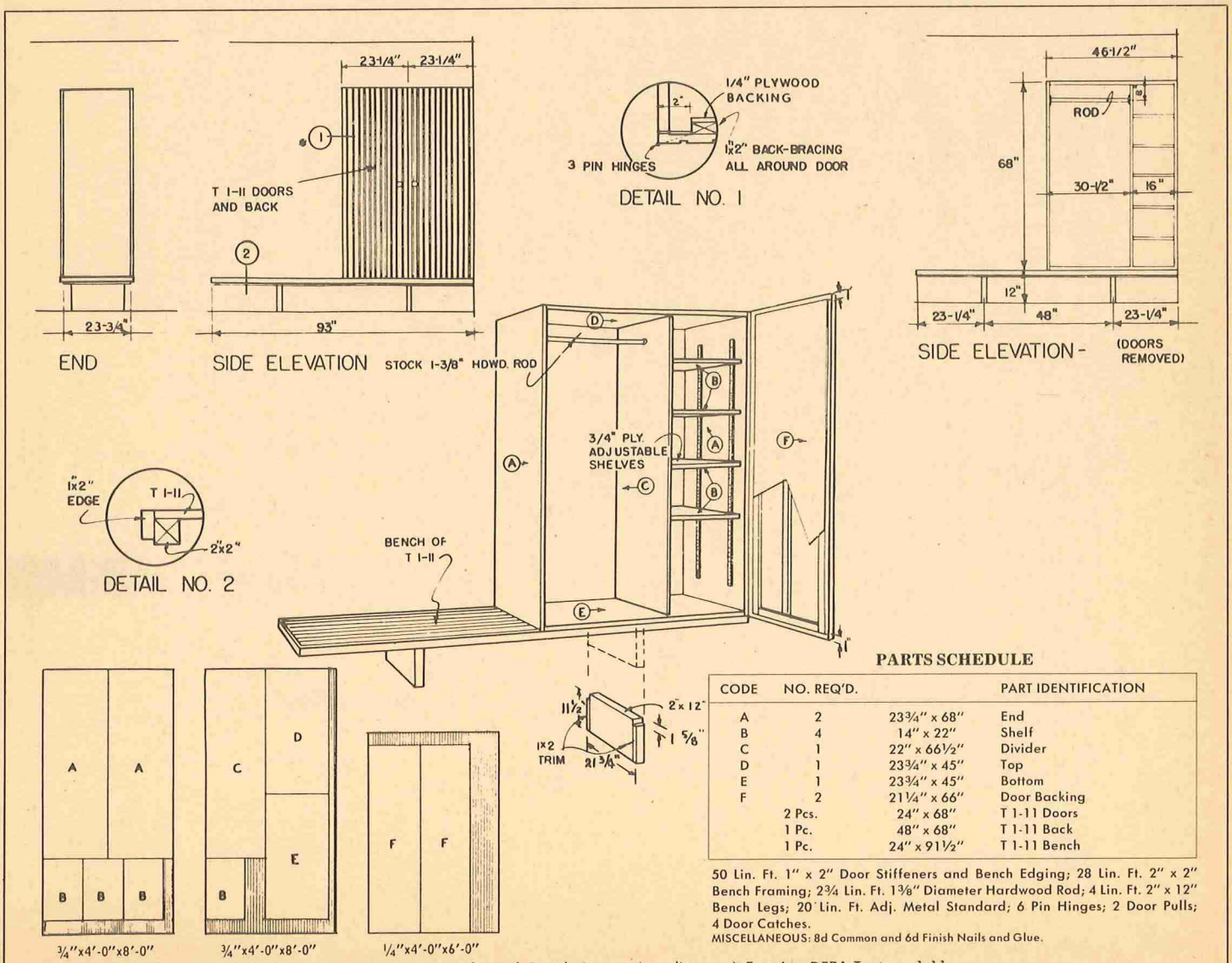




Entry Closet

If your home lacks a suitable entry closet or you simply need more storage space for bulky coats and hats, here is the answer to your problem. This spacious full length closet is of modern design yet fits in with any decorating style. Build it with versatile plywood in a few hours spare time.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Cut plywood pieces to size. **2.** Nail and glue sides "A" to top "D" and bottom "E." Install divider "C." Use white glue that comes in plastic squeeze bottle. **3.** Trim lap from Texture 1-11 panels. Fit and nail Exterior-DFPA-Texture 1-11 back panel in place. **4.** To assemble doors nail 1" x 2" stiffeners around edges of each door and down center. Keep stiffener 2" from hinged side edge. 1" from other edges. **5.** Nail ¼" backs "F" to 1" x 2" door stiffeners. **6.** Nail 2" x 2" framing and mitred 1" x 2" edging around bench top. Attach to legs. **7.** Finish to suit. Install hardware and assemble.



PARTS SCHEDULE

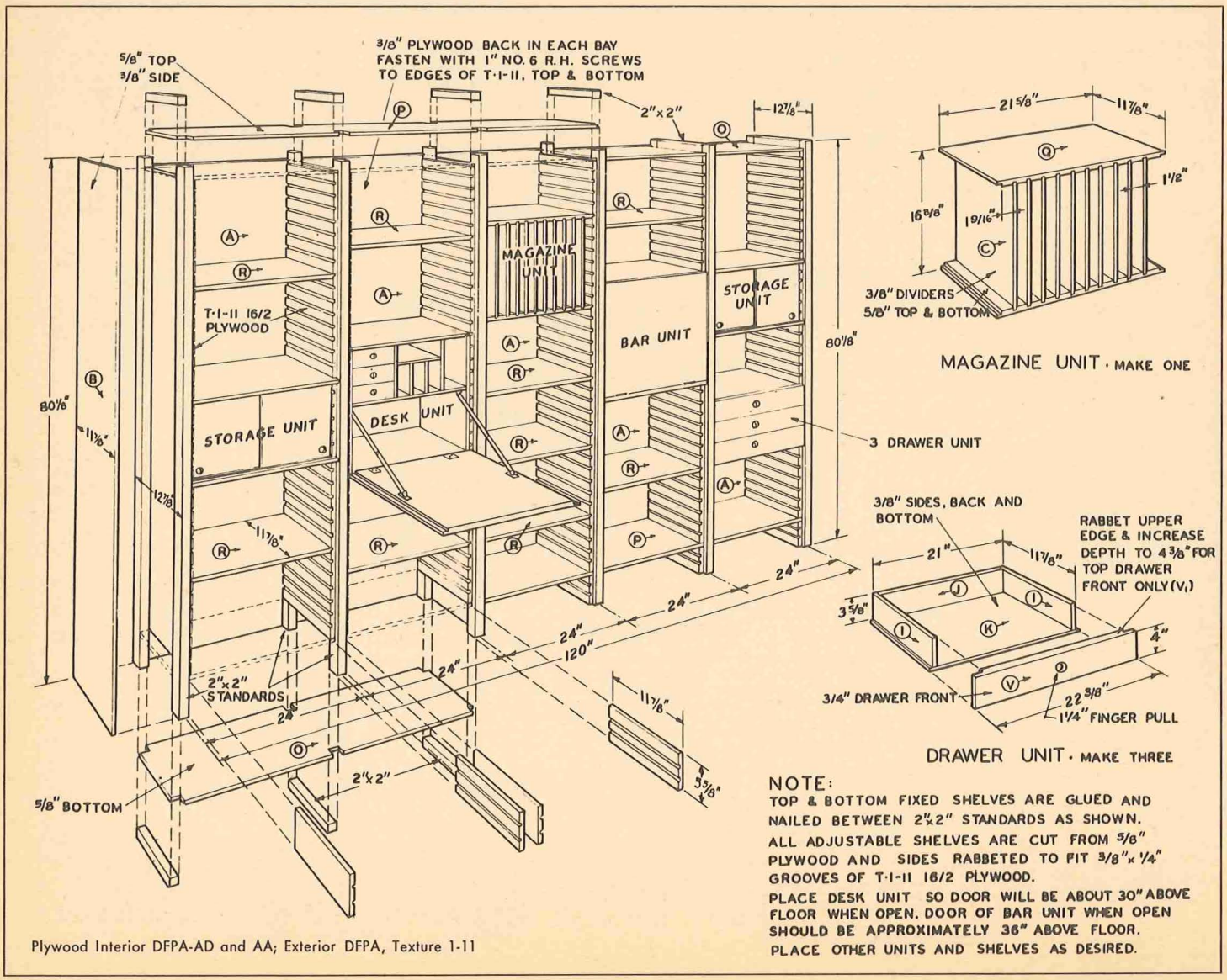
CODE	NO. REQ'D.		PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	23¾" x 68"	End
B	4	14" x 22"	Shelf
C	1	22" x 66½"	Divider
D	1	23¾" x 45"	Top
E	1	23¾" x 45"	Bottom
F	2	21¼" x 66"	Door Backing
	2 Pcs.	24" x 68"	T 1-11 Doors
	1 Pc.	48" x 68"	T 1-11 Back
	1 Pc.	24" x 91½"	T 1-11 Bench

50 Lin. Ft. 1" x 2" Door Stiffeners and Bench Edging; 28 Lin. Ft. 2" x 2" Bench Framing; 2¾ Lin. Ft. 1⅜" Diameter Hardwood Rod; 4 Lin. Ft. 2" x 12" Bench Legs; 20 Lin. Ft. Adj. Metal Standard; 6 Pin Hinges; 2 Door Pulls; 4 Door Catches.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8d Common and 6d Finish Nails and Glue.

Unit Storage Wall

An interior stud partition in a home, occupies valuable space. This storage wall has been designed to utilize that space. Within the unit, Texture One-Eleven (grooved Exterior-DFPA plywood) has been ingeniously adapted to support shelves and small storage units that can slide into the grooves at varying heights. These form a visual pattern that is delightfully tuned to contemporary decors.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Vary the cutting diagrams and parts schedule for the number of bays, units, and shelves required. As a room divider each bay may be used from either side, since plywood backs are interchangeable. Install hi-fidelity components in plywood units for conversion to a music wall and use magazine unit for record storage. **1.** Allow for saw kerfs as you lay out all plywood parts to size. Glue and nail cut sections of Texture One-Eleven plywood and end panels "B" to 2 x 2 standards leaving a ½-inch reveal along edges. Do not fasten bottom pieces of Texture One-Eleven, or 2 x 2 cross members until tops "O" and bottoms "P" have been cut, glued and nailed to hold the first two and last two bays together. In this way, each two-bay section can be later moved out of the shop for final assembly in place. **2.** Next, cut backs, shelves and all component parts of each unit to size and sand mating edges. Tops and bottoms of bar and desk units must have edges rabbeted to depth of 11/16 of an inch so projecting edge may slide in the grooves. Depth of the rabbet on door edges must by 1⅛-inch to clear edges of Texture One-Eleven and sides "E." Glue and nail ⅜ x ¾-inch facing on bottom edges and then assemble each unit with shelves, drawer guides and partitions in place. Drill ¾-inch finger pulls and assemble drawers for desk unit after fronts have been dadoed and rabbeted. Install cabinet hardware. **3.** Make dado cuts for dividers of magazine unit as shown. Rabbet edges and assemble with nails and glue. **4.** The fronts of the drawer units must be rabbeted at sides to a depth of 1⅛-inches. Make a ⅜-inch rabbet at bottom and assemble drawer as shown. Increase depth of top drawer to 4⅜-inches and rabbet upper edge to fit flush against shelf edge. Drill 1¼-inch finger pulls. **5.** Rabbet top and bottom edges of storage units. Glue and nail ⅜ x ¾-inch facings to front edges and then make dado cuts for sliding doors and fiber track as shown in sliding door detail. Install doors, after drilling 1¼-inch finger pulls. **6.** Glue and fasten each two-bay section together with 1¼-inch No. 6 screws and install backs as shown. Fill any nail holes with wood paste and sand all parts with 3/0 paper. **7.** Finish as recommended in harmonizing, contemporary colors.



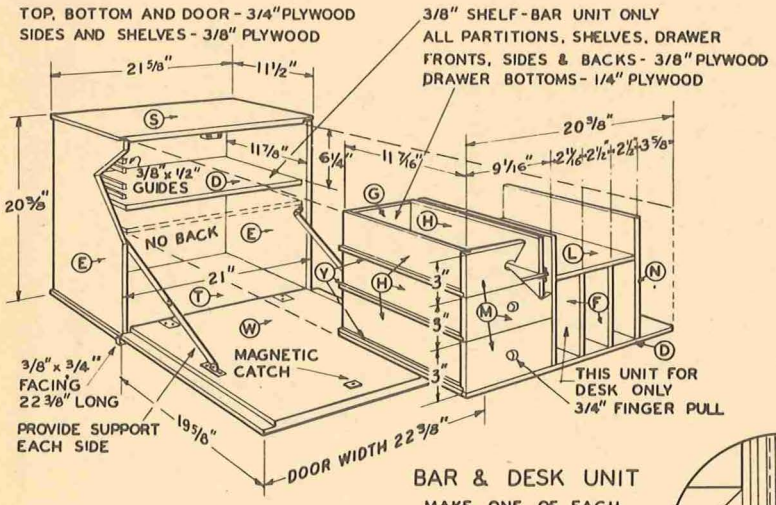
NOTE:
TOP & BOTTOM FIXED SHELVES ARE GLUED AND NAILED BETWEEN 2"x2" STANDARDS AS SHOWN.
ALL ADJUSTABLE SHELVES ARE CUT FROM 5/8" PLYWOOD AND SIDES RABBETED TO FIT 3/8"x 1/4" GROOVES OF T-1-11 16/2 PLYWOOD.
PLACE DESK UNIT SO DOOR WILL BE ABOUT 30" ABOVE FLOOR WHEN OPEN. DOOR OF BAR UNIT WHEN OPEN SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 36" ABOVE FLOOR.
PLACE OTHER UNITS AND SHELVES AS DESIRED.

Plywood Interior DFPA-AD and AA; Exterior DFPA, Texture 1-11

PARTS SCHEDULE

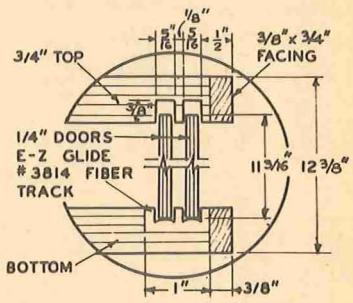
CODE	NO. REQ'D.		PART IDENTIFICATION
A	5	22⅜" x 78½"	Back Panel
B	2	11⅞" x 80⅛"	Side Panel
C	10	11⅞" x 15⅝"	Magazine Unit Partitions
D	2	11½" x 21¼"	Bar & Desk Shelf
E	8	11⅞" x 19⅝"	Bar & Desk Side
F	2	6" x 11½"	Desk Partition
G	3	2¾" x 7⅛"	Desk Drawer Back
H	6	2¾" x 11¼"	Desk Drawer Side
I	6	3⅝" x 11⅞"	Drawer Unit Side
J	3	3⅝" x 20¼"	Drawer Unit Back
K	3	11⅞" x 21⅝"	Drawer Unit Bottom
L	1	3½" x 11½"	Desk Shelf
M	3	3" x 9"	Desk Drawer Front
N	1	9" x 11½"	Desk Partition
O	2	11⅞" x 48 13/16"	Top & Bottom Shelf
P	2	11⅞" x 72 13/16"	Top & Bottom Shelf
Q	2	11⅞" x 21⅝"	Top & Bottom Mag. Unit
R	10	11⅞" x 21⅝"	Adjustable Shelf
S	2	11½" x 21⅝"	Top — Bar & Desk
T	2	11⅞" x 21⅝"	Bottom — Bar & Desk
U	4	11⅞" x 21⅝"	Top & Bottom — Storage Unit
V	2	4" x 22⅜"	Front — Drawer Unit
V1	1	4⅜" x 22⅜"	Front — Top Drawer Unit
W	2	19⅝" x 22⅜"	Doors — Bar & Desk Unit
X	4	10⅞" x 11¼"	Sliding Doors
Y	3	9" x 11¼"	Desk Drawer Bottom
	7 Panels	T-1-11 16/2 - 8'-0"	Grooved Side Panels
	96 Lin. Ft.	2" x 2" - 8'-0"	Standards
	8 Lin. Ft.	⅜" x ½"	Drawer Guides
	12 Lin. Ft.	⅜" x ¾"	Edge Facing
	4 Lin. Ft.	⅜" x 1"	Fiber Track
	2 Ea.	— —	Magnetic Catches
	2 Pr.	— —	Cabinet Hinges
	4 Ea.	10" Long	Metal Lid Support

MISCELLANEOUS: 1" & 1¼" No. 6 R.H. screws • 4d finish nails and glue • finishing materials as required.

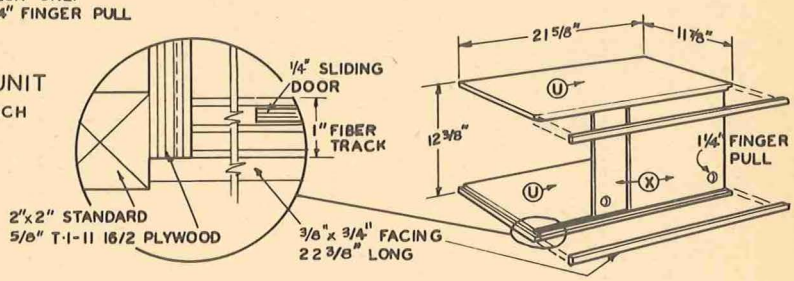


BAR & DESK UNIT

MAKE ONE OF EACH

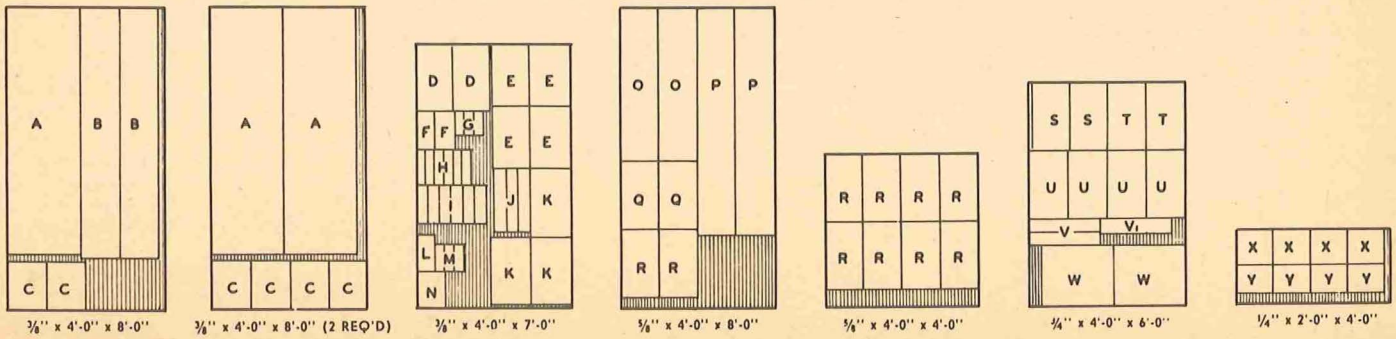


SLIDING DOOR DETAIL



JAMB DETAIL · SLIDING DOOR

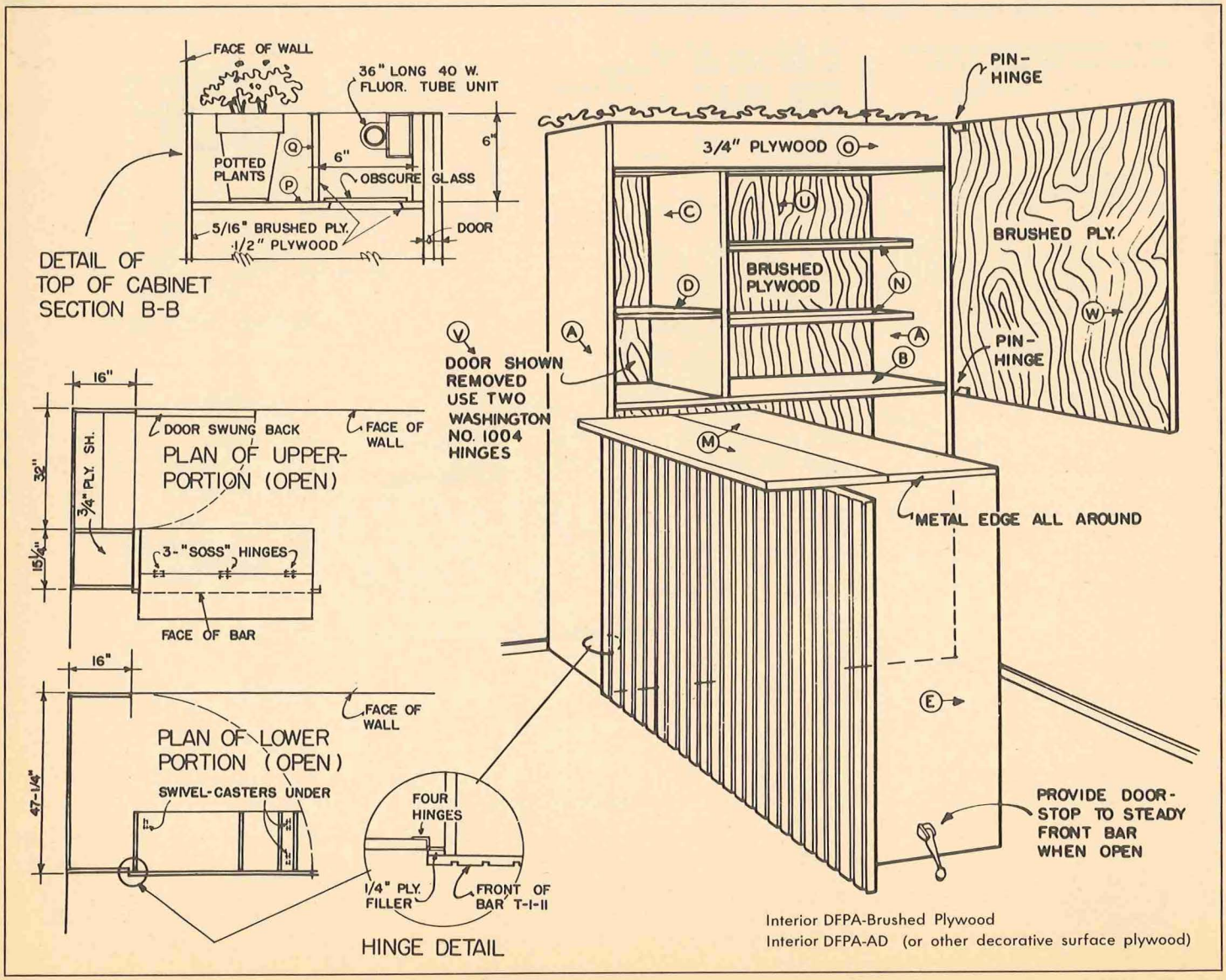
STORAGE UNIT · MAKE TWO



Built-in Bar

An evening of entertaining usually starts with a round-up of all the bar supplies. Not so when you have this spacious built-in bar. Everything handily located in one place including bulky bottles . . . and there's room left over for glasses of all shapes and sizes.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Cut parts to size. **Back Bar 2.** Rabbet sides "A" ⅜" deep for back panel "U". Check for fit. **3.** To sides join bottom shelf "B", facing strip "O", divider "Q", bottom "P" of light trough and partition "C". Be careful to keep structure square. Glue and nail all joints. **4.** Fit and nail brushed plywood back "U" in place. **5.** Nail and glue brushed plywood to backs of Texture 1-11 doors. **6.** Intermediate shelves may be nailed in position or installed with adjustable shelf supports after finishing. **Front Bar 7.** Notch partitions "F" and 'K" to allow for 1" x 4" bracing. **8.** Because working space is limited, assemble partitions "F" and 'K" with fixed top "M", shelves "H", "I", "J", bottom "G" and hinged side "E" before exposed side "E" is installed. **9.** Install Texture 1-11 front, hinged top and casters. **10.** Move Back Bar into position against wall. Attach doors and hinged front bar after finishing.

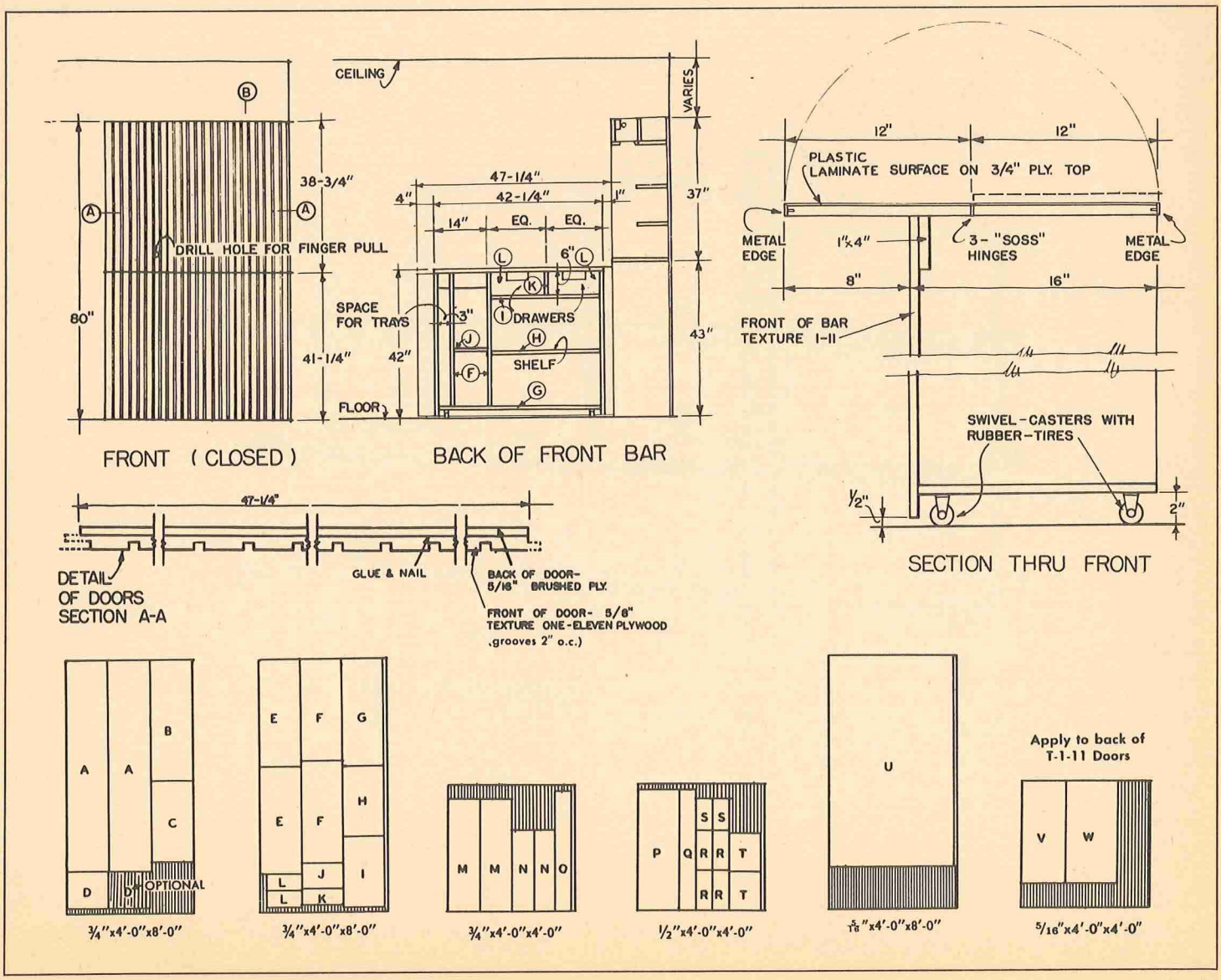


PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	16" x 80"	Side — Back Bar
B	1	15⅝" x 45¾"	Lower Shelf — Back Bar
C	1	15⅝" x 30½"	Standard — Back Bar
D	1	14⅛" x 15⅝"	Shelf — Back Bar
E	2	15½" x 40¾"	Side — Front Bar
F	2	15½" x 38½"	Standard — Front Bar
G	1	15½" x 40¾"	Bottom Shelf — Front Bar
H	1	15½" x 26¾"	Shelf — Front Bar
I	1	15½" x 26¾"	Drawer Shelf — Front Bar
J	1	9½" x 15½"	Shelf — Front Bar
K	1	6" x 15½"	Divider Between Drawers
L	2	6" x 13"	Drawer Front
M	2	12" x 42¼"	Bar Top
N	2	8" x 30⅞"	Shelf — Back Bar
O	1	6" x 45¾"	Face of Light Trough
P	1	15⅝" x 45¾"	Bottom of Plant Box
Q	1	6" x 45¾"	Divider between Plant Box and Light Trough
R	4	5⅞" x 14⅜"	Drawer Side*
S	2	5⅞" x 12"	Drawer Back*
T	2	12" x 13⅞"	Drawer Bottom*
U	1	46½" x 80"	Back of Back Bar
V	1	16" x 38¾"	Door Backing
W	1	31¼" x 38¾"	Door Backing

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
	1	47¼" x 79½"	T 1-11 Doors and Bar Front**
	3½ Lin. Ft.	¼" x 1"	Filler
	3½ Lin. Ft.	1" x 4"	Bracing
	1 Pc.	5½" x 45⅜"	Obscure Glass
	1 Only	40-Watt-36" Long	Fluorescent Tube
	2 Pcs.	12" x 42¼"	Plastic Laminate Top
	11½ Lin. Ft.	For ¾" Edge	Metal Edging
	3 Ea.	"Soss"	Bar Top Hinges
	6 Ea.	For ¾" Plywood	Hinges
	2 Ea.	—	Pin Hinges
	3 Ea.	As Required	Rubber-Tired Casters
	1 Ea.	—	Door Stop for Bar

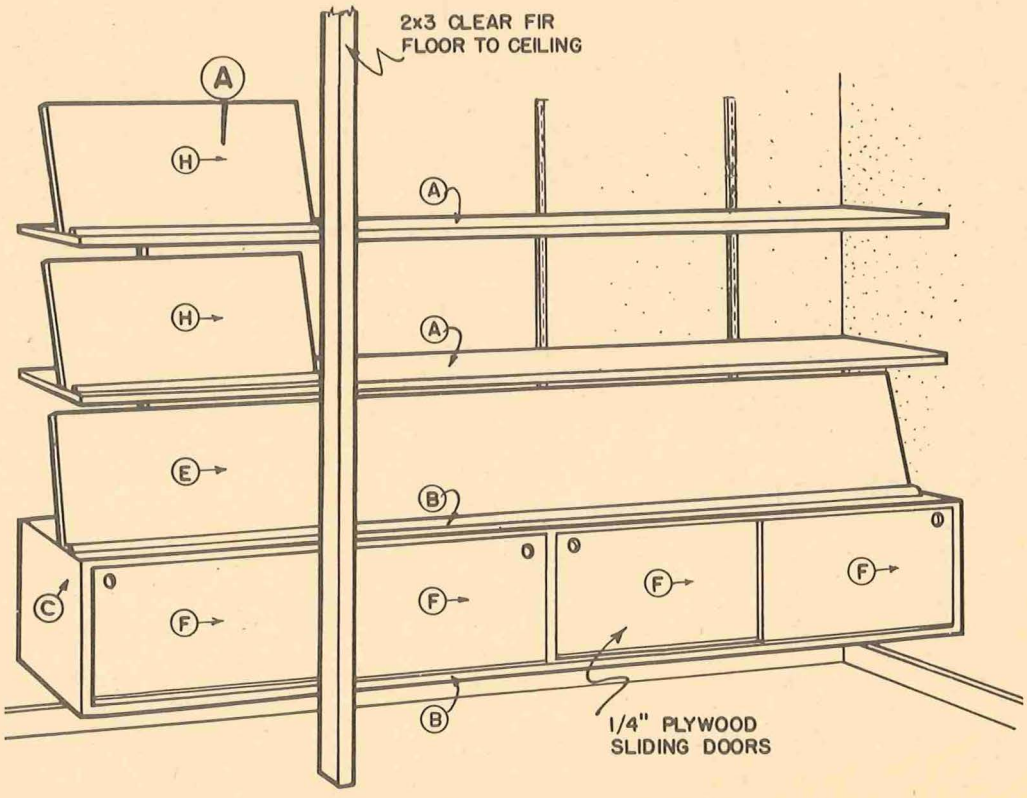
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d Finish Nails and Glue
* Parts not identified on drawings by letters.
** Cut from 1 panel 4'-0" x 8'-0" Exterior - DFPA. Texture One-Eleven (grooves 2" o.c.)



Built-in Magazine & Book Rack

Finished to match an existing decorative scheme, this built-in will look as smart and modern as custom-built furniture – and will go a long way towards refurnishing your living room. The design is so simple that it can easily be constructed and installed in a single week-end. Material costs are kept low by the use of plywood.

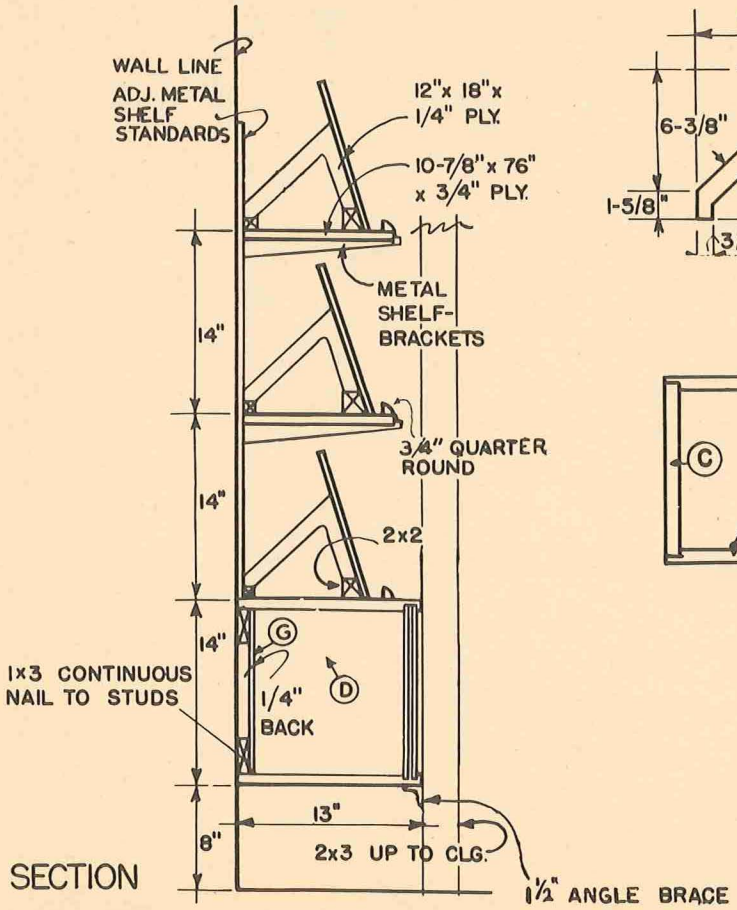
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
After studying the drawings, tackle the job of building this magazine and book rack one step at a time. **1.** First lay out the parts for the unit on two panels of plywood just as shown in the cutting diagrams. Use a straight-edge and large steel square, remembering to allow for saw kerfs as parts are laid out. Saw out the parts and true up cut edges with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. **2.** Rabbet the wall cabinet top and bottom pieces for ends. Then run dadoes for the sliding doors as shown in the detail. Install fibre track at bottom. Assemble the cabinet without back using glue and nails, seeing that all corners are square. **3.** Cut the dog-leg shaped brackets to support the sloping magazine shelf backs with a jig-saw or bandsaw. Position them upright on the shelves between 1 x 1-inch and beveled 2 x 2-inch blocking. Fasten the sloping shelf backs to these brackets with glue and brads. Then install quarter-round along the front edges of the shelves, to hold magazines. **4.** Nail 1 x 3 supports into the wall studs at height shown. Hang the cabinet in position on the wall, and nail into 1 x 3 supports through top and bottom of cabinet. The ¼-inch plywood back paneling will cover 1 x 3 supports. Use adjustable metal shelf standards at stud locations to hold shelf brackets. **5.** Fill nail holes, and after sanding, prime the cabinet and shelves with enamel undercoat. Sand again lightly, then apply at least two coats of top-grade semi-gloss enamel. **6.** Cut the 2 x 3 stanchion, or post, just the right length to wedge between the floor and ceiling. After painting this post, position it and screw 1 ½-inch angle braces to it at the right height for additional cabinet support.

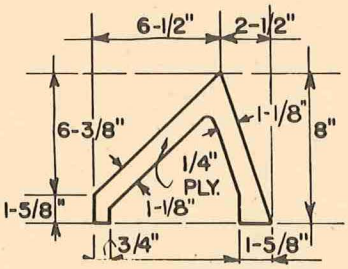


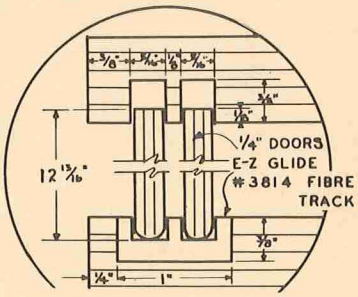
PARTS SCHEDULE

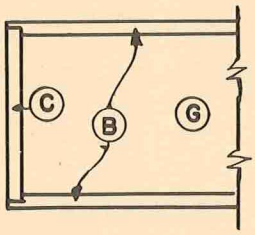
CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	1⅞" x 76"	Shelf
B	2	13" x 76"	Top and Bottom
C	2	13" x 13¼"	End
D	1	11¾" x 12½"	Standard
E	1	12" x 76"	Shelf Back
F	4	12-13/16" x 18-13/16"	Sliding Doors
G	1	12½" x 74½"	Back of Unit
H	2	12" x 18"	Shelf Back
	9	See Drawing	Bracket
	10½ Lin Ft.	2" x 2"	Back Stop
	10½ Lin. Ft.	1" x 1"	Blocking for Bracket
	13 Lin. Ft.	1" x 3"	Cabinet Support
	20 Lin. Ft.	¼" Quarter Round	Magazine Support
	1 Pc.	2" x 3" — 8'-0" Long	Wood Stanchion
	16 Lin. Ft.	Adjustable	Metal Shelf Standard
	8 Ea.	As Req'd.	Metal Shelf Brackets
	1 Ea.	1½"	Angle Brace

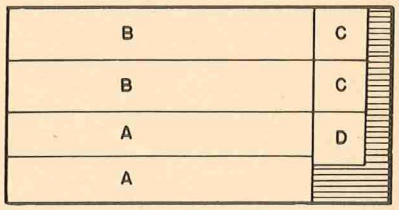
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d finish nails and brads • glue and finishing materials.



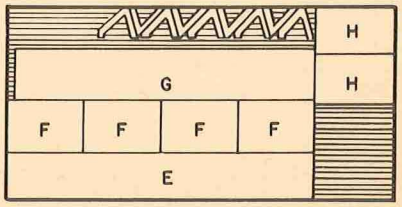








¾" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"



¼" x 4'-0" x 8'-0"

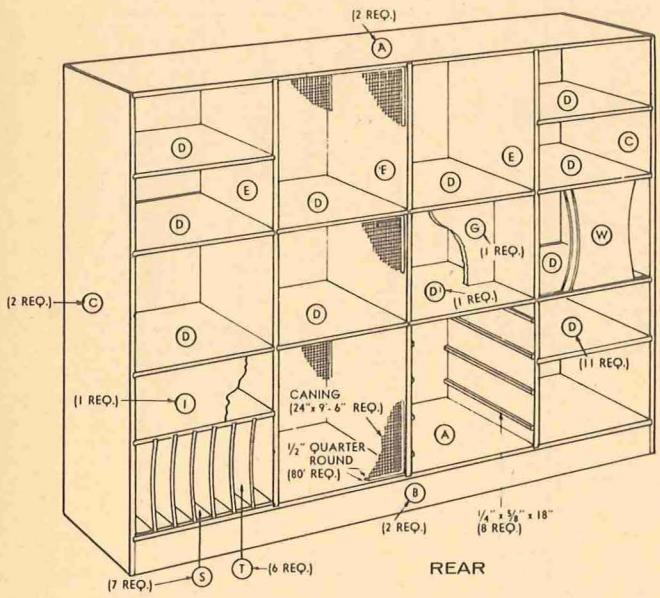
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Storage Divider

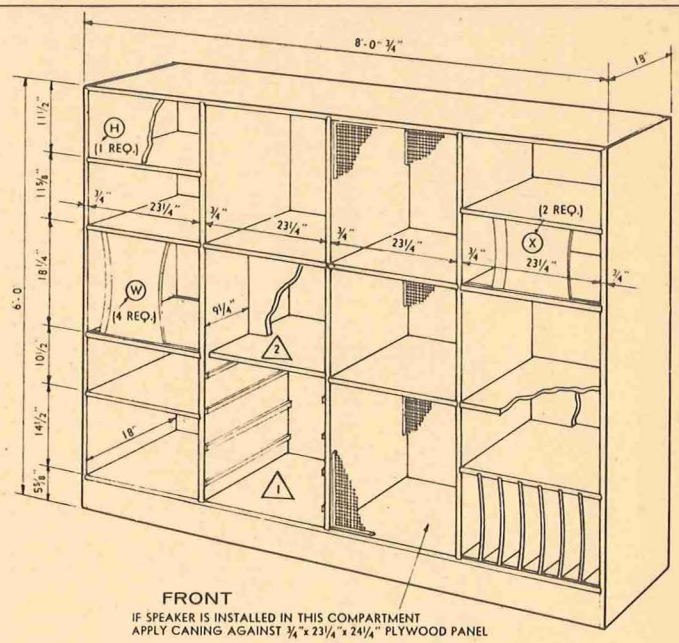
This two-faced room divider will solve many storage problems. The front face has a handy drop-leaf desk, space for TV, Hi-Fi equipment and records; also, storage drawers which may be reached from both sides. The rear face has cupboards for china or glassware.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Using a table saw, follow these easy step-by-step instructions to help you with construction. **1.** Lay out component parts on the number of plywood panels required, as shown on the cutting diagrams. Use a large steel carpenter's square to insure accuracy. In layout, be sure to allow for saw kerfs between parts. **2.** Cut all plywood parts accurately to size and then rabbet ends at top and bottom. Make dado cuts for shelves in partitions and end panels at heights shown in front perspective. Be sure to provide a blind dado in front for shelf D1 of desk compartment. Also, make dado cuts for partitions in top and bottom panels. Follow with dado cuts along shelf edges for compartments with sliding doors. Install metal track in these dado cuts. Also provide dadoes in bottom face of shelf for 1/4" partitions of record storage compartment. **3.** Drive 2" brads into both edges at bottom of desk front and drill pivot holes into adjacent partitions. Position desk front into pivot holes and assemble shelves above and below to form the desk compartment. Install back as shown. Assemble remaining shelves and partitions with top, bottom and ends using 6d finish nails and glue. Check the unit for square while assembling. **4.** Place 1/4" plywood spacers into position in bottom of record compartment. Slip record partitions into place using a little glue along top and bottom edges. Install panels "H" and "I" into positions shown using glue and 6d finish nails. **5.** Next assemble filing box of desk compartment after necessary rabbets and dadoes are made. Rabbet and dado drawer fronts, sides and backs, and then assemble desk drawers as shown. Apply drawer guides to two top drawers only. **6.** Now make necessary rabbet and dado cuts on large drawer fronts, sides and backs. Assemble and then apply slides to the sides of each drawer. Next position guides in compartment (1) so drawers will slide without binding. **7.** Large sliding doors may be omitted if desired or installed at a later time. This can be accomplished by fastening wood strips of size indicated along top face and bottom edge of divider. Install track, door hangers, divider strip and door fascias as shown in the detail. **8.** After filling nail holes and plywood edges with wood filler, sand your divider smooth and finish it to match the room decor. A three-coat job is best — undercoat followed with two coats of semi-gloss enamel. Sand lightly between coats. **9.** Now fasten caning in place with painted 1/2" quarter round. Drill holes in large sliding doors to set finger pulls flush with surface. Slip both large and small sliding doors into place to complete the unit.

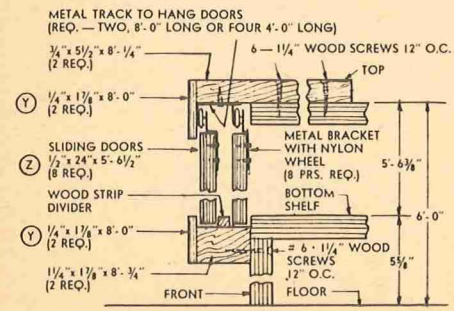


REAR



FRONT

IF SPEAKER IS INSTALLED IN THIS COMPARTMENT APPLY CANING AGAINST 3/4"x 23 1/4"x 24 1/4" PLYWOOD PANEL



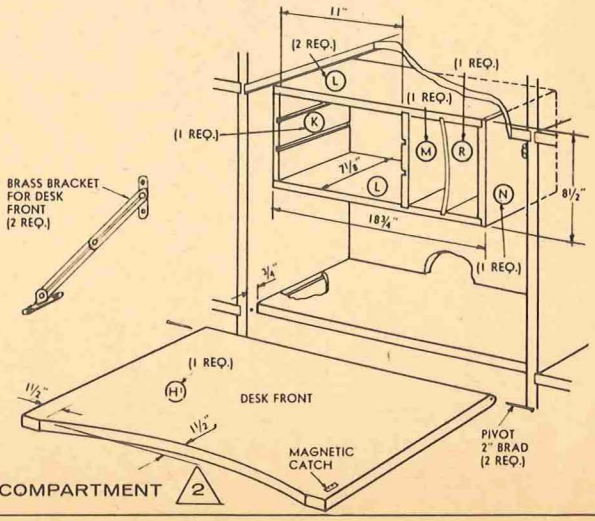
DETAIL FOR SLIDING DOORS

(SAME FOR FRONT AND REAR)

NOTE: DOOR HEIGHT MAY VARY WITH TYPE OF HANGER HARDWARE USED.

NOTE:
THERE ARE FOUR SLIDING DOORS EACH 1/2"x 24"x 5'-6 1/2" ON THE FRONT AND ON THE REAR. THESE ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE FRONT AND REAR PERSPECTIVE VIEWS BUT ARE DETAILED AT LEFT.

RECESSED BRASS FINGER PULL FOR SLIDING DOORS – 16 REQUIRED. TWO FOR EACH DOOR. INSTALL 39" ABOVE FLOOR.



DESK DETAIL FOR COMPARTMENT 2

MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD

4 Panels 3/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR A•A
1 Panel 3/4" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" INTERIOR A•A
1 Panel 1/2" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" INTERIOR A•D
1 Panel 3/8" x 2'-0" x 4'-0" INTERIOR A•D
1 Panel 1/4" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" INTERIOR A•A
1 panel 1/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR A•D
4 Panels 1/2" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" INTERIOR A•A

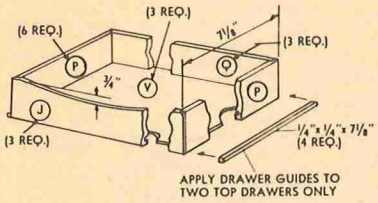
CODE	NO. REQ'D	PART SIZE	USE
A	2	18" x 95 3/4"	Top & Bottom
B	2	4 7/8" x 95 1/4"	Base
C	2	18" x 72"	End
D	11	18" x 23 3/4"	Shelves
D'	1	17 1/4" x 23 3/4"	Shelf
E	3	18" x 66 1/8"	Partitions
F	8	6" x 23 1/8"	Drawer Front
G	1	17 1/2" x 23 1/4"	Partition
H	1	10 3/4" x 23 1/4"	Panel
H'	1	18 1/4" x 23 1/4"	Desk Front
I	1	9 3/4" x 23 1/4"	Panel
J	3	2 1/2" x 10 7/8"	Drawer Front
K	1	7 1/8" x 7 1/2"	Side - Desk
L	2	7 1/8" x 18 1/2"	Top & Bottom - Desk
M	1	7 1/8" x 8"	Partition - Desk
N	1	7 1/8" x 8 1/2"	Side - Desk
O	8	6" x 17"	Drawer Side
P	6	2 1/2" x 6 1/8"	Drawer Side
Q	3	2" x 10 1/2"	Drawer Back
R	1	7 1/8" x 8"	Partition - Desk
S	7	3 1/8" x 18" (Approx.)	Bottom - Record Storage
T	6	14" x 18"	Partitions - Record Storage
U	4	17" x 21 5/8"	Drawer Bottom
V	3	6 7/8" x 10 1/2"	Drawer Bottom
W	4	13" x 17 7/8" High	Small Sliding Doors
X	2	13" x 11 1/4" High	Small Sliding Doors
Y	4	17 7/8" x 96"	Door Fascia
Z	8	24" x 66 1/2"	Sliding Doors

LUMBER AND HARDWARE

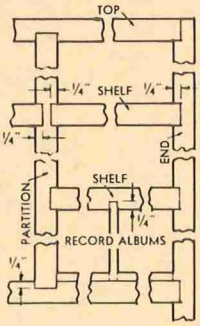
NO.	SIZE	ITEM	USE
80 lin. ft.	1/2"	Quarter Round	Caning
8	1/2" x 2 1/8" x 16 1/2"	Slides	Drawers
8	1/4" x 5/8" x 18"	Guides	Drawers
4	1/4" x 1/4" x 7 1/8"	Slides	Drawers
2	3/4" x 5 1/2" x 8'-0 3/4"	Support	Sliding Doors
2	1 1/4" x 1 7/8" x 8'-0 3/4"	Support	Sliding Doors
6	7/8" x 23 1/4" long	Metal Truck	Sliding Doors (Small)
8 prs.	As required	Hangers & Track	Sliding Doors (Large)
2	As required	Lid Support	Desk Front
16	3/4" Round	Finger Pulls	Sliding Doors

MISCELLANEOUS

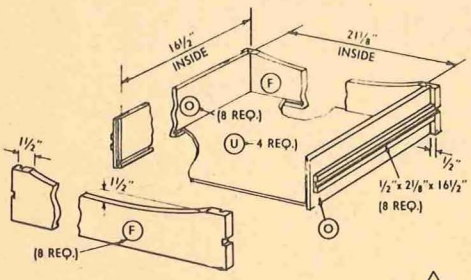
5 doz. No. 6 - 1 1/4" F.H. wood screws.
6d finish nails.
24" x 9'-6" caning.
Finishing materials.



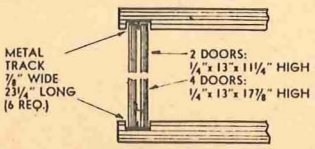
DETAIL FOR DESK DRAWERS



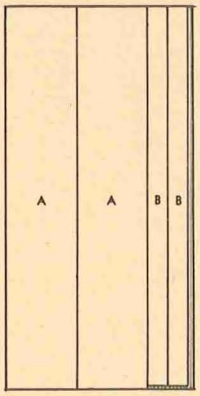
TYPICAL JOINTS



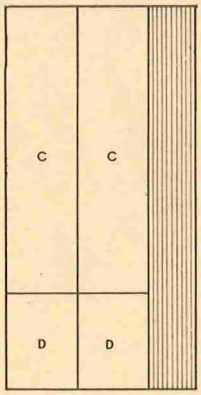
DRAWERS FOR COMPARTMENT 1

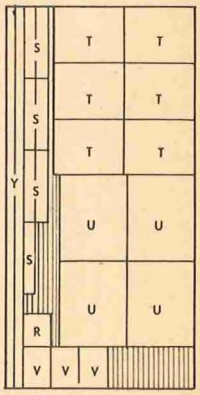


DETAIL FOR SMALL SLIDING DOORS

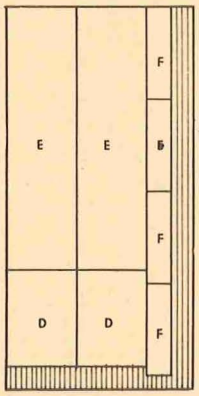


3/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR — A•A

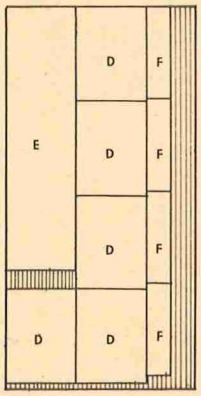


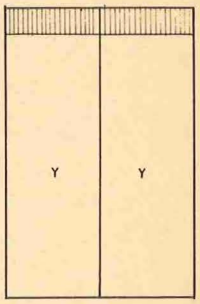


1/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INT. A•D

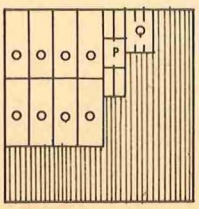


3/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR — A•A

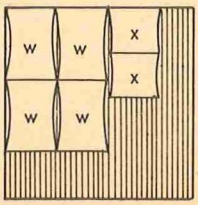




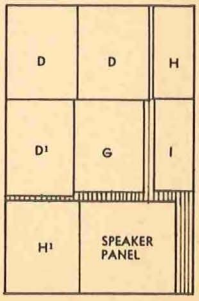
1/2" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" INT. A•A
(4 REQ.)



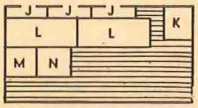
1/2" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" INT. A•D



1/4" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" INT. A•A



3/4" x 4'-0" x 6'-0" INT. A•A

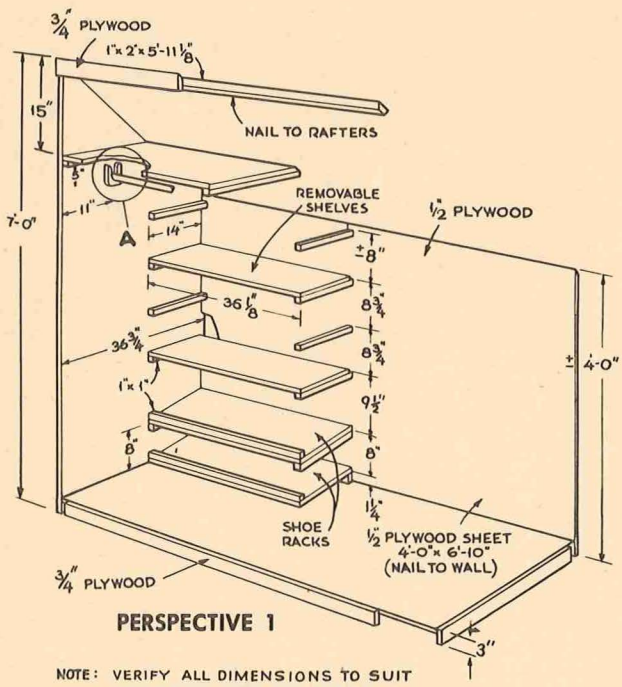


3/8" x 2'-0" x 4'-0" INT. A•D

Under Eave Storage

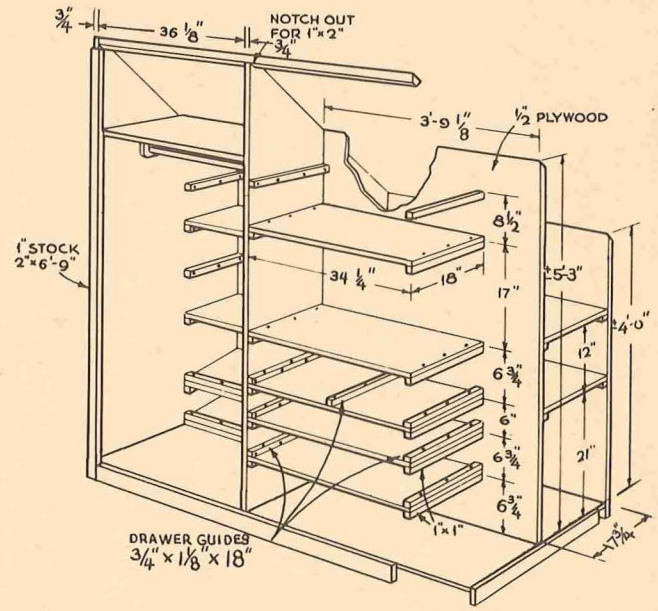
Here's an easy-to-build plywood built-in you can use to transform that awkward space under a sloping ceiling which lacks head-room into one of the most useful areas in your home. It's especially designed for remodeling expansion attics or use in story-and-a-half homes with sloping upstairs ceilings. By cutting the sides to the proper angle, it can be made to fit any ceiling slope.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Even amateurs will find no difficulty in building this Under Eave Storage. Easy-to-follow plans and directions clearly show construction steps from start to finish. **1.** Lay out all plywood parts and cut to size allowing for saw kerfs. Make sure that the top edge of sides and partitions are cut to the proper angle to fit slope of ceiling and that center partition is notched as shown for beveled 1x2-inch frame. **2.** Using 6d finish nails and glue apply 3-inch plywood base strips to bottom. Before installation of sides and partitions cut shelf cleats to length and fasten in positions as shown with countersunk screws. Tilt up bottom so that front edge rests on floor and fasten left side, back and partition between wardrobe and drawer space. Apply glue and then with ½-inch plywood partition in position nail through bottom and adjacent partition. The remaining partition to right of drawer space is similarly installed. Be sure to keep entire assembly in perfect square as 1x2-inch frame along the top is glued and nailed into place. **3.** After sliding into position, level assembly if floor is uneven. Nail into place with 8d finish nails through ½-inch plywood back into studs. **4.** Install plywood support for clothes pole in wardrobe as shown in detail "A" or use standard wood escutcheons if desired. Position and fasten plywood shelf above and then shoe racks near floor as shown. **5.** Cut drawer guides to length and then apply to shelves with countersunk screws. Fasten back shelves in position behind ½-inch plywood partition. **6.** Cut vertical face frames from 1-inch stock and apply with 6d nails and glue. Follow with installation of 12-inch face panel on front and triangular shaped panels over shelves and door on right side. **7.** Dado and rabbet drawer parts and then assemble and fit as shown in drawer details. **8.** Cut and apply horizontal face frames from ¾-inch plywood. Be sure to install 1x2-inch door stops where required. **9.** Hang the doors using semi-concealed cabinet hinges. Install friction catches, metal chains for drop shelf, and door pulls. **10.** Ease and sand all edges with 1/0 paper. Remove door pulls and after filling nailing holes with spackle or wood paste, prepare for finishing by sanding with 3/0 paper. **11.** Paint or finish as desired, but follow given recommendations closely. Be very careful to finish door edges thoroughly and apply equal coats to front and back faces. After finishing, install adjustable shelf standards and replace door pulls.



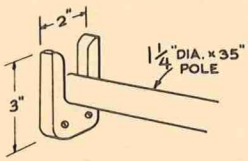
PERSPECTIVE 1

NOTE: VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL CEILING SLOPE

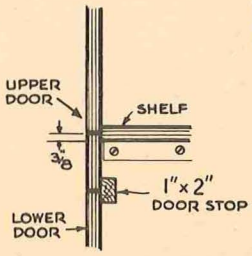


PERSPECTIVE 2

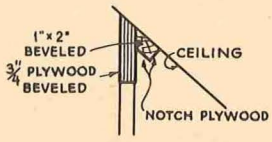
NOTE: ALL ¾" PLYWOOD, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED. CUT ALL DOORS ⅛" LESS THAN OPENING AT TOP, BOTTOM, AND SIDES.



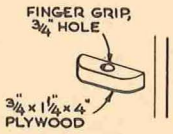
DETAIL "A"



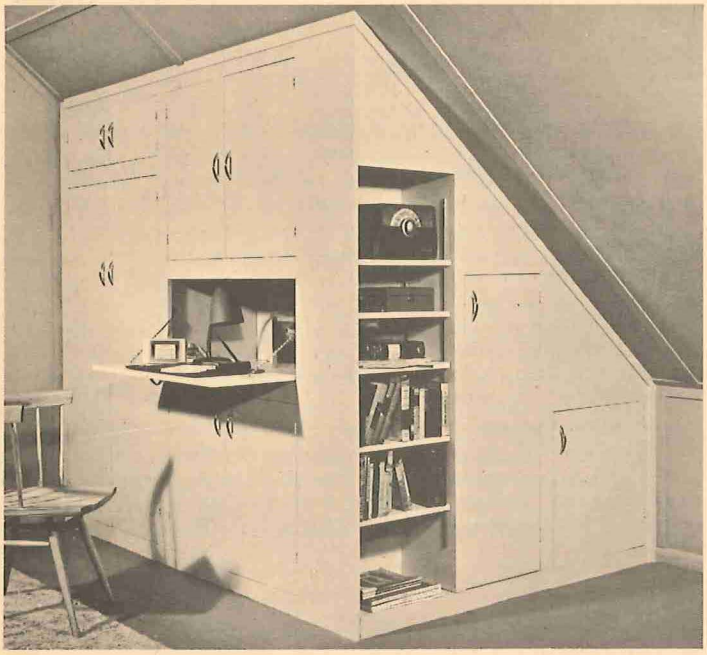
DETAIL "B"



DETAIL "C"



ALTERNATE HANDLES



MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD:

NO.	SIZE	GRADE	WHERE USED
7 Panels	4′ x 8′ x ¾″	Interior DFPA A-A	Partitions, doors, front, sides, floor, shelves, drawer fronts and backs, desk front
2 Panels	4′ x 8′ x ½″	Interior DFPA A-D	Interior partition, back, drawer sides
1 Piece	4′ x 4′ x ¼″	Interior DFPA A-D	Drawer bottoms

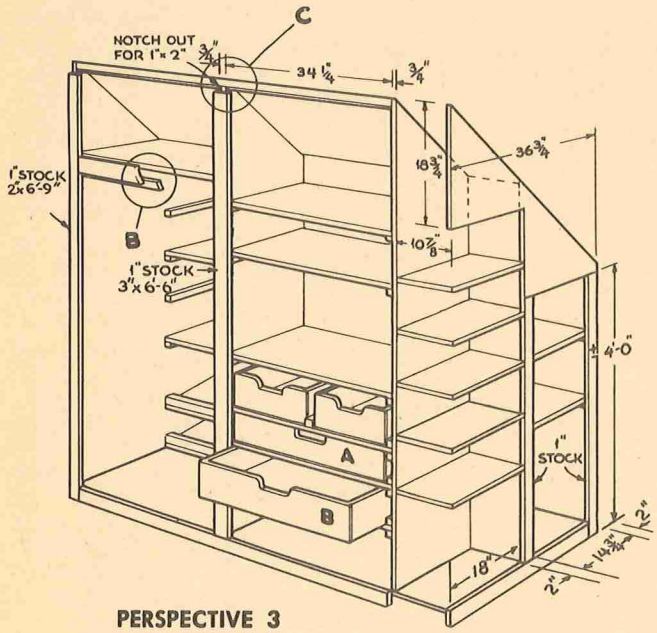
LUMBER:

SIZE	QUANTITY	USE
1¼″ diameter	3 ft.	Clothes pole
1″ x 2″	12 ft.	Framing, door stop miscellaneous
¾″ x 1⅛″	12 ft.	Drawer guides
1″ x 1″	44 ft.	Shelf cleats

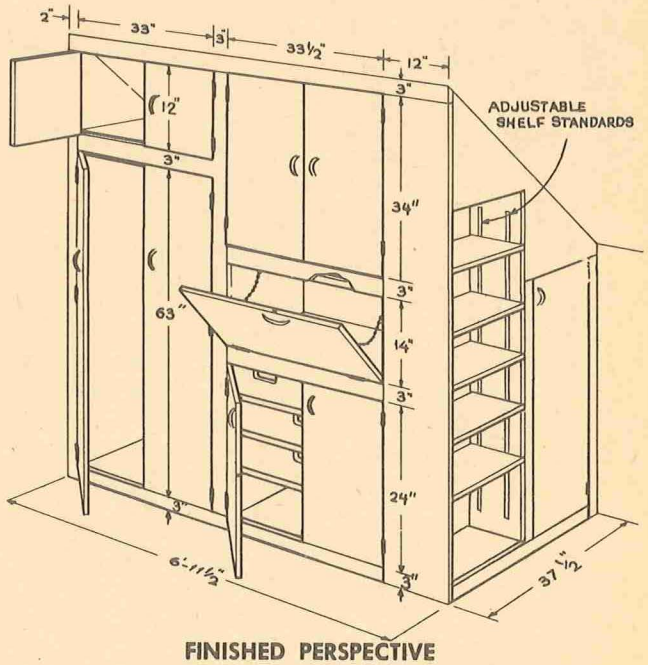
HARDWARE AND MISCELLANEOUS:

ITEM	QUANTITY	WHERE USED
Cabinet hinges	12 pairs	Doors
Friction catches	10 each	Doors
Pulls	10 each	Doors
Metal chains	2 each	Drop shelf
Adjustable standard	18 ft.	Shelves

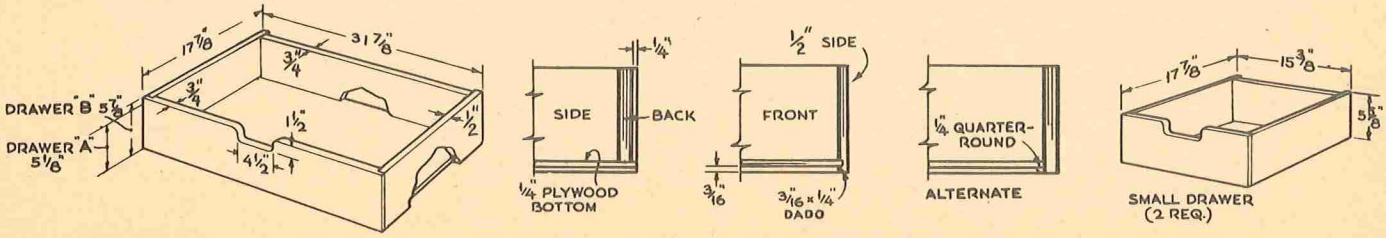
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d, 6d ,nd 8d finish nails and glue • F.H. screws as required • Finishing materials.



PERSPECTIVE 3



FINISHED PERSPECTIVE

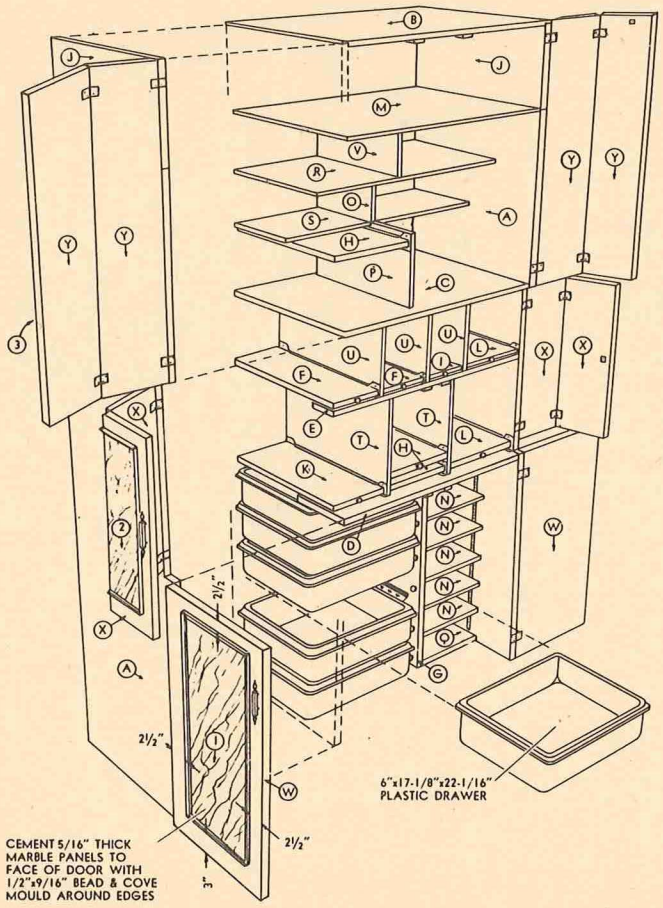


DRAWER DETAILS

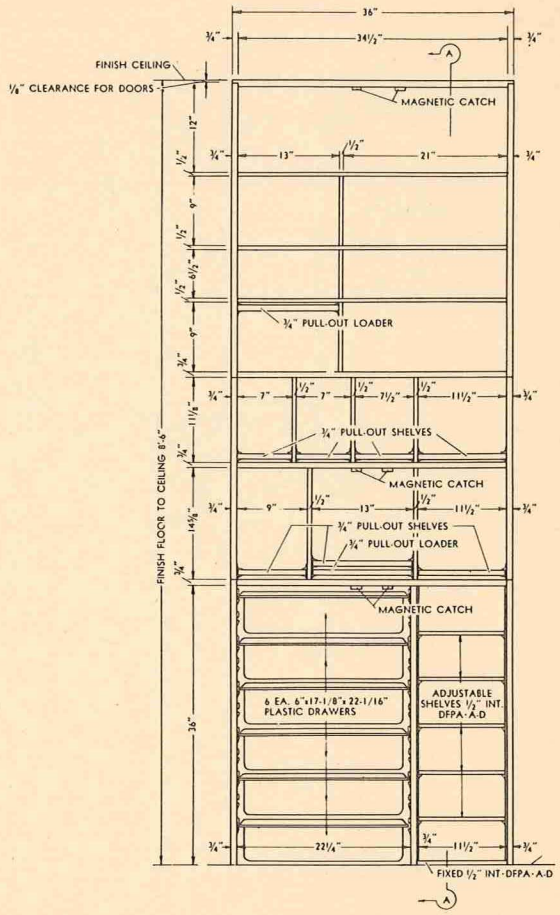
Linen Closet

Here's a linen closet with a new concept in design. Everything needed to be stored was first listed; then measurements carefully taken. Space was allotted and arranged for ease of handling, quick access and maximum storage. The result was a truly practical unit which will fit into an existing closet or can be built-in for a new home. The closet has three separate sections, each independently accessible; the center section is at eye level and easy-to-reach for most used items, the top section for less used, out-of-season storage and the bottom section for current large bedding and basic bathroom supplies.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
It was found that a closet 36″ wide, 24″ deep and 8′-6″ high would fit in most homes and apartments. For a lower ceiling, the top shelf could be eliminated to give a 7′-6″ height. **1.** First lay out the plywood panels for cutting as shown in the cutting diagrams. Use a large carpenters square for accuracy, remembering to allow for saw kerfs between parts. Cut out pieces with a hand or power saw. Rabbet side edges of top and then true all irregularities on cut edges with a coarse sanding block before beginning assembly. **2.** For a closet height of 8′-6″, parts "A" and "J" of sides must be dowelled and glued. Drill 7/16″ holes 1″ deep for 3-2″ dowels at each joint. To decrease height to 7′-6″, use only sides "A," eliminate shelf "M" and cut 12″ from the height of the top set of folding doors. **3.** It's best to build the closet in place. However, if you wish to build it in a shop allow enough clearance at the top for installation of the whole unit. Block between ceiling and top of closet and cover joint at ceiling with a moulding. The closet is designed with rabbeted joints at the top only. No dadoes are used for shelves or standards which simplifies construction for the amateur. If dadoes are desired, adjust sizes of standards and fixed shelves. **4.** Using 6d finish nails and glue, assemble top, sides, ¾″ fixed plywood shelf and stiffeners. Fasten standards in locations shown. **5.** Install metal sliding shelf guides as indicated. Fasten side panels for plastic drawers and adjustable shelf standards. **6.** Cement marbleized panels to doors and install beadand cove moulding around edge with brads and glue. **7.** Hang doors, then fill nail holes and plywood edge grain with wood filler. Sand unit smooth and apply decorative "Con-tact" to all interior surfaces as shown in photos. A three-coat paint job on remaining surfaces is recommended. Use an undercoater followed with two coats of semi-gloss enamel. **8.** Install magnetic catches, shelf and door pulls.



EXPLODED VIEW



FRONT ELEVATION
(DOORS NOT SHOWN)

USE EXT-DFPA-A-C (1″ THICK) 7-PLY FOR DOORS AND INTERIOR DFPA-A-D FOR TOP, SIDES AND SHELVES (5-PLY) IN THICKNESSES INDICATED

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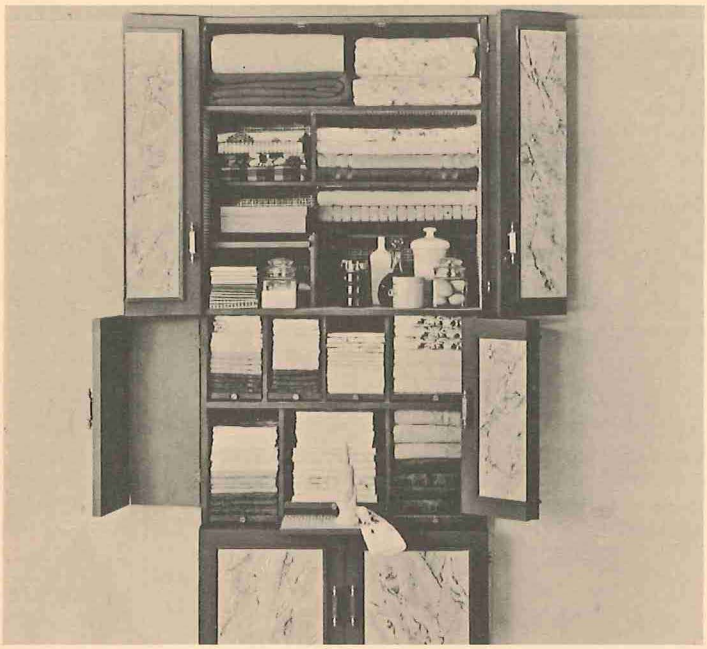


MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD:

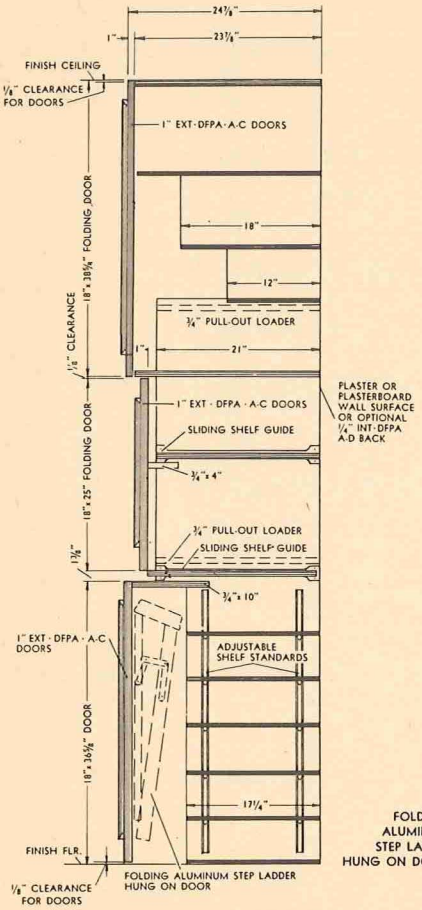
2 Panels ¾" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR-DFPA A•D
1 Panel ¾" x 4'-0" x 3'-0" INTERIOR-DFPA A•D
1 Panel ½" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" INTERIOR-DFPA A•D
1 Panel ½" x 4'-0" x 2'-0" INTERIOR-DFPA A•D
1 Panel 2" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" EXTERIOR-DFPA A•C

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	PART SIZE	USE
A	2	23⅞" x 90'	Sides
B	1	23¾" x 36"	Top
C	1	23⅞" x 34½"	Fixed Shelf
D	1	10" x 34½"	Stiffener
E	1	4" x 34½"	Stiffener
F	2	6¾" x 21"	Pull-out Shelves
G	1	17¼" x 36"	Standard
H	3	12¾" x 21"	Pull-out Shelf & Loaders
I	1	7¼" x 21"	Pull-out Shelf
J	2	11⅝" x 23⅞"	Side Extensions
K	1	8¾" x 21"	Pull-out Shelf
L	2	11¼" x 21"	Pull-out Shelves
M	1	23⅞" x 34½"	Fixed Shelf
N	5	11" x 17¼"	Adjustable Shelves
O	1	6½" x 12"	Standard
P	1	9½" x 21"	Standard
Q	1	11½" x 17¼"	Bottom
R	1	18" x 34½"	Fixed Shelf
S	1	12" x 34½"	Fixed Shelf
T	2	14⅝" x 21"	Standards
U	3	11⅛" x 21"	Standards
V	1	9" x 18"	Standard
W	2	18" x 36⅝"	Doors
X	4	9" x 25"	Folding Doors
—	4	9" x 38⅝"	Folding Doors

LUMBER AND HARDWARE:

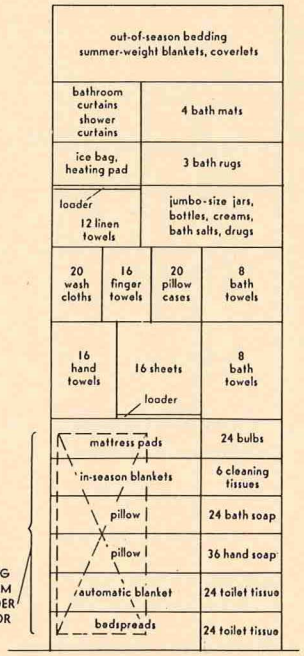
NO.	SIZE	ITEM	USE
44 lin. ft.	½" x 9/16"	Moulding	Marbelized Door Panels
1 lin. ft.	⅜" diam.	Hardwood Dowel	Joinery for Sides
10 pr.	1½" x 1½"	Prime Coat Hinges	Doors
6 ea.	Washington Line No. 1140	Magnetic Catch	Doors
18 ea.	Washington Line No. 5170	Sliding Shelf Guide	Shelves
10 lin. ft.	Knape & Vogt No. 233	Adj. Shelf Standards	Shelves
6 ea.	Paul Associates	Brass Door Pulls	Doors
7 ea.	as selected	Brass Shelf Pulls	Shelves

MISCELLANEOUS: 1 Only 5/16" x 4'-0" x 5'-4" marbelized panel. • 6 ea. "Strata panel" No. C-622 plastic drawers with side panels. • 10 yds. Interior lining—"Calico" pattern—"Con-Tact" 18" wide. • 6d finish nails, brads and screws as required. • Glue, contact cement and finishing materials.

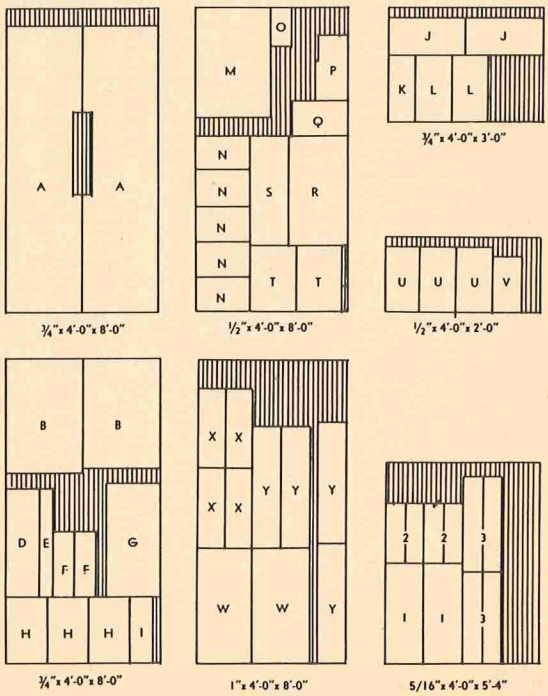


SCALE: ¾" 1'-0"

SECTION "A-A"



DIAGRAMATIC SKETCH.
FOR STORAGE ARRANGEMENT
(NO SCALE)

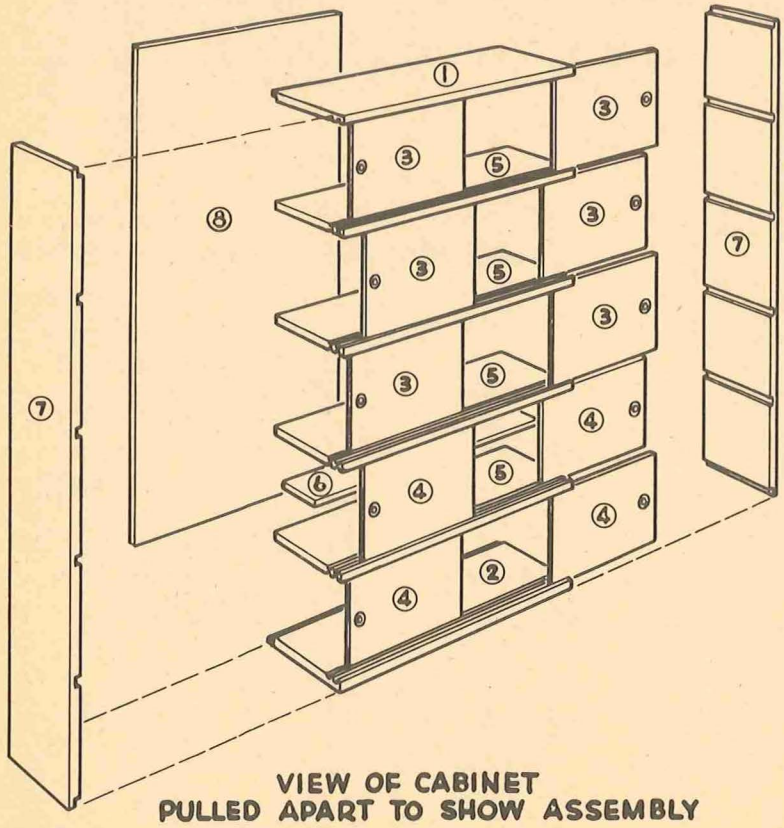


Interior DFPA-AD / Exterior DFPA-AC

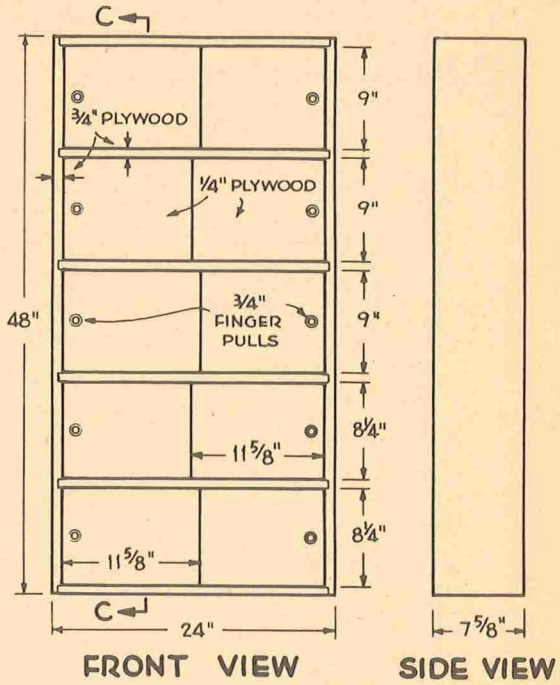
Odds and Ends Cabinet

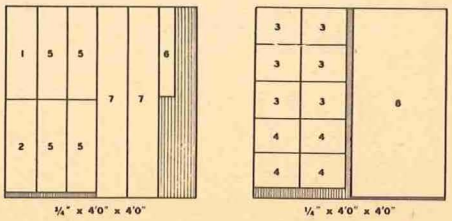
This plywood Odds and Ends Cabinet is just what the name implies – a handy place to store small items. It's a shallow cabinet that takes very little space and has convenient sliding doors. Use this smart looking cabinet to reclaim waste space above the water closet in your bathroom. Hang it in your kitchen to hold condiments and packaged foods – in the utility room to store soaps and cleaning equipment – or in the garage or work shop to hold miscellaneous tools and paint.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Because it is made entirely of plywood, this handy cabinet is easy to build – even for amateurs. Easy-to-follow directions show clearly how to complete every step of construction, from start to finish. **1.** Check the sizes on parts schedule while laying out component parts on plywood as shown on cutting diagrams. Allow for saw kerfs between adjacent parts. **2.** After cutting plywood parts to size, rabbet sides, top and bottom as shown to receive back; side panels must also be rabbeted for cabinet top and bottom. Mark spacing for ¾" shelves and then dado side panels to a ⅜" depth. Remove material with a chisel between double cuts made with a table saw, if a dado blade is not available. **3.** Grooves for sliding doors as shown in detail B1-B2 and C should be made with a dado blade. For removal and easier sliding of doors, plane off rear edges along tops and front edges along bottoms. Another method of forming guides for sliding doors is shown in alternate detail C. Be sure to reduce door heights to 8⅞-inches and 8⅛-inches if this detail is used. **4.** Assemble sides, top, bottom and main shelves first, with 6d finish nails and glue and then position and fasten cosmetic shelf. Use 4d finish nails and glue when applying back. Drill holes for ¾-inch finger pulls in sliding doors. **5.** Sliding doors should be installed as follows, if alternate detail C is used. Assemble cabinet as noted above and then apply quarter round and ¼ x ¼-inch guides to undersides of main shelves and cabinet top first. Follow with application of inside quarter round only to topside of main shelves and cabinet bottom. The remaining guides are used for installation of doors after painting. **6.** Ease and sand all edges with 1/0 paper. After filling nail holes and exposed plywood edges, prepare for finishing by sanding with 3/0 paper. **7.** Paint or finish cabinet as desired but follow given recommendations closely. Before placing sliding doors in position, seal edges thoroughly and finish both faces alike. Install finger pulls.



VIEW OF CABINET
PULLED APART TO SHOW ASSEMBLY





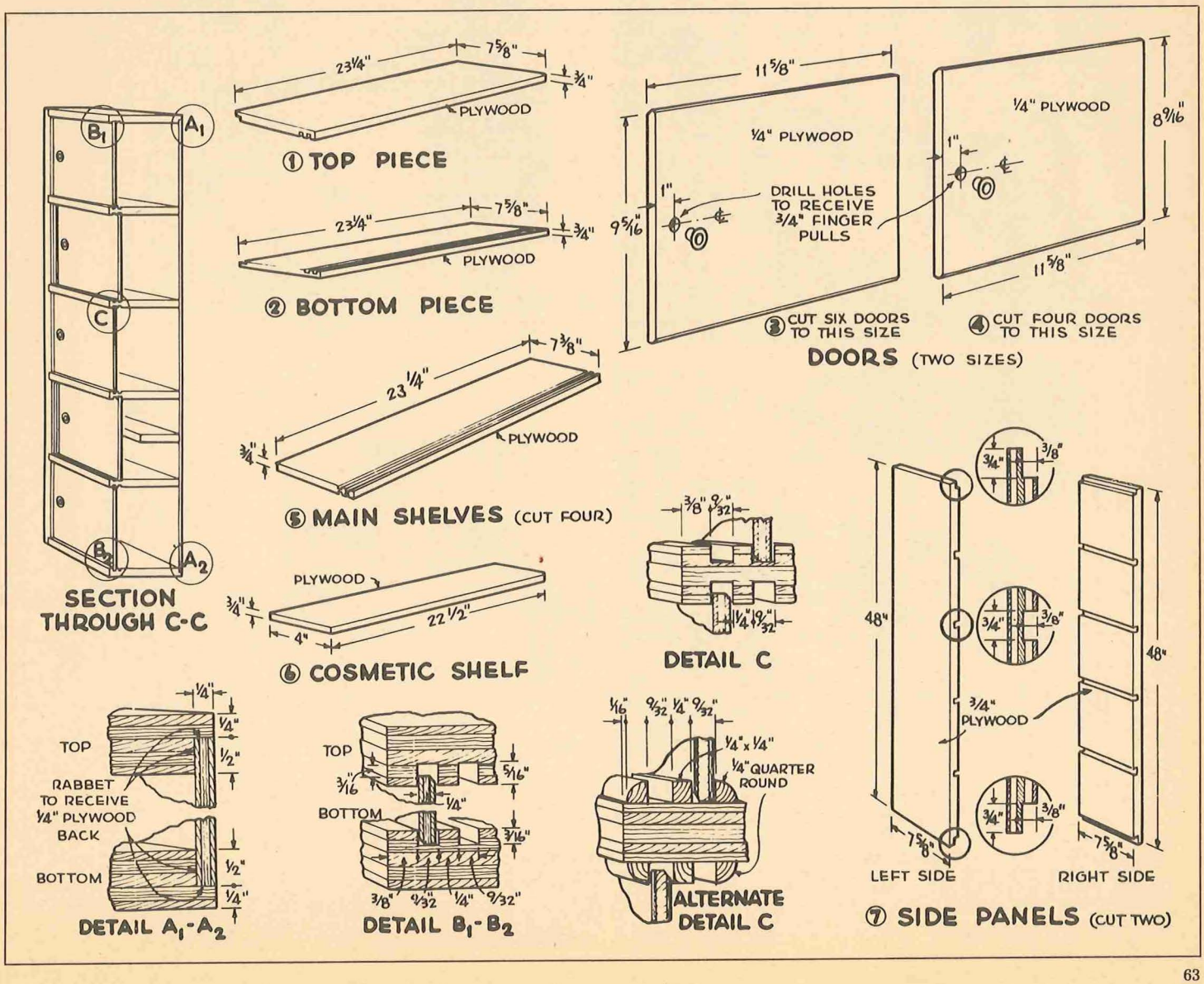
PARTS WITH SAME NUMBERS ARE IDENTICAL AND CAN BE CUT IN MULTIPLE. SLIDING DOORS THAT ARE SAME SIZE CAN BE DRILLED FOR FINGER PULLS IN MULTIPLE.

All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

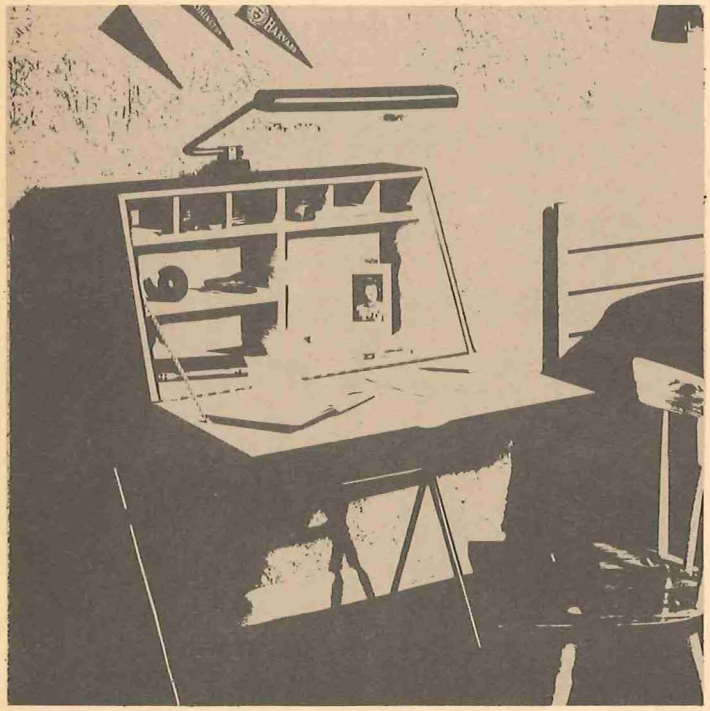
PARTS SCHEDULE

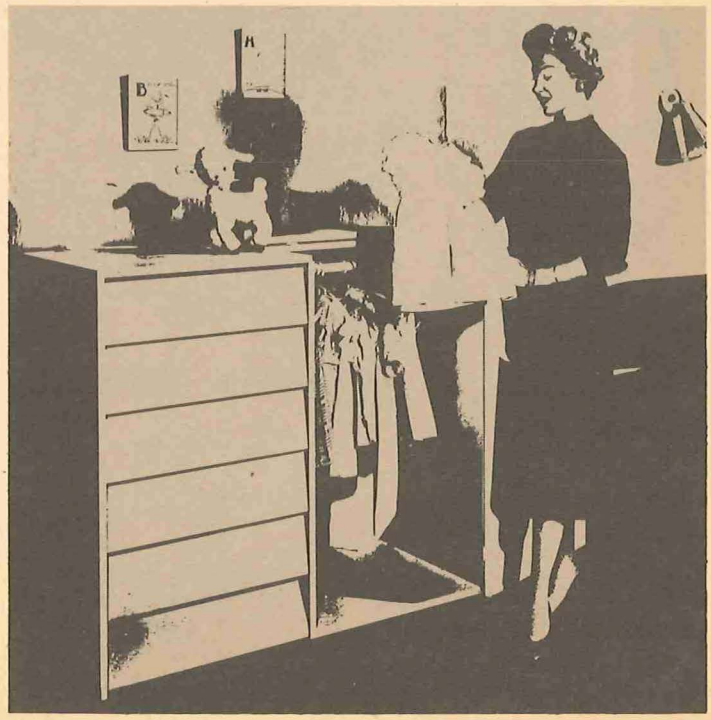
CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
1	1	7⅝" x 23¼"	Cabinet Top
2	1	7⅝" x 23¼"	Cabinet Bottom
3	6	9 5/16" x 11⅝"	Sliding Doors
4	4	8 9/16" x 11⅝"	Sliding Doors
5	4	7⅜" x 23¼"	Main Shelves
6	1	4" x 22½"	Cosmetic Shelf
7	2	7⅝" x 48"	Side Panels
8	1	23½" x 47½"	Cabinet Back
	10 ea.	¾" round	Finger Pulls
LUMBER (if alternate door detail is used)			
	40 Lin. Ft. ¼" quarter-round		Hardwood Door Guides
	20 Lin. Ft. ¼" x ¼"		Hardwood Door Guides

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d finish nails and glue • finishing materials.



FURNITURE

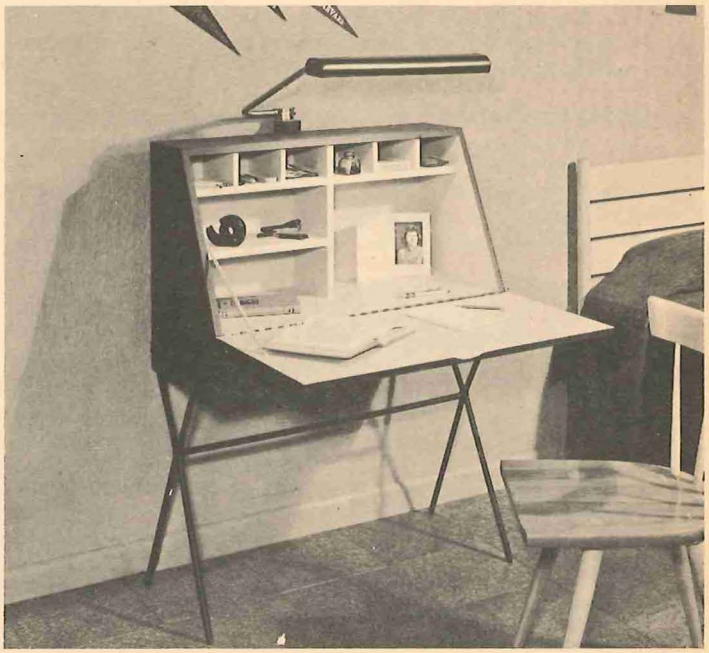


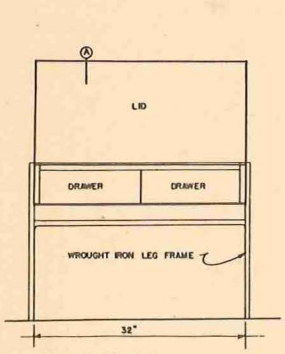


Students Desk with Storage

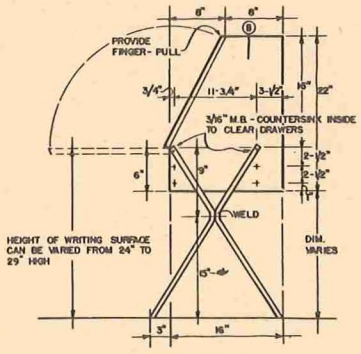
You seldom find student furniture that "grows" with the user. This desk will do that. Construction is simple, straightforward and sturdy, so it should serve well for years, as the writing surface height can change from 24" up to 29".

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Select joint details to be followed from alternates given. Cut parts as required for rabbeted or butt joint construction. Check cabinet parts to insure fit before assembling. All joints should be glued and nailed. **2.** Join sides with top and bottom shelf after relieving for hinge, then nail back in place. Nail through bottom and back into drawer divider "G" after attaching drawer supports at lower edge as shown. Nail through upper shelves "I" into partitions "N" and install with partition "J" and intermediate shelf. **3.** Check fit of drawer parts in place and assemble as shown to meet in center, hiding drawer divider panel. Drawer fronts project past bottoms for finger pull. **4.** Drill six holes in sides at heights given, spaced according to bolt holes in steel frame you can have made to this drawing by practically any welding or metalworking shop.

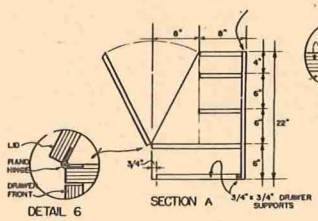


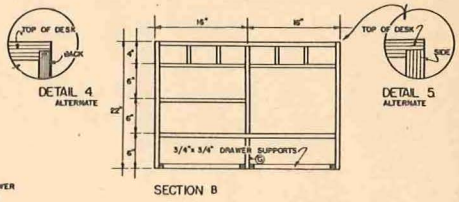


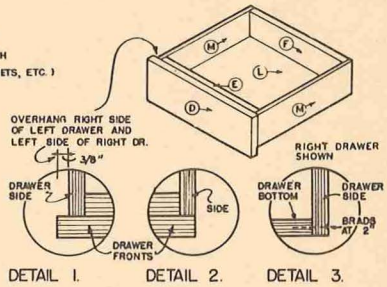
FRONT ELEVATION

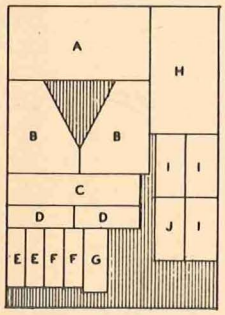


SIDE ELEVATION

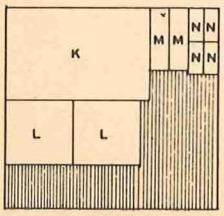




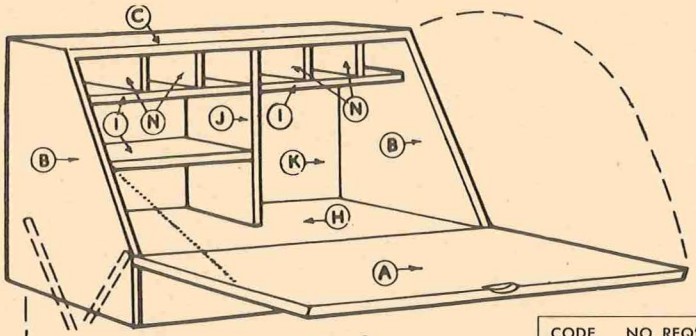


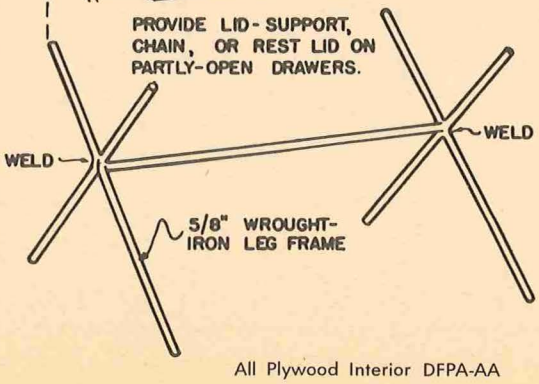


3/4" x 4'-0" x 6'-0"



1/2" x 4'-0" x 4'-0"





All Plywood Interior DFPA-AA

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	17¾" x 32"	Desk Lid
B	2	16" x 22"	Side
C	1	7½" x 30½"	Top
D	2	5¼" x 15¼"	Drawer Front
E	2	4⅜" x 13¾"	Inside Drawer Front
F	2	4⅜" x 13¾"	Drawer Back
G	1	5½" x 14¾"	Divider Between Drawers
H	1	15½" x 30½"	Bottom Shelf
I	3	7½" x 14⅞"	Shelf
J	1	7½" x 15¼"	Vertical Divider
K	1	22" x 30½"	Back of Unit
L	2	13¾" x 13¾"	Drawer Bottom
M	4	4⅜" x 15¼"	Drawer Side
	9 Lin. Ft.	¾" x ¾"	Drawer Supports
	1 Only	See Drawings	Wrought Iron Frame
	1 Pc.	32" Long	Piano Hinge
	1 Only	As Required	Chain or Lid-Support

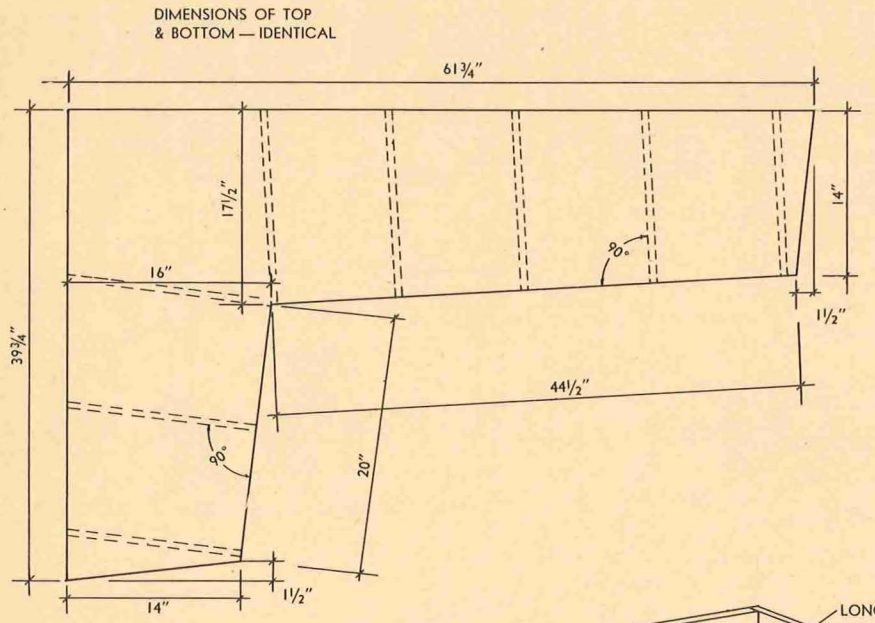
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d Finish Nails and Glue • 3/16" Machine Bolts as required.

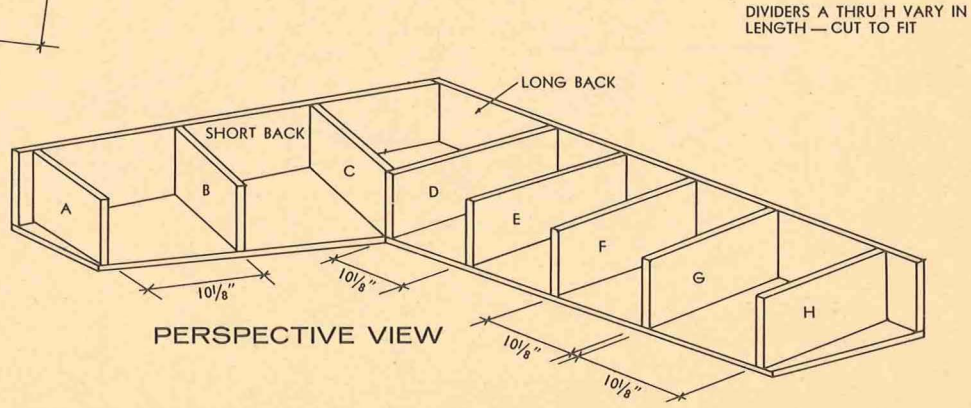
Corner Study Area

Kids need a place of their own – for work, play and storing things. This wall desk will satisfy that need and easily fit into almost any corner of their room.

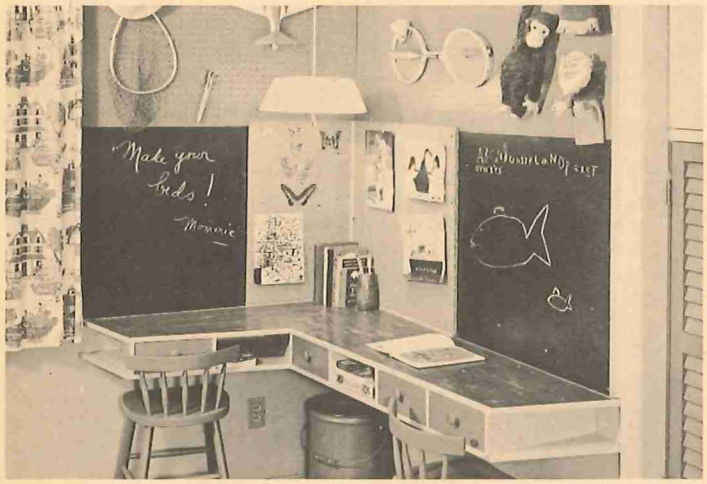
The two arms of the desk taper at the outer ends in a design calculated to provide the optimum amount of work surface without corners jutting too far out into the room. Drawers alternate with pigeon-holes to encourage youngsters to be neat by providing convenient and easily accessible storage space for their personal belongings.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
The whole desk can be cut from a single panel of ½" plywood. It might be wise to ask your lumber dealer to make the initial cuts to have plywood in smaller pieces to facilitate handling for final cutting. **1.** Carefully lay out the plywood panel for cutting as indicated in the cutting diagram. Remember to allow for saw kerfs between parts. **2.** Cut plywood parts to size as indicated. Drill 1" diameter holes at inside corners so you will be able to make those turns with a keyhole saw on desk top and bottom. Return to clean up at the corners with a hand saw after pieces are separated. **3.** Note that pieces for the backs and all the dividers are cut to 4" height; all drawer sides, backs and fronts slightly less for proper clearance. No length is given for these pieces since exact positioning of dividers at right-angles to front edge determines exact length, which should be marked in position for cutting. The same is true for lengths of drawer sides. Note, however, that angled cuts are required at backs of all dividers for a satisfactory joint. **4.** Start assembly by fastening dividers to bottom with 6d finish nails and glue in positions as indicated. At corner, install partition "C" first and nail partition "D" to front edge of "C." Now apply short and long backs. **5.** This is the best time to paint inside surfaces of top, bottom and dividers where there are no drawers. It's a good idea to paint openings for drawers, too, since it will tend to seal plywood against possible warpage which could interfere with drawer operation. Don't paint top edges of dividers or areas of the underside of top which will need a good glue joint between them when the top goes on. **6.** While paint dries, rabbet drawer fronts to receive sides. Dado drawer sides for hardboard bottoms. Cut sides to length for final assembly. **7.** Be sure the desk unit is in square when the top goes into place. Fasten with 6d finish nails and glue. Next, apply linoleum with a joint across inside corner. Use ordinary linoleum paste for bond. **8.** Cut ⅝" facing strips from ½" thick pine. Cut to length and install top strip first. Cut facing strips for dividers 4" long. Fasten with brads and glue. Bottom strip goes on last to insure good fit at joints. Hang on wall with 1" x 2" cleat under





desk and wood screws through back into wall studs. **9.** Fill nail holes with wood filler and sand smooth. Apply a coat of white shellac or sealer to inside of drawer fronts, sides and backs. Use a coat of primer and two coats of semi-gloss enamel on the exposed surfaces of the rest of the unit. Paint and install wood pulls separately.



MATERIALS LIST

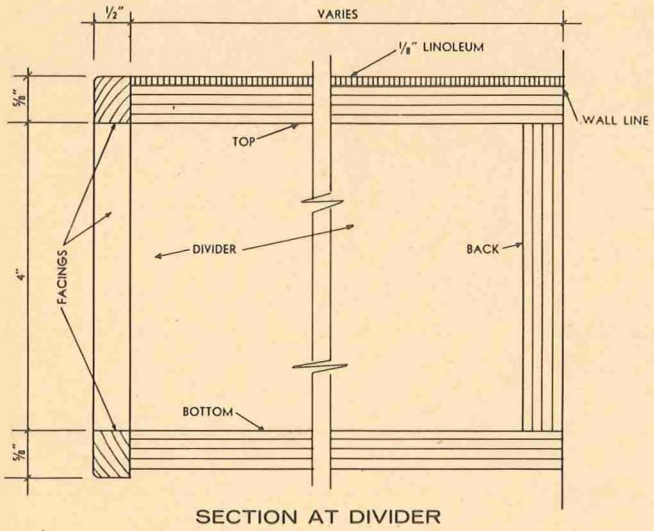
PLYWOOD:

1 Panel ½" x 4'-0" x8'-0" Interior DFPA A-A Plywood
1 Piece ⅛" x 2'-0" x 4'-0" Tempered Hardboard (drawer bottoms)
1 Piece ¼" x 2'-0" x 4'-0" Interior DFPA • A-D.

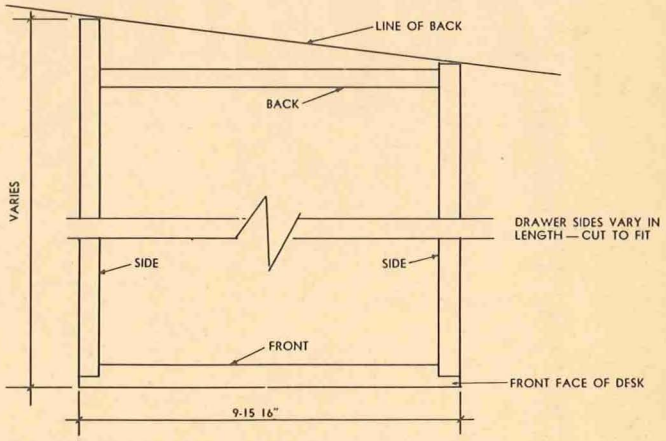
LUMBER AND HARDWARE:

NO.	SIZE	ITEM	USE
28 Lin. ft.	½" x ⅝"	Facing Strips	Edge Facing
4 ea.	1" diam.	Wood Pulls	Drawers
1 pc.	3'-0" x 6'-9"	Heavy Gauge Linoleum	Desk Top
9 lin. ft.	1" x 2"	Wall Cleat	Desk Support

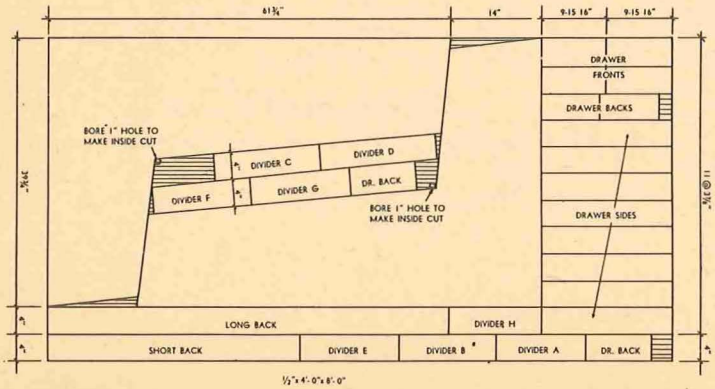
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d finish nails and 1" brads as required. • 2" No. 10 F.H. wood screws as required. • Glue, linoleum paste and finishing materials.

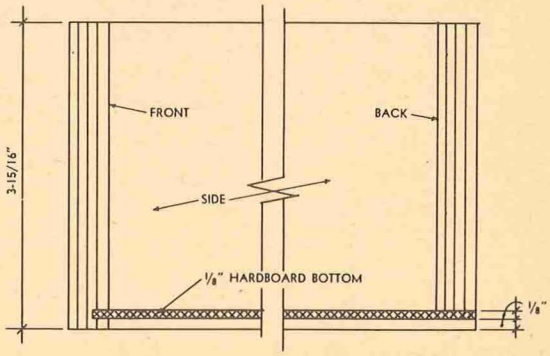


SECTION AT DIVIDER



PLAN OF TYPICAL DRAWER





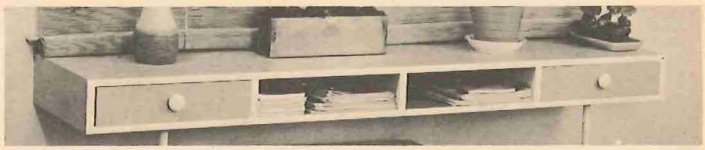
SECTION THRU DRAWER

All Plywood Interior DFPA-AA or AD

Planter Table

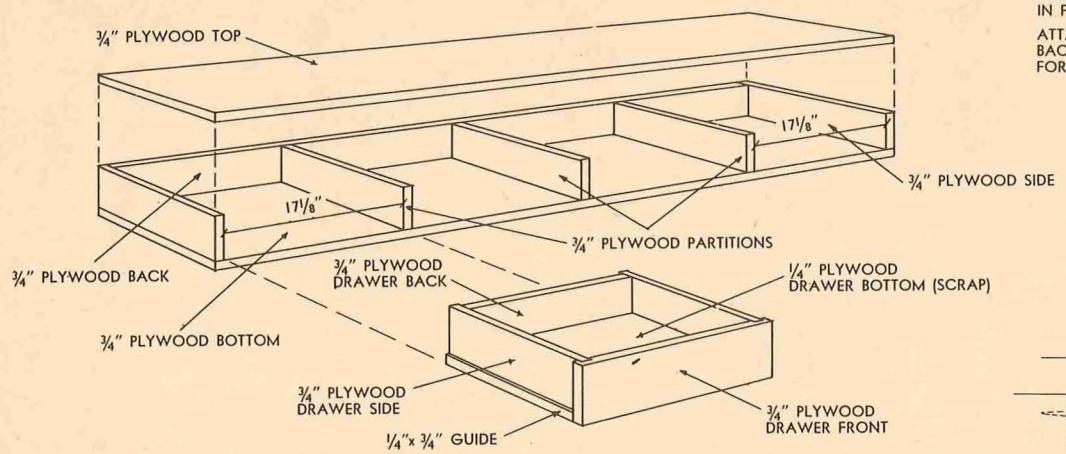
A variety of uses may be found for this attractive planter table. It can serve as a desk for your home office in your den or attic; as a vanity table in your bedroom or just a place to set your household plants in the living room. This table may be constructed having the back fastened to the wall with only two legs supporting the front; or it may be built as a free-standing unit with four legs.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Only one standard size panel of plywood is required to build this table complete with drawers. Use these easy-to-follow instructions as an aid to construction. **1.** Lay out the parts on a panel of plywood as shown on the cutting diagram. Use a large steel carpenters square to assure accuracy. Be certain to allow for saw kerfs between parts. **2.** Now cut out all the parts with a table saw. A hand saw may be used if cutting is done accurately to assure straight and square edges. For proper clearance, cut drawer fronts, sides and back about 1/16" short of the 4-inch height. After cutting, smooth up edges with a coarse sanding block. **3.** Nail and glue ends, partitions and back in place to the bottom as shown. For a better finishing job, paint the inside surfaces of the open shelves before fastening the top in place. No paint is necessary on the inside surfaces of drawer compartments. **4.** Drawers may be constructed with dadoed fronts or assembled with countersunk screws and glue, as shown in the details. Use glue and 6d finish nails for assembly of drawer fronts, sides and backs. Provide ¼" x ¾" guides on the sides of each drawer. **5.** Cut drawer bottoms to size from ¼" scrap plywood. Fasten into place over ⅜" x ⅜" cleats along bottom edges of drawer sides, fronts and backs. **6.** To fasten table to wall under a window, first remove the apron under the sill. Then screw a cleat to the table top along the back edge and fasten with screws into wall framing. The window hanging detail shows how to accomplish this. **7.** Table legs are ¾" round aluminum pipe with screw pipe flanges. Attach legs 3" from front and back and 9" in from ends. **8.** Fill nail holes and exposed plywood edges with wood filler and sand all surfaces smooth. Apply a coat of enamel undercoater, followed with two coats of semi-gloss enamel. Sand lightly between each coat. Use contrasting colors to make your table more attractive. **9.** After painting, install wood drawer pulls to complete construction.

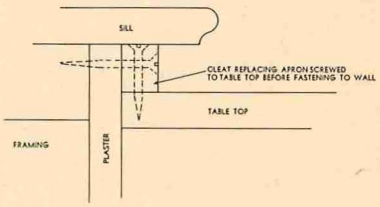


LEGS: ¾" ALUM. PIPE WITH SCREW-IN FLANGE — 25" OVER-ALL HEIGHT

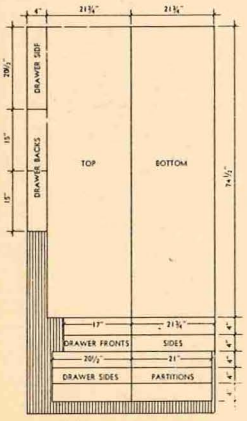
ATTACH LEGS 3" IN FROM FRONT OR BACK & 9" IN FROM END AS REQUIRED FOR 2 OR 4 LEG TABLE.



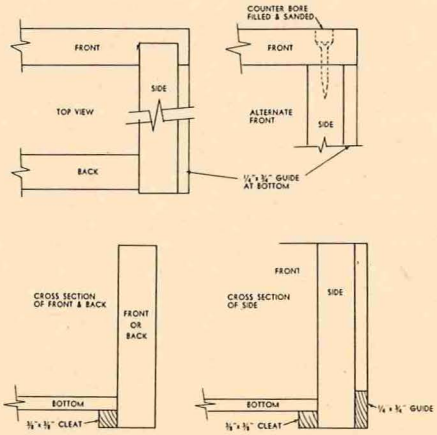
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



WINDOW HANGING DETAIL



¾"x 4'-0"x 8'-0"



DRAWER DETAILS

MATERIALS LIST

PLYWOOD: 1 panel ¾" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" Interior-DFPA • A-A or Interior-DFPA-AD.

LUMBER AND MISCELLANEOUS:

NO.	SIZE	ITEM	USE
12 lin. ft.	⅜" x ⅜"	Fir, Pine	Drawer Cleats
8 lin. ft.	¼" x ¾"	Hardwood	Drawer Guides
*6 lin. ft.	¾" x 2"	Fir or Pine	Wall Fastening Cleat
2 or 4 ea.	¾" diam.	Wood Pulls	Drawer Pulls

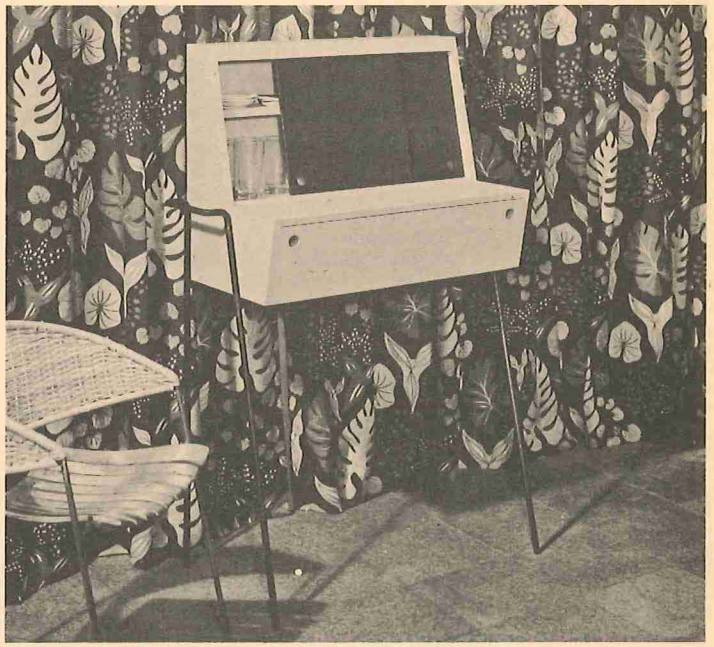
F.H. Wood Screws, Finish Nails, Glue and Finishing materials as required.
* For 2 legged unit only, with back fastened to wall.

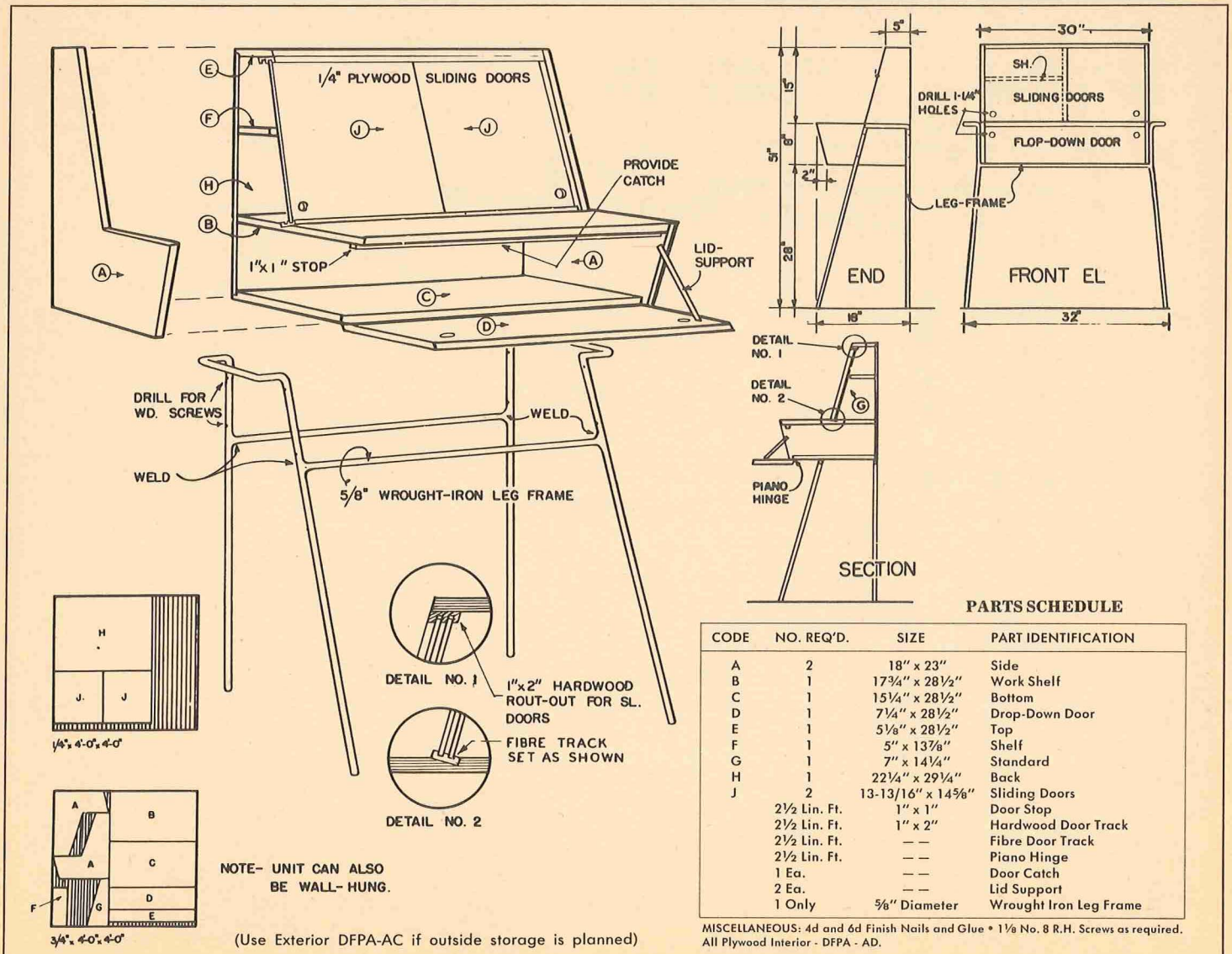
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AA or AD

Portable Bar

The perfect host will find this portable bar the answer to shifting entertainment areas. It's ideal for patio, party room, living room, family room or wherever family and friends gather.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Have a metal forming shop bend, weld and drill the wrought iron legs. **2.** Cut all parts to size, rabbet sides, top and bottom panels to accommodate back "H." Rabbet shelf "B" for fiber door track. **3.** Sand edges, check joints for fit and assemble with nails and glue. **4.** Nail through sides into top and shelf "B." Fit and install back into rabbeted edges of top and sides. Nail partition "G" and bottom "C" in place. **5.** Attach shelf "F," track for sliding doors and hinged drop-down door. Paint to suit (see finishing tips). **6.** Fit sliding doors and install hardware. Attach to wrought iron legs. All plywood Interior – DFPA-AD (use Exterior-DFPA-AC if outdoor storage is planned).





(Use Exterior DFPA-AC if outside storage is planned)

PARTS SCHEDULE

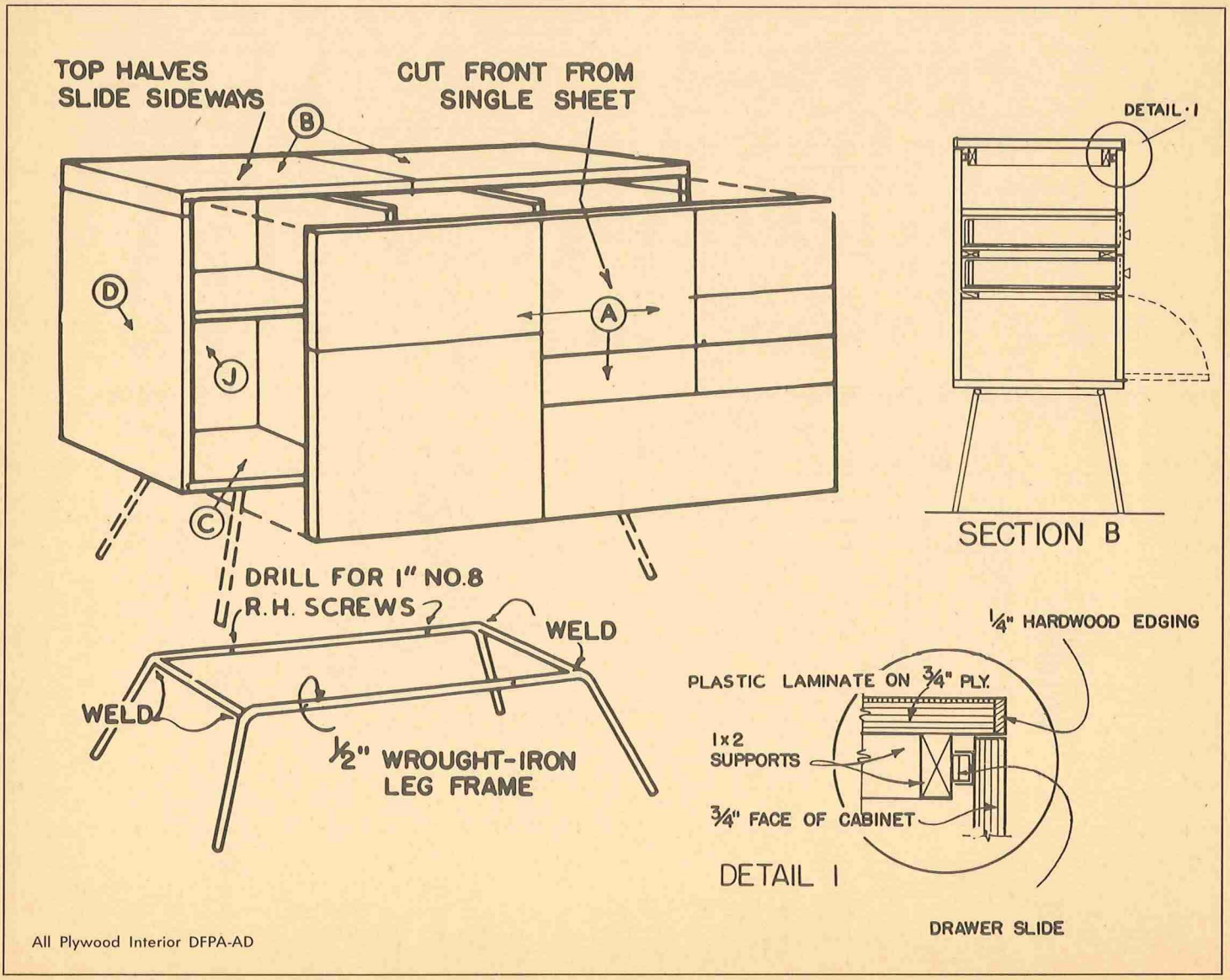
CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	18" x 23"	Side
B	1	17¾" x 28½"	Work Shelf
C	1	15¼" x 28½"	Bottom
D	1	7¼" x 28½"	Drop-Down Door
E	1	5⅛" x 28½"	Top
F	1	5" x 13⅞"	Shelf
G	1	7" x 14¼"	Standard
H	1	22¼" x 29¼"	Back
J	2	13-13/16" x 14⅝"	Sliding Doors
	2½ Lin. Ft.	1" x 1"	Door Stop
	2½ Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Hardwood Door Track
	2½ Lin. Ft.	— —	Fibre Door Track
	2½ Lin. Ft.	— —	Piano Hinge
	1 Ea.	— —	Door Catch
	2 Ea.	— —	Lid Support
	1 Only	⅝" Diameter	Wrought Iron Leg Frame

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d Finish Nails and Glue • 1⅛ No. 8 R.H. Screws as required. All Plywood Interior - DFPA - AD.

Bar Cabinet

Where's the fun in entertaining, for the host who spends the evening in the kitchen? Why not a bar cabinet in the living room? This one holds all the decanters, glasses, trays and gadgets needed. Just bring in the ice, slide open the halves of the plastic-surfaced bar top -- they slide sideways on drawer hardware, becoming sideboards -- and you're ready to serve.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
After carefully studying the working drawing, tackle the job of building this bar cabinet a step at a time. **1.** First lay out the parts for the cabinet on panels of plywood just as shown in the cutting diagrams. Use a straight-edge and large steel square, remembering to allow for saw kerfs when laying out the parts. Saw out the pieces and true up cut edges with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. **2.** Rabbet the side pieces for the bottom. Then assemble sides, bottom and back, nailing and gluing all joints. Next install partitions, shelves and drawer framing. Also inset the top three front panels, which are fixed. **3.** Nail and glue hardware supports and end pieces to each half of the top. After gluing sheets of plastic laminate to these top panels with contact cement, trim it to size and apply ¼-inch hardwood edging. **4.** Assemble the drawers, which slide in center guides as shown in the detail. Check the doors for the two compartments for fit; then install, using appropriate hinges. **5.** Fill nail holes, then smooth all joints and round sharp corners with a sanding block. Prime the cabinet with enamel undercoat. Sand lightly, and apply at least two coats of top-grade semi-gloss enamel. The color scheme shown in the photo -- drawers, doors and fixed front panels -- is painted in three harmonizing colors. **6.** Install the sliding tops with the drawer hardware indicated. Attach pulls to drawers and doors. The leg frame shown in the drawing is bent from ½-inch wrought-iron with welded joints. If metal-working facilities are not available, use ready-made furniture legs 12" long, which can be purchased inexpensively.

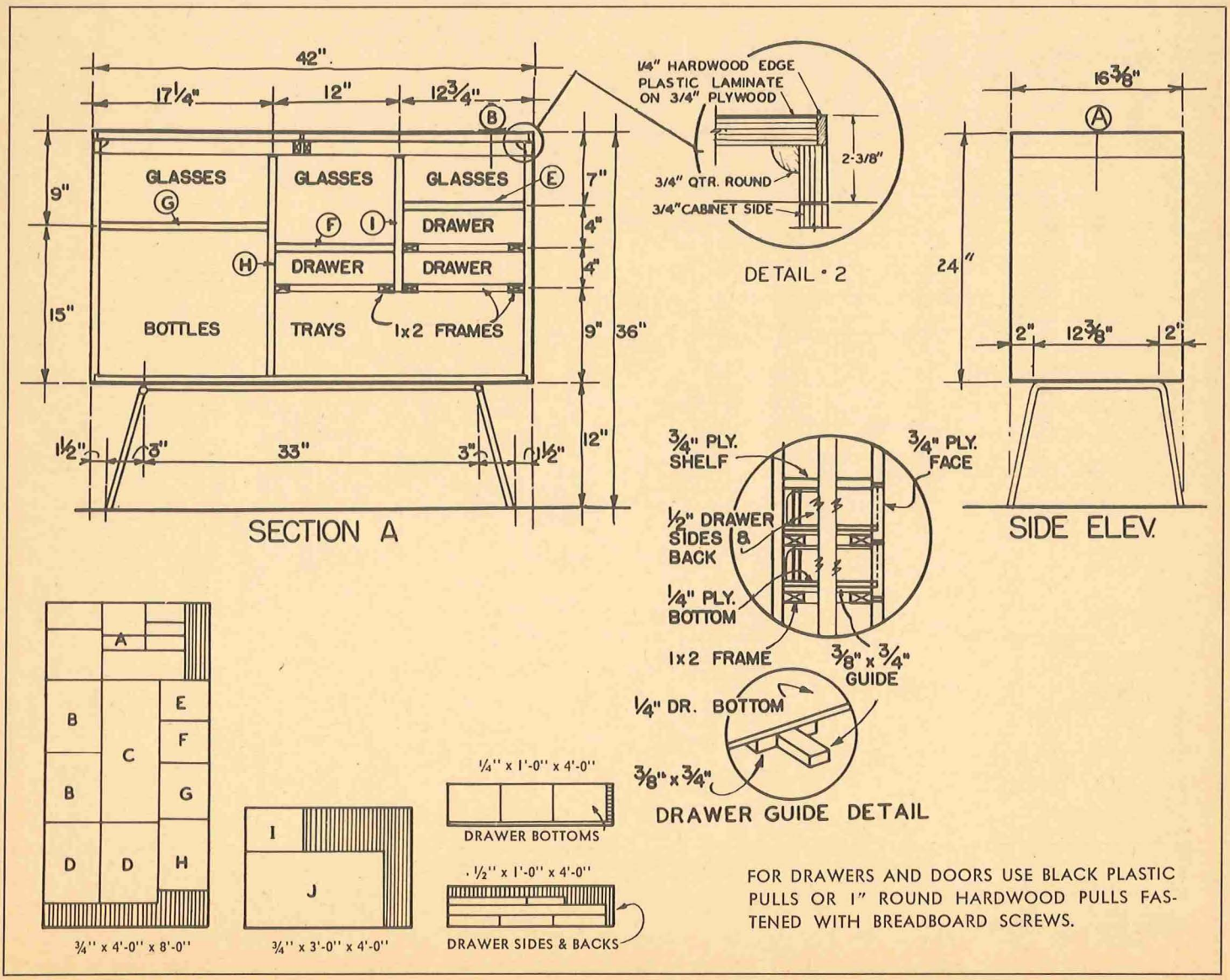


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	22½" x 40½"	Front of Unit
B	2	15⅞" x 40½"	Sliding Top
C	1	16⅜" x 41¼"	Bottom
D	2	16⅜" x 23¼"	Side
E	1	11⅝" x 14⅞"	Shelf
F	1	11¼" x 14⅞"	Shelf
G	1	14⅞" x 16⅛"	Shelf
H	1	14⅞" x 20⅞"	Standard
I	1	12¼" x 14⅞"	Standard
J	1	22½" x 40½"	Back of Unit
	1	Cut to Fit	Drawer Bottoms
	3	Cut to Fit	Drawer Backs
	6	Cut to Fit	Drawer Sides
	10 Lin. Ft.	¼" x ¾"	Hardwood Edging
	24 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Framing
	12 Lin. Ft.	⅜" x ¾"	Drawer Guides
	1 Only	½" Diam.	Wrought Iron Frame
	4 Ea.		Drawer Slides
	2 Ea.		Friction Catches
	5 Ea.		Drawer Pulls
	1 Sht.	16" x 42"	Plastic Laminate

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and Finish Nails and Glue • 1 No. E.R.H. Screws • Chain Support on Door For Trays.

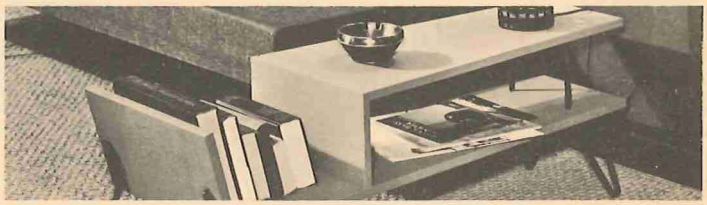


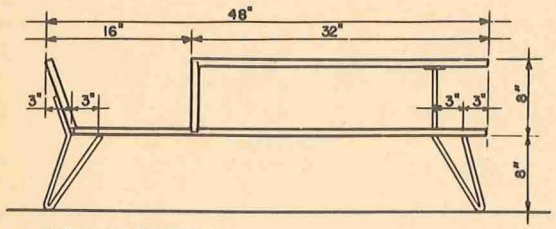
Book & Magazine Table

The low lines of this occasional table integrates well with contemporary furniture. An interesting surfboard shape and a slight tilt to the end panel give this useful piece character and grace.

The sturdy, unusual wrought iron legs can be easily fabricated by any metal working shop. The legs can be painted black or in a color to contrast with the shelves of the table.

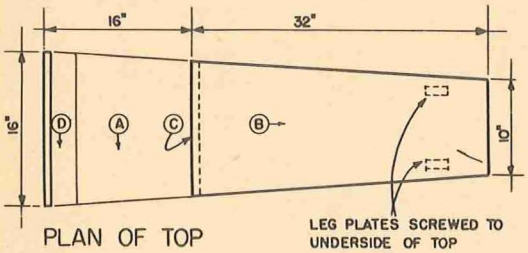
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Give the drawings for this table a little study before beginning construction. Assembly is easy when you take it a step at a time. **1.** Have a metal working shop fabricate the wrought iron legs for you. This plan gives all the information required. To take care of minor variations in angles and dimensions, you probably will save yourself extra work by having the legs bent before beveling and drilling the bottom shelf and cutting partition "C" to proper height. Paint the legs with flat black enamel or in a color to contrast with the shelves. **2.** Using a large steel square, lay out the parts on a panel of ¾ inch thick Interior-DFPA-AD plywood as shown on the cutting diagram. Remember to allow for saw kerfs while laying out the parts. **3.** Saw out all parts to size, drill holes to receive legs and then dado bottom shelf to receive part "C." Make an angular cut on the wide end of shelf "A" to fit the rabbet on end panel "D." Rabbet end of top shelf to receive partition "C." **4.** Using glue and 6d finish nails, fasten end "D" and partition "C" to bottom shelf "A." Then support shelf "B" on a block while attaching to "C." Some adjustment for length of legs can be obtained by drilling blind holes on the underside of top shelf; plates can be threaded up or down a few turns to bring top shelf level. Use screws to fasten leg frames and plates as shown. **5.** Smooth all edges and joints with coarse sandpaper on a block and fill nail holes and plywood edge grain with wood paste filler. Then smooth up the table with fine sandpaper, rounding sharp edges and corners slightly. **6.** Apply an enamel undercoat followed by two coats of semi-gloss enamel. For an inexpensive "blonde" finish, follow the recommended finishing procedure.



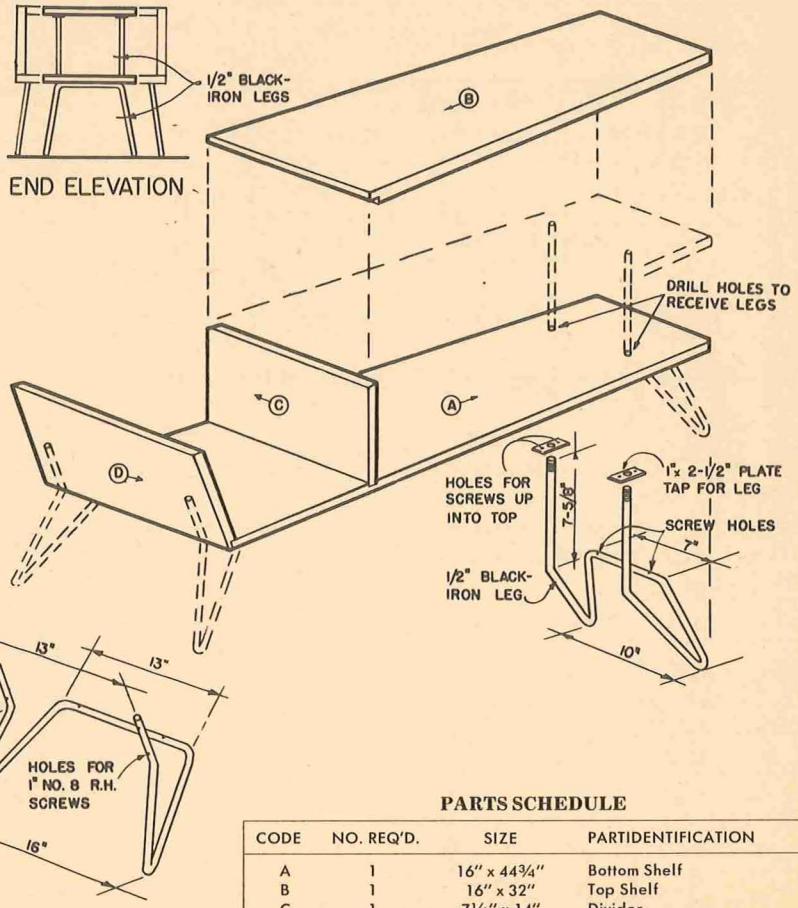


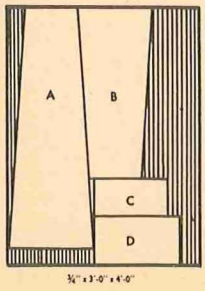
SIDE ELEVATION

END ELEVATION



PLAN OF TOP





PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PARTIDENTIFICATION
A	1	16" x 44¾"	Bottom Shelf
B	1	16" x 32"	Top Shelf
C	1	7¼" x 14"	Divider
D	1	8½" x 16"	End
	2 Sets	½" Diam.	Wrought Iron Legs
	2 Ea.	1" x 2½" x ⅛"	Leg Plates

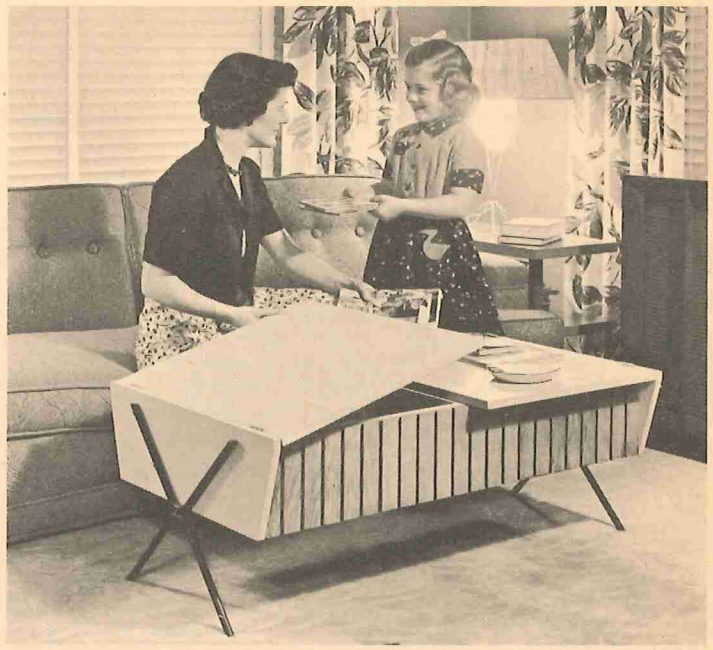
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d finish nails and glue. • 1" No. 8 r.h. screws as required • Finishing materials.

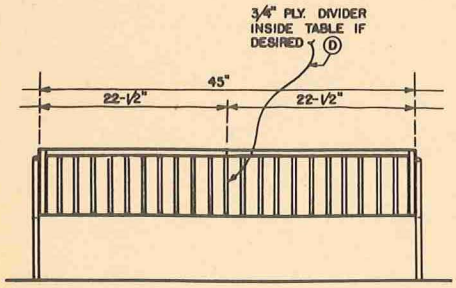
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Coffee Table with Storage

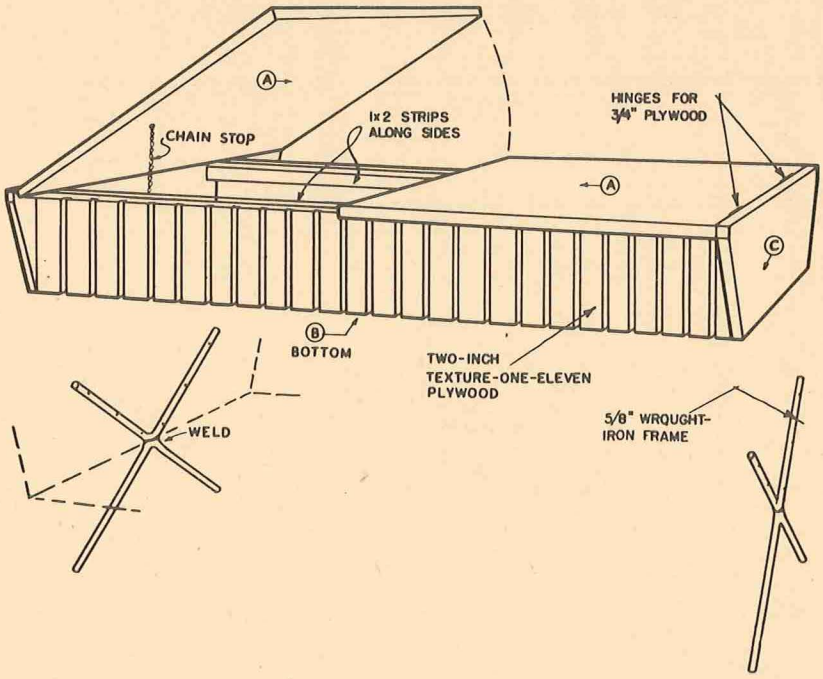
Simplicity is the key to this dual purpose Coffee Table. Provides deep storage for hard-to-store magazines. Makes an attractive piece of furniture for living room or family room and is easy and economical to build with plywood.

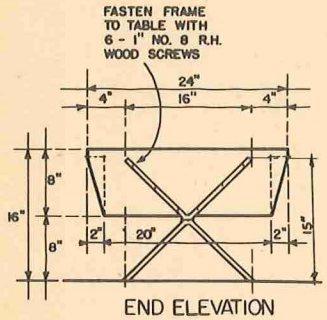
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. This attractive coffee table can be built without the use of power tools if desired. Construction involves no complicated joinery. **2.** Any welding or metalworking shop will be able to fabricate the legs easily. **3.** While that is being done, you can cut all the wooden parts to exact size, and assemble and paint the table without waiting. **4.** Check all parts for exact fit before assembling. Glue and nail all joints. **5.** Line up the short, lap-jointed pieces of Exterior-DFPA-Texture One-Eleven for each side and nail to the 1" x 2" strips and bottom panel. Notch divider for 1" x 2" frame at top and nail in place through bottom and sides. Attach ends, fit and install lid panels and finish to contrast with color you choose for legs. Ordinary shake paint or stain is a handsome finish for sides. You also might like to finish the grooves in a darker color to contrast with light paint applied on the 2" flat surfaces with a sponge rubber roller. **6.** Attach chains and legs after finishing.



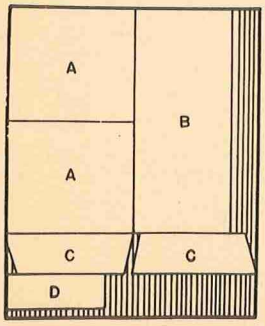


SIDE ELEVATION

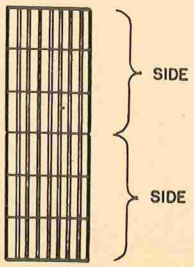




END ELEVATION



4'-0" x 5'-0" x 3/4"



1'-4" x 4'-0"

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	21¾" x 24"	Top
B	1	18¾" x 43½"	Bottom
C	2	8" x 24"	End
D	1	6½" x 18¾"	Divider
	6 Pcs.	7¼" x 16⅜"	Sides (T 1-11)
	8 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Nailing Strip
	2 Ea.	⅝" Diameter	Leg Frames
	2 Pr.	For ¾" Plywood	Hinges

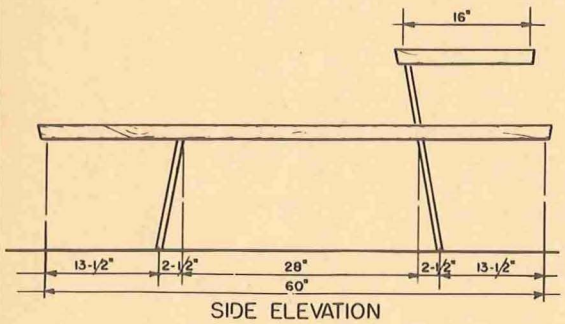
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d Finish Nails and Glue • 1" No. 8 R.H. Screws as required • Approximately 2 Lin. Ft. Chain Stop.

Plywood Interior DFPA-AA; Exterior DFPA T-1-11

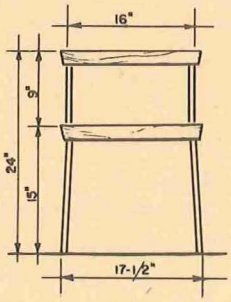
Telephone Bench

Because so much modern furniture derives its clean-lined good looks from its simple design, a crafty do-it-yourselfer can easily build his own. This smart telephone bench, for example, is simply a pair of hardwood edged plywood panels screwed to a welded wrought iron frame. Any welding shop will custom-make the frame for you for a few dollars, and you can take the job from there.

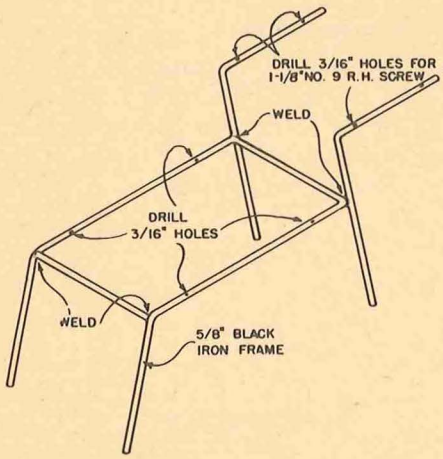
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
After studying this plan, take the job of building your telephone bench one step at a time. **1.** First you'll need the special metal framework shown in the drawing. Weld it up yourself if you have the shop facilities. If you don't have welding equipment, cut and bend the parts and take them out for welding. Or you can simply take this plan to a welding shop and ask them to build the frame. They will usually drill the metal frame for screws and file the welds for clean neat joints. **2.** Now smooth the wrought iron with fine abrasive cloth. Then give the metal one coat of metal primer and at least two coats of flat black enamel. **3.** Next, lay out and cut the plywood seat and shelf. True up the cut edges with 1/0 sandpaper wrapped around a block. Carefully notch the edges of the plywood seat to fit between the metal shelf supports with a rat-tail file. The seat will have to be tilted to wedge it into position. When it's fitted, fasten it to the framework with roundhead screws. **4.** Bevel strips of hardwood to make molding for the seat and shelf. If a circular saw is not available, bevel them with a cabinet-maker's smoothing plane. Miter this molding and then frame both seat and shelf panels, nailing and gluing the hardwood to the edges of the plywood. **5.** Fasten the telephone shelf to the metal supports with screws. Then fill nail holes with wood filler and round all sharp corners and edges of the molding with 3/0 sandpaper. **6.** After applying enamel undercoater to seat and shelf, follow with two coats of semi-gloss enamel. Protect metal frame with masking tape. If desired, a natural finish may be applied to hardwood edging. To do this, mask out edging while enamel is being applied. Remove masking and finish edging with one coat clear resin sealer followed by two coats varnish.

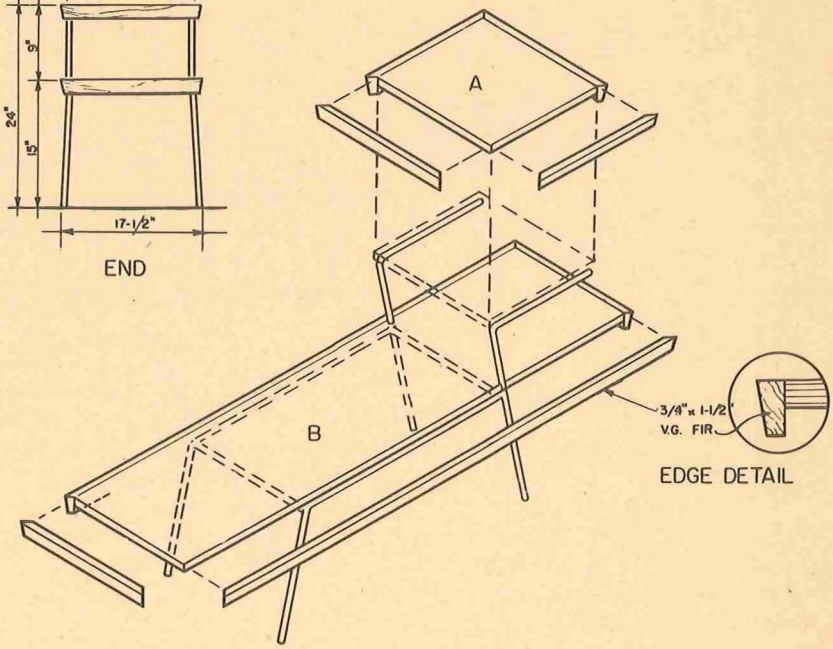


SIDE ELEVATION



END





3/4" x 1'-4" x 8'-0"

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D		PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	16" x 16"	Top Shelf
B	1	16" x 60"	Seat
	16 Lin. Ft.	3/4" x 1 1/2"	Edging
	1 Only		Wrought Iron Frame

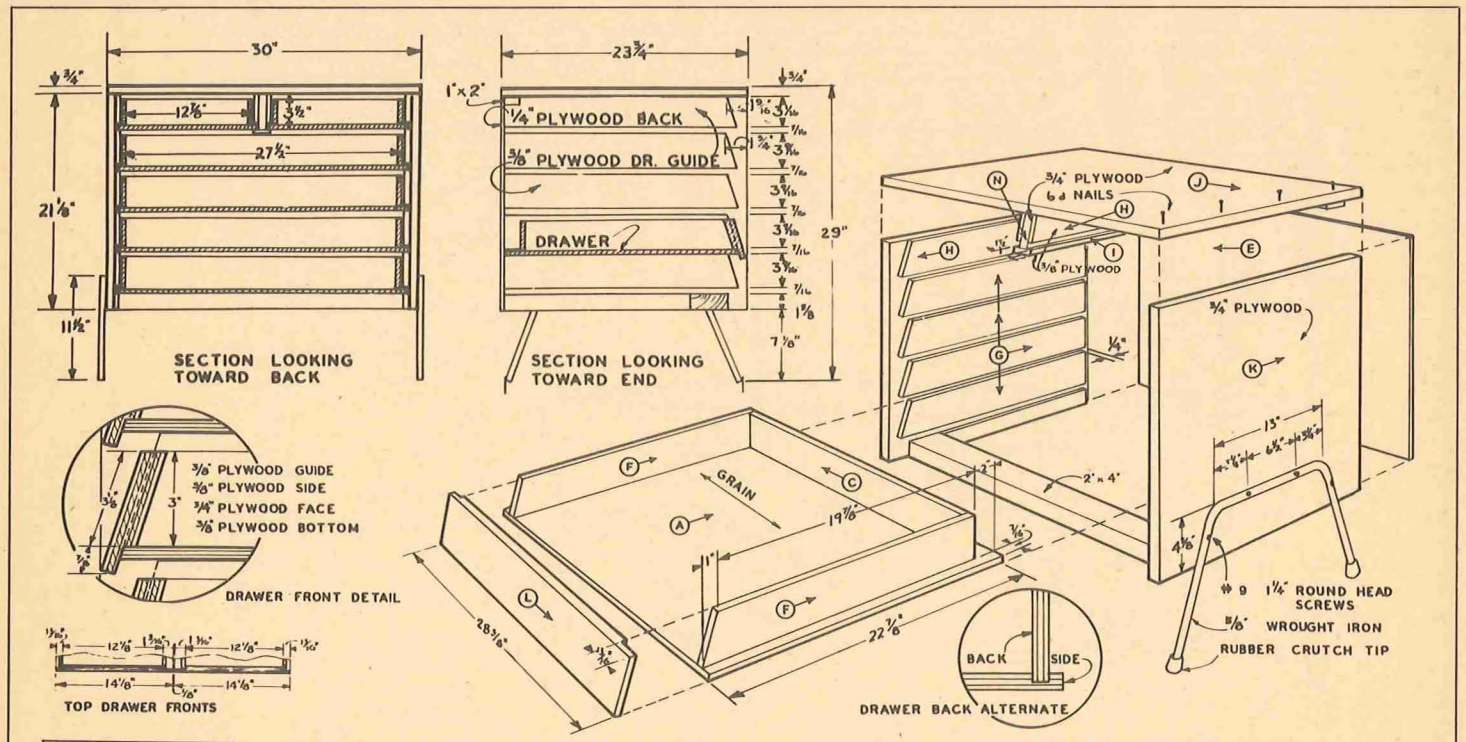
MISCELLANEOUS: 6d Finish Nails and Glue • 1 1/8" No. 9 R.H. Screws as required • Finishing Materials.

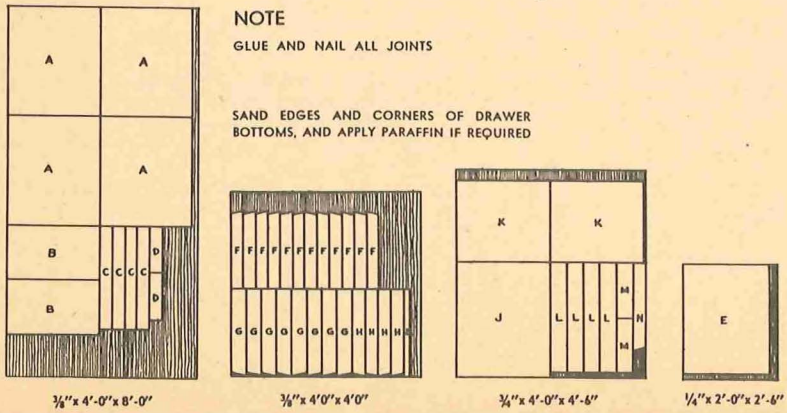
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Buffet Storage Chest

Although designed for table linen storage, this modern chest is a versatile piece of furniture, attractive in any dining-room, bedroom or entryway. Two of them finished to match make handsome living-room side-pieces. Using easy-to-work, ready-sanded panels of softwood plywood, you can build your chest – or a pair – in an evening or two.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Building your buffet storage chest is an easy job when you take the work a step at a time. **1.** Begin by laying out the parts on your plywood panels as shown in the cutting diagram. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when plotting dimensions. **2.** After cutting the parts, check them for fit. True up joining edges with a sanding block. **3.** Then fasten the drawer guides to the chest sides, spacing them accurately. Next assemble sides, top and back with the lumber stringer and nailing strip as shown. Glue and nail all joints, squaring your chest carefully. When the glue has set, assemble the central top drawer guide and fasten it to the underside of the top. **4.** Drawers are simply shallow boxes, fronts sloped to provide an overhang for pulling them out. Rabbet the fronts as shown in the detail. **5.** Bend legs from ⅝" iron rod and drill them for screws. (Instead of bent legs you could fit ready-made 6" furniture legs to the bottom of your chest, screwing front legs to the 2x4 stringer and back legs to a second stringer fitted against the plywood back.) **6.** Fill nail holes and exposed plywood edge grain with wood filler. Then sand and give it a coat of primer or enamel undercoat. It will look attractive finished in flat decorator colors, or if you prefer, give it a translucent glaze that features the natural warmth of the plywood grain pattern.





NOTE

GLUE AND NAIL ALL JOINTS

SAND EDGES AND CORNERS OF DRAWER BOTTOMS, AND APPLY PARAFFIN IF REQUIRED

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.		PART IDENTIFICATION
A	4	22⅞" x 28⅜"	Bottom—Large Drawers
B	2	22⅞" x 14⅛"	Bottom—Small Drawers
C	4	3" x 26¾"	Back—Large Drawers
D	2	3" x 12⅛"	Back—Small Drawers
E	1	21⅛" x 28½"	Back—Buffet
F	12	3" x 20⅞"	Side—Large & Small Drawers
G	8	3-9/16" x 22¾"	Guide—Large Drawers
H	4	3-1/16" x 22¾"	Guide—Small Drawers
I	1	1½" x 22¾"	Bottom Guide—Small Drawers
J	1	23¾" x 30"	Top—Buffet
K	2	23¾" x 21⅛"	Side—Buffet
L	4	4" x 28⅜"	Front—Large Drawers
M	2	4" x 14⅛"	Front—Small Drawers
N	1		Guide Hanger-Small Drawers

MISCELLANEOUS: Rubber Crutch Tips • 4d, 6d and 8d finish nails • glue and finishing materials.

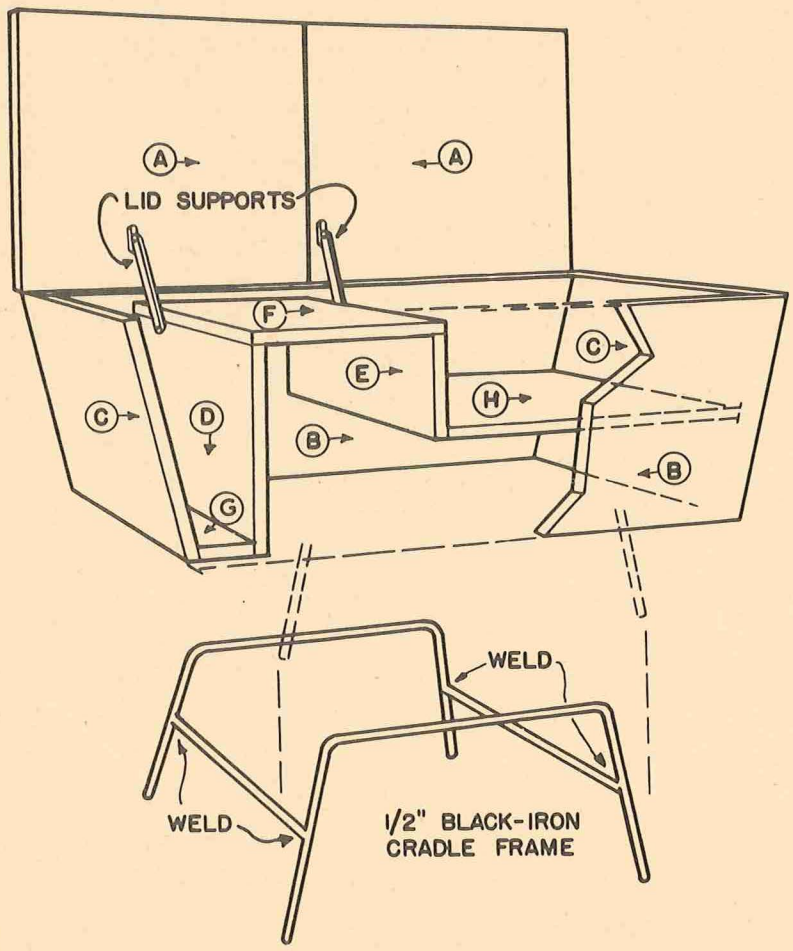
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

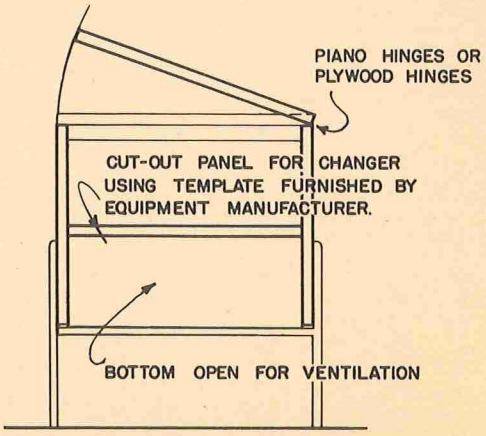
Record Player-Radio Cabinet

You can have the best in hi-fidelity listening with this inexpensive, compactly planned plywood record and radio cabinet. Lift-up lids make the control panel and record changer easily accessible from the top. Storage too, is provided for a small record collection.

A simple wrought iron frame supports the cabinet and is designed low enough to be operated from your favorite easy chair. Connections can be made to one or more speakers.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Plywood for this cabinet can be cut with a hand saw, but you can save considerable work and achieve more accurate joints on mating or related parts by using a table saw. Use these easy-to-follow directions to help simplify construction. **1.** Lay out all the parts on a panel of ¾-inch Interior-DFPA-AD plywood as shown on the cutting diagram. Allowance must be made for saw kerfs between parts. **2.** Next, cut all plywood parts to size. Be certain to cut all angular edges on mating or related parts without changing the saw setting which should be slightly more than 13 degrees. True up plywood edges with a sanding block, wrapped with 1/0 sandpaper. **3.** Drill holes in part "F" for installation of equipment before assembly. Using glue and finish nails, fasten sides "B" to ends "C." Then install shelves and partitions according to spacing required. **4.** The amplifier and radio hang from the control panel "F." If this is not practical for the chassis you have, install a half-shelf between sides, which still will provide ventilation. Cut out panel "H" for changer using the template furnished by the manufacturer. **5.** Attach lift-up lids as shown. Ease all edges with 1/0 sandpaper. After filling exposed plywood edges and nail holes with spackle or wood paste, sand with 3/0 sandpaper on a soft block. **6.** Apply a flat undercoat to all surfaces and follow with two coats of semi-gloss enamel. Choose contrasting colors for the lift-up lids and cabinet to add to the attractiveness of the unit. **7.** Position and fasten lid supports and secure the welded wrought iron cradle to the cabinet as shown. Install electronic components and connect with one or more remote speakers.





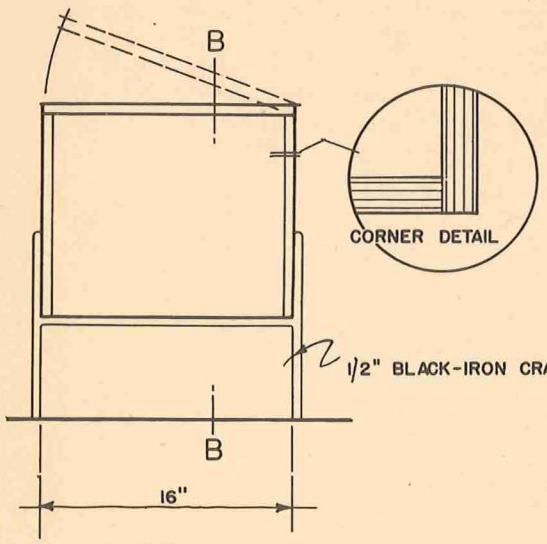
SECTION A-A

All Plywood Interior — DFPA-AD

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	2	16" x 18"	Lid
B	2	12¾" x 36"	Side
C	2	13¾" x 14½"	End
D	1	11" x 14½"	Vertical Divider
E	1	5½" x 14½"	Vertical Divider
F	1	* x 14½"	Control Panel
G	1	3¼" x 14½"	Bottom—Record Storage
H	1	* x 14½"	Record Changer Support
	1 Only	½" Diameter	Wrought Iron Cradle Frame
	2		Metal Lid Supports
	4		Cabinet Hinges

MISCELLANEOUS: 6d finish nails and glue • Screws, wire and staples as required • Finishing materials.
* Dimensions vary — see drawings.



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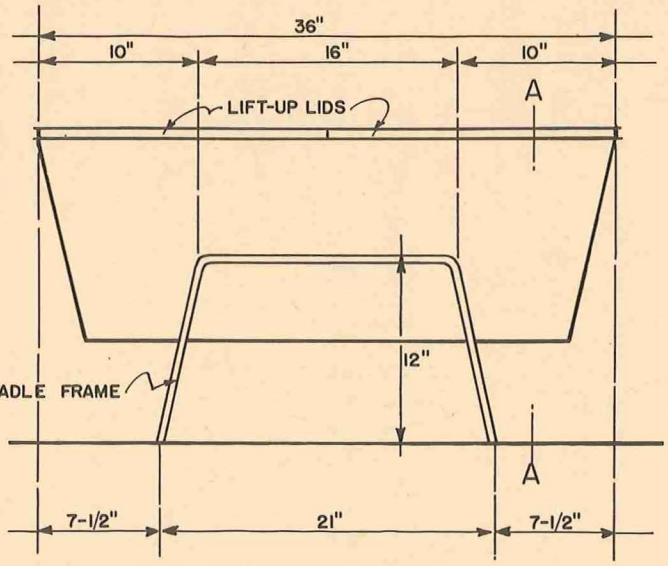
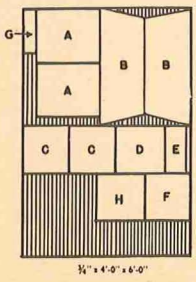
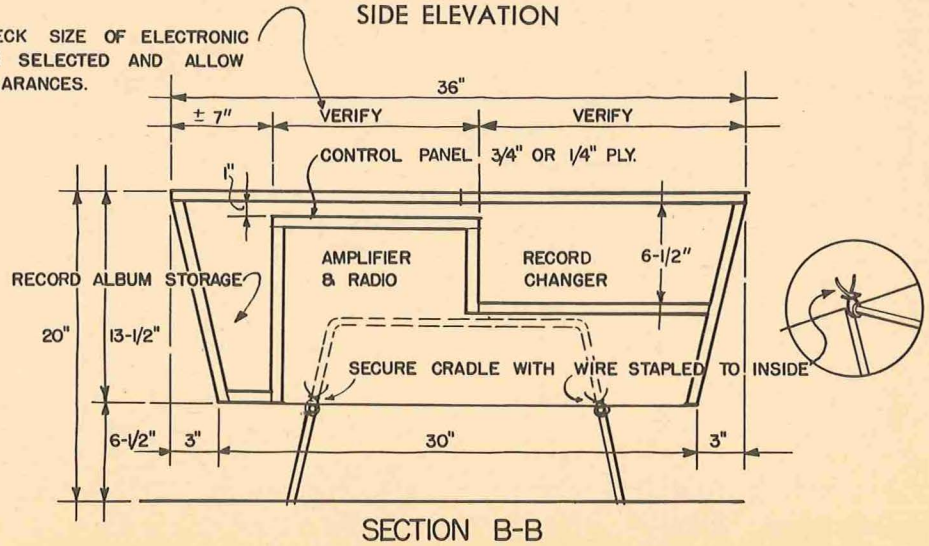


SIDE ELEVATION

NOTE- CHECK SIZE OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SELECTED AND ALLOW PROPER CLEARANCES.



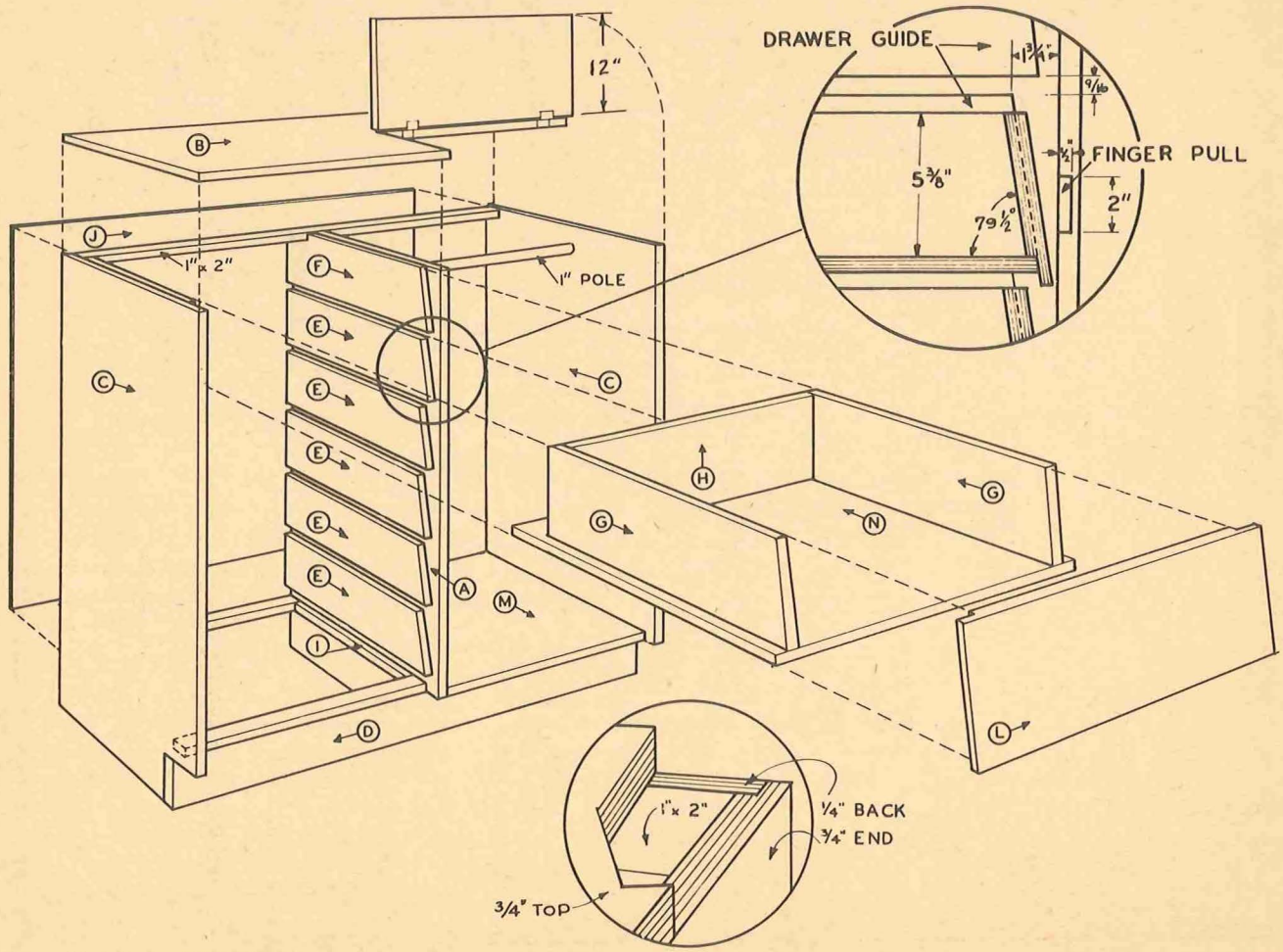


SECTION B-B

Wardrobe Storage Chest

This combination drawer and wardrobe chest will go a long way in solving the problem of clothes storage for any home which has a shortage of closet space. Although shown in use as a child's wardrobe, this compact unit is ideal for the grown-ups, too. It has ample depth to hang jackets, shirts, blouses, trousers and skirts.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Construction details have been kept relatively simple in the design of this unit. After you have studied the details, you will probably agree that this method of drawer construction, with projecting bottoms is the easiest you've seen. The bottom edge of each sloped drawer front forms a finger pull, giving the chest a clean contemporary look. **1.** Using the dimensions given in the parts schedule, lay out the component pieces on plywood as shown on the cutting diagrams. Allow for saw kerfs between adjacent parts. **2.** Carefully saw all plywood parts to size and sand cut edges. Rabbet the rear edge of the sides "C" to receive the ¼" plywood back. To accomplish the rabbet along the inside bottom edge of the sloped drawer fronts, set the table saw at 10½° off the vertical and make a ⅜" deep saw cut at 1" from the edge. Remove the excess material with a chisel and sand the rabbeted cut smooth. Now make a ¾" x 1-1/16" rabbet on both side edges of all drawer fronts. **3.** Nail and glue drawer guides as shown to one face of middle partition and inside surface of one side. Install 1" x 2" stiffeners at top and bottom to join the sides and then using 6d nails and glue fasten back into rabbeted sides. **4.** Add rigidity and keep in square by installing base strip "D" and wardrobe bottom "M." Now install divider "A" as shown and fasten 1" x 2" forward stiffener in place. **5.** Drawer assembly goes fast after parts are cut. Nail and glue sides to back and then attach bottom to front. Cut out lid in top and hinge as shown. Install wardrobe top last with 8d nails, to make it easier to check fit and action of drawers. **6.** Install 1" pole with ordinary closet rod ferrules. Fill and sand all exposed edges and finish as recommended. Be sure to seal all door edges well and finish both faces alike.

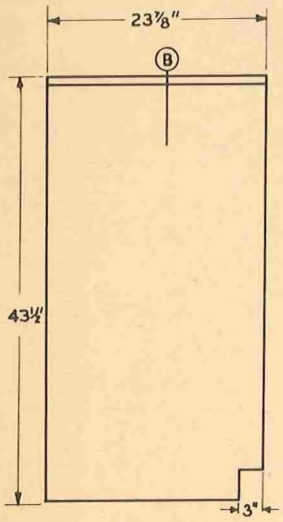


All Plywood Interior — DFPA-AD

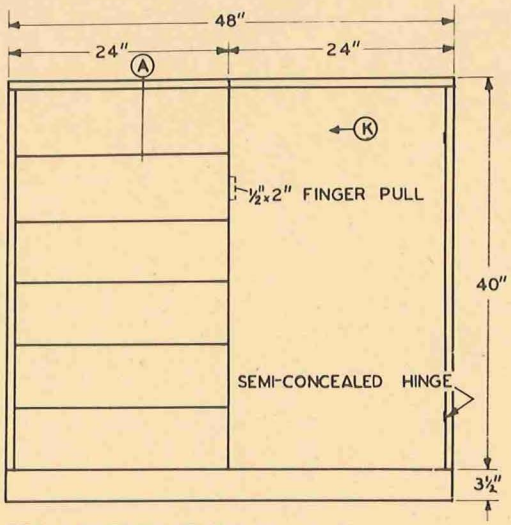
PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	22⅞" x 42¾"	Standard
B	1	23⅞" x 48"	Top
C	2	23⅞" x 42¾"	Side
D	1	3½" x 48"	Base
E	10	5-15/16" x 22⅛"	Drawer Guides
F	2	5-7/16" x 27⅛"	Drawer Guides
G	12	5⅜" x 20"	Drawer Side
H	6	5⅜" x 21"	Drawer Backs
I	2	⅞" x 18⅜"	Drawer Guides
J	1	42¾" x 47¼"	Back
K	1	23¼" x 39¼"	Door
L	6	6½" x 23⅛"	Drawer Front
M	1	22½" x 22⅞"	Bottom
N	6	22" x 23⅛"	Drawer Bottom
	12 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Stops
	2 Lin. Ft.	1" Diameter	Fir Pole
	1 Pr.	— —	Semi-Concealed Hinges

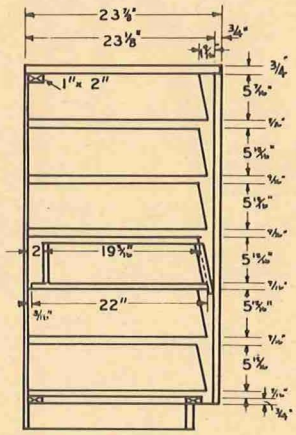
MISCELLANEOUS: 4d, 6d and 8d Finish Nails and Glue.



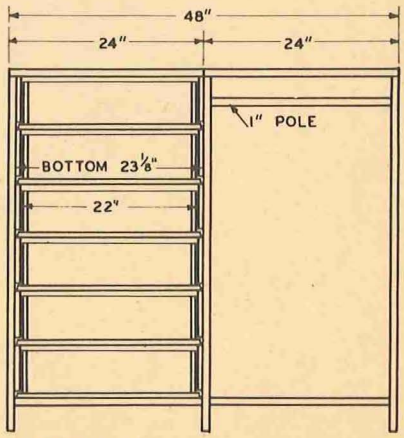
END ELEVATION



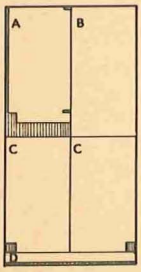
FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION A



SECTION B

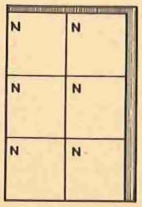


3/4"x4'-0"x8'-0"

1/2 "x4'-0"x 8'-0"

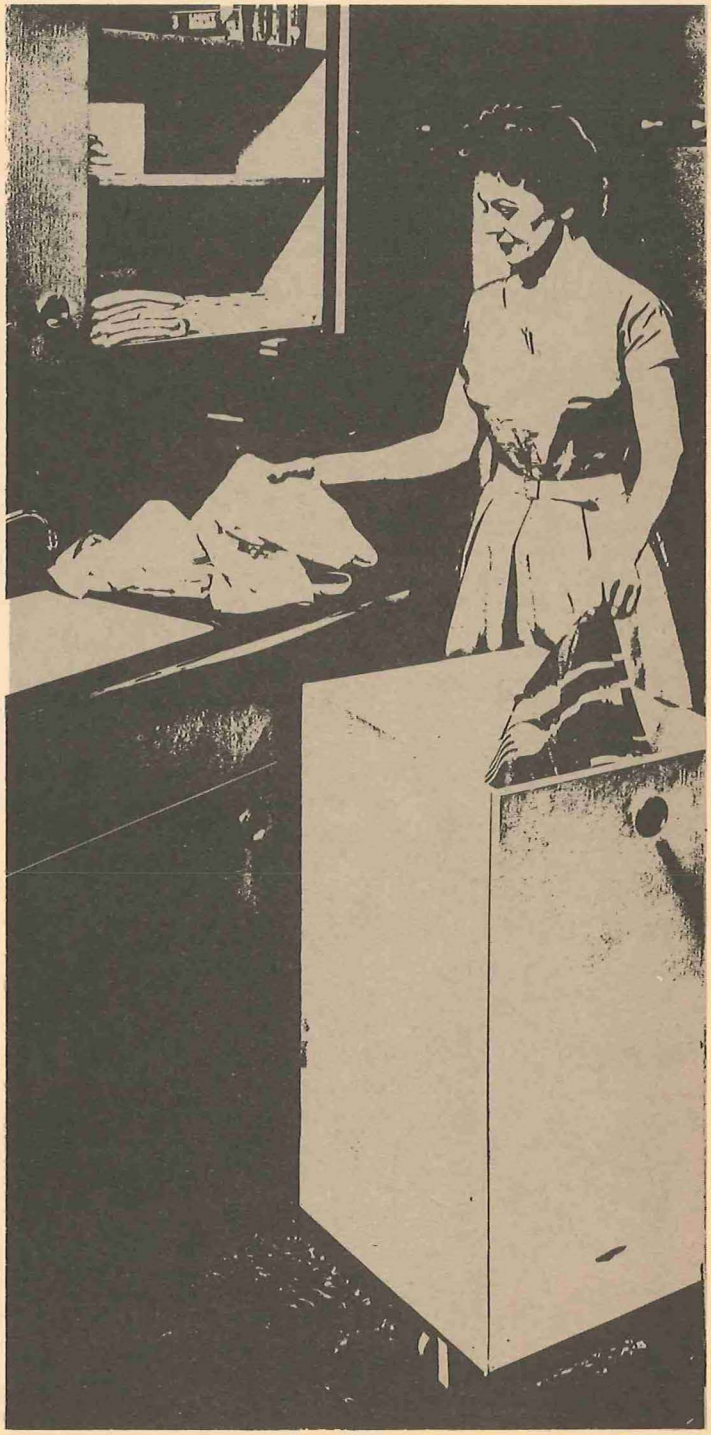
1/4"x4'-0"x4'-0"

3/4"x 4'-0"x 8'-0"



1/2"x 4'-0"x 6'-0"

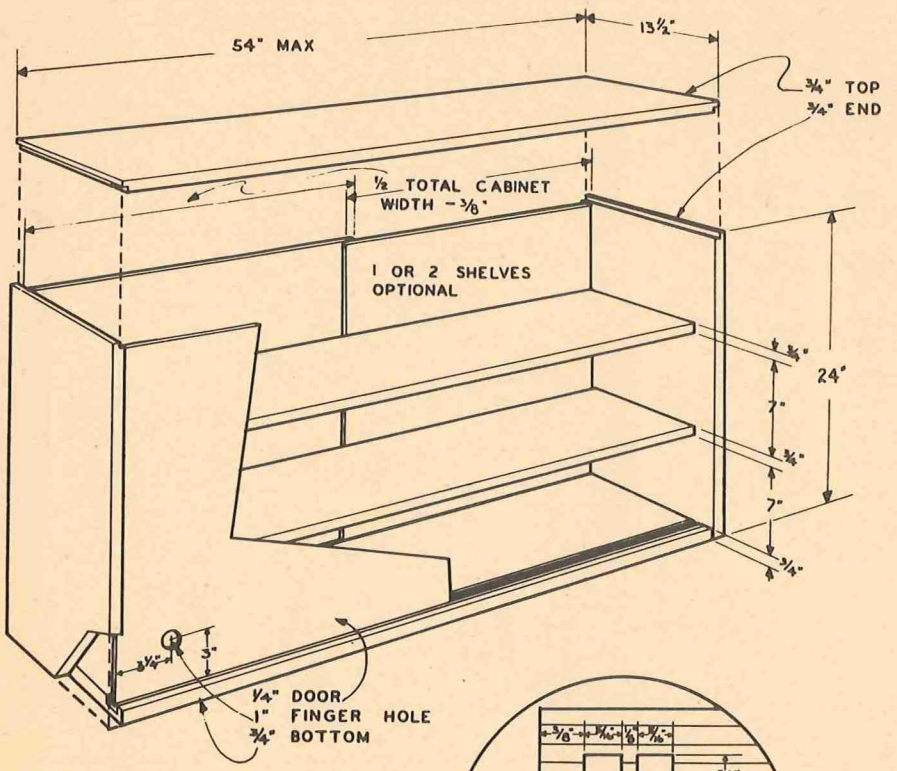
KITCHEN AND UTILITY ROOM PLANS

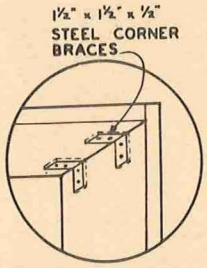


Hanging Dish Cabinet

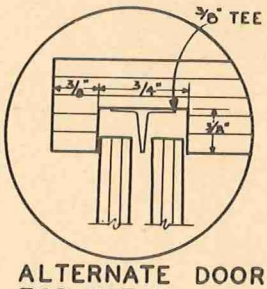
Extra kitchen storage can literally be created with this hanging dish cabinet made from DFPA plywood. Features include the handsome, modern design, simple construction and sliding doors that make the cabinet accessible from both sides.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP CONSTRUCTION:
1. Make a rough dimensional sketch to conform with the area you have for a cabinet. Order DFPA plywood and other materials accordingly. **2.** Cut all parts to size. Grain direction of face plys should be vertical in ends and doors and lengthwise in top, shelves and bottom. **3.** Sand edges and fit all parts before assembly. **4.** Glue and nail all joints with 6d or 8d finish nails. **5.** Finish to suit (see finishing tips). **6.** To install, drive wood screws through top of cabinet into ceiling or beam.

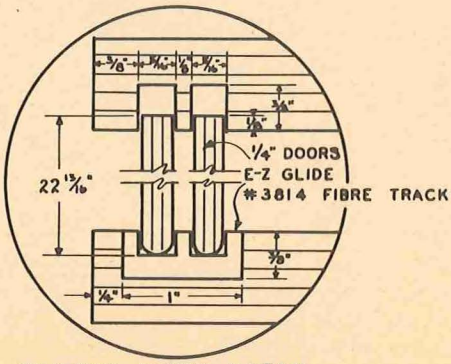




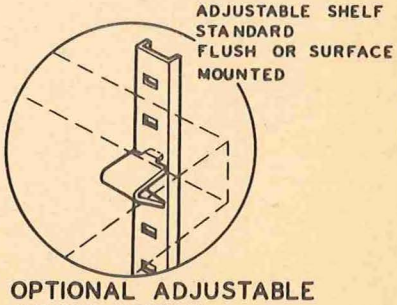
ALTERNATE TOP CORNER DETAIL



ALTERNATE DOOR TOP DETAIL



SLIDING DOOR DETAIL



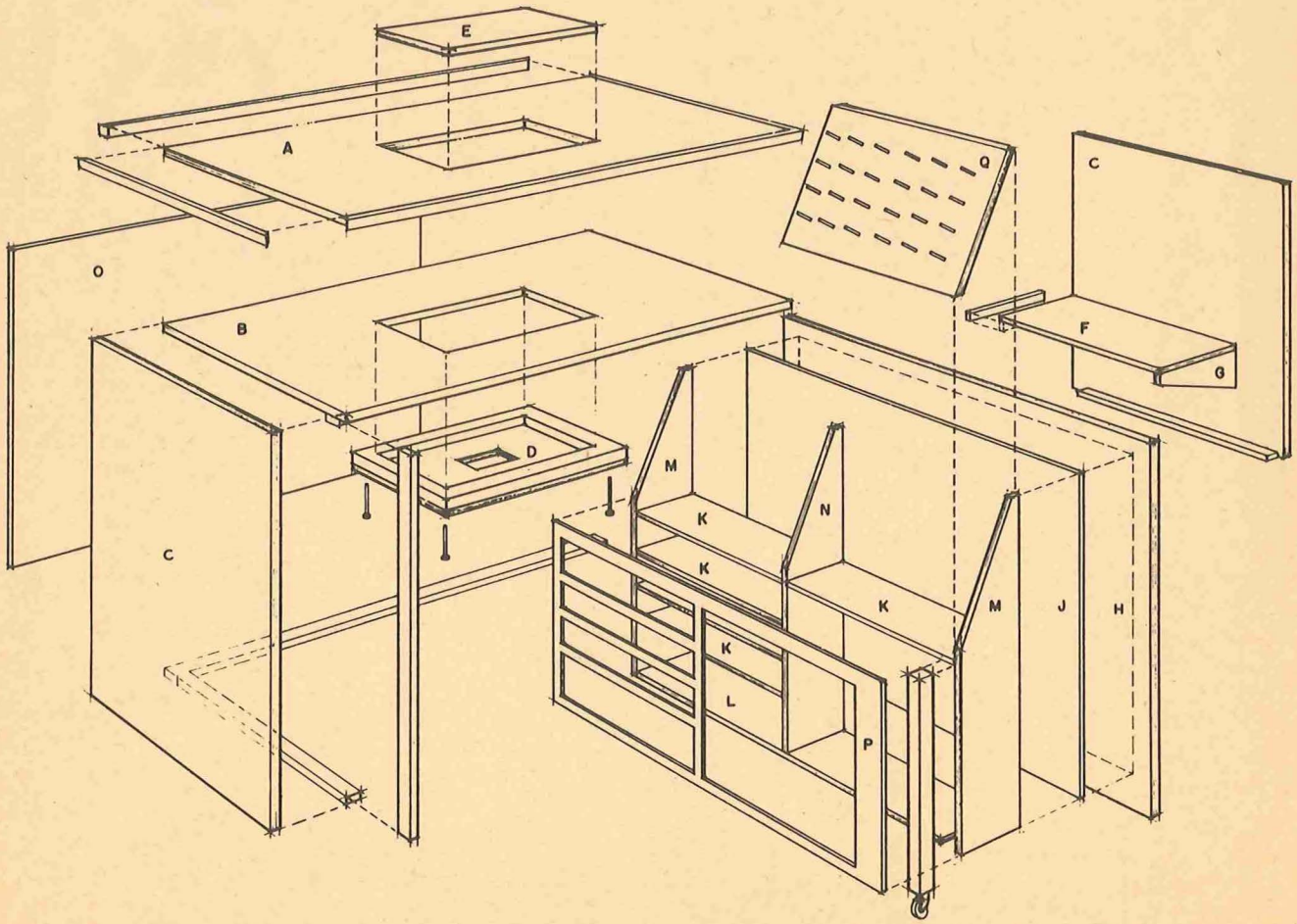
OPTIONAL ADJUSTABLE SHELF DETAIL

All Plywood Interior DFPA-AA or AD

Sewing Cabinet

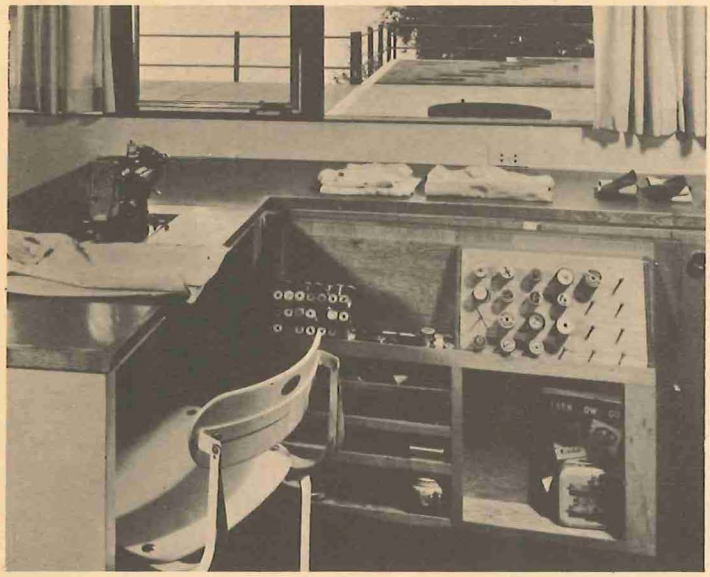
Every woman will love the "Finger-Tip" storage incorporated into the door of this sewing cabinet. All the little items which often become lost can be stored in full view within easy reach. Wood dowels on a sloped plywood surface hold spools of thread. Lipped shelving hold scissors, patterns, material and many other things. The sewing machine while in use rests in a well flush with the counter top for easier sewing. A shelf for storage of the machine is provided inside.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
To simplify construction, lay out the work in steps as indicated in these easy-to-follow instructions: **1.** Use a straightedge to lay out the plywood panels as shown in the cutting diagrams and parts schedule. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs. **2.** Cut plywood parts to exact size with a table saw. In determining size of the cutout in sub-top, allow at least ¼-inch clearance for the base of the sewing machine on three sides with adequate clearance at the power end for electrical connection. Locate cutout 6 inches from front edge and approximately 12 inches from right end. To provide rabbet for flush removable cover, make cutout ½ inch larger in counter top. Cut a hole in bottom "D" to allow for entry of electrical cord and in back "O" for wall plug. All cutouts can be made by drilling holes at corners and removing material with a sabre saw or bandsaw. **3.** Cut 5/4 x 2-inch blocking to length and apply to bottom "D" with 6d nails and glue. Similarly, fasten sub-top over, flush with edge of blocking. Position counter top on sub-assembly and drill holes near each corner for countersunk bolts. Insert bolts and then apply plastic laminate to counter top and removable cover. A sabre saw with a special blade is required to remove plastic laminate for cutout. Make a rough cut first and then use a router with a carboloy bit to trim cutout. Similarly, trim outside edges of counter top and removable cover. Most plastic laminate applicators will do this job if these special tools are not available. **4.** Bolt well assembly to counter top as shown. Then apply 1 x 2-inch door stops to left end and counter top. Nail and glue brackets and cleats in position and install shelves on inside of each end standard. Use 6d finish nails and glue to fasten back and ends in place. Nail bottom edges to floor with 1 x 2-inch cleats, being careful to keep cabinet assembly square. **5.** Cope bottom shelf for caster leg, and fasten to end standard. Assemble standards and shelves of storage door. Apply ¼-inch plywood back and face frame cutout. Drill holes for dowels and then nail and glue spool rack in place, as shown. **6.** Hang door using loose pin hinges. Remove pins, and lay door flat to fasten shelf assembly with screws through ¼-inch back. Install caster on 2 x 2-inch leg. Then apply hardwood



All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

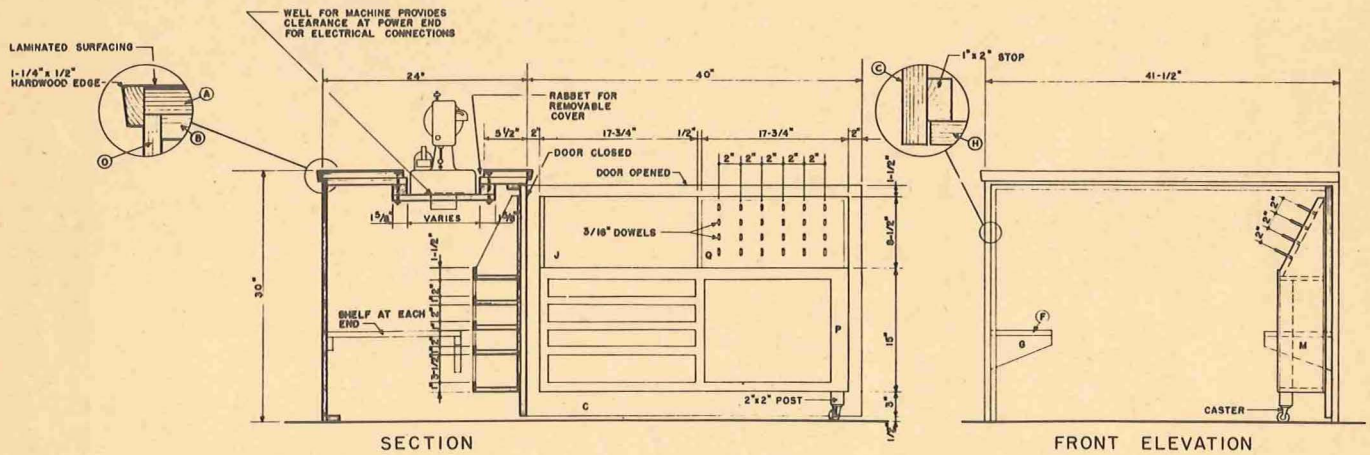
counter edging. 7. Finish as desired, but follow manufacturer's directions. Install door pull and friction catch.



PARTS SCHEDULE

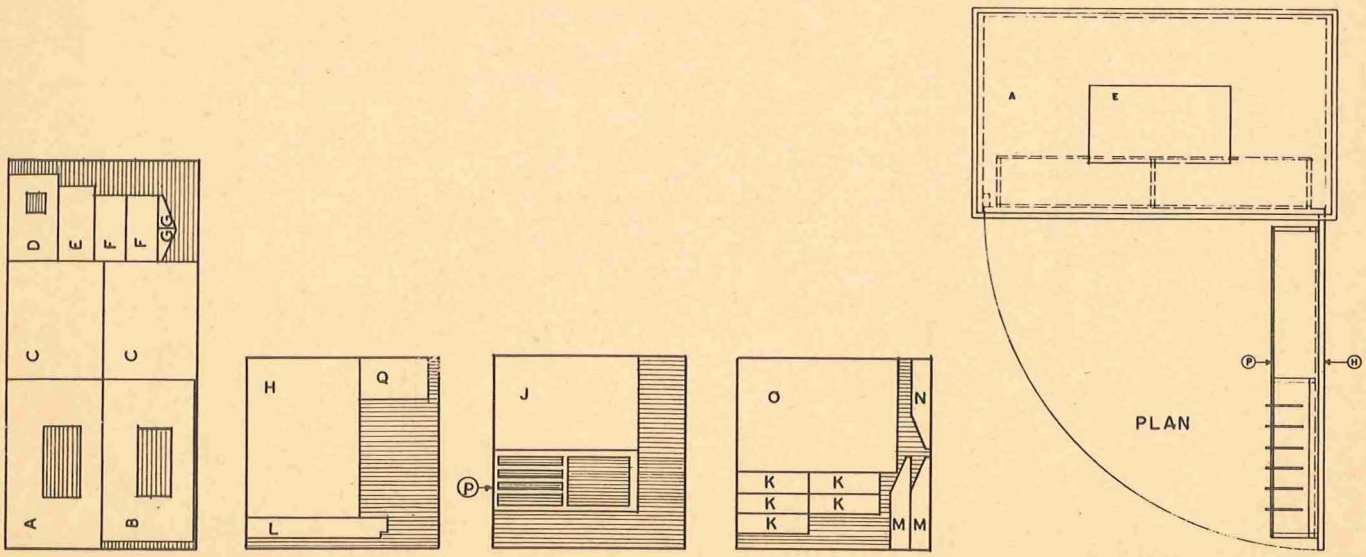
CODE	REQ'D. NO.	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	1	24" x 41½"	Top
B	1	23½" x 40"	Sub-Top
C	1	28" x 40"	Door
D	1	As Required	Bottom of Well
E	1	As Required	Cover
F	2	8" x 16"	Shelf
G	2	4½" x 8"	Bracket
H	2	24" x 29¼"	Side
J	1	23½" x 36"	Shelf Back
K	5	5" x 17¼"	Shelf
L	1	5" x 35"	Shelf
M	2	5" x 23½"	Divider
N	1	5" x 22¾"	Divider
O	1	29¼" x 40"	Back
P	1	15" x 36"	Face Frame
Q	1	10" x 17¼"	Rack
	5 Lin. Ft.	3/16" Dia.	Dowel
	12 Lin. Ft.	½" x 1¼"	Hardwood Edge
	14 Lin. Ft.	1" x 2"	Door Stop & Cleats
	1½ Lin. Ft.	2" x 2"	Leg
	6 Lin. Ft.	5/4" x 2"	Blocking
	4	¼" x 4"	Bolt & Nut
	1 Ea.	1¼"	Swivel-Caster
	1½ Pr.	1½"	Semi-Concealed Hinges
	1 Ea.		Friction Catch
	1 Ea.		Door Pull

MISCELLANEOUS: 4d and 6d finish nails, screws and glue • finishing materials.



SECTION

FRONT ELEVATION



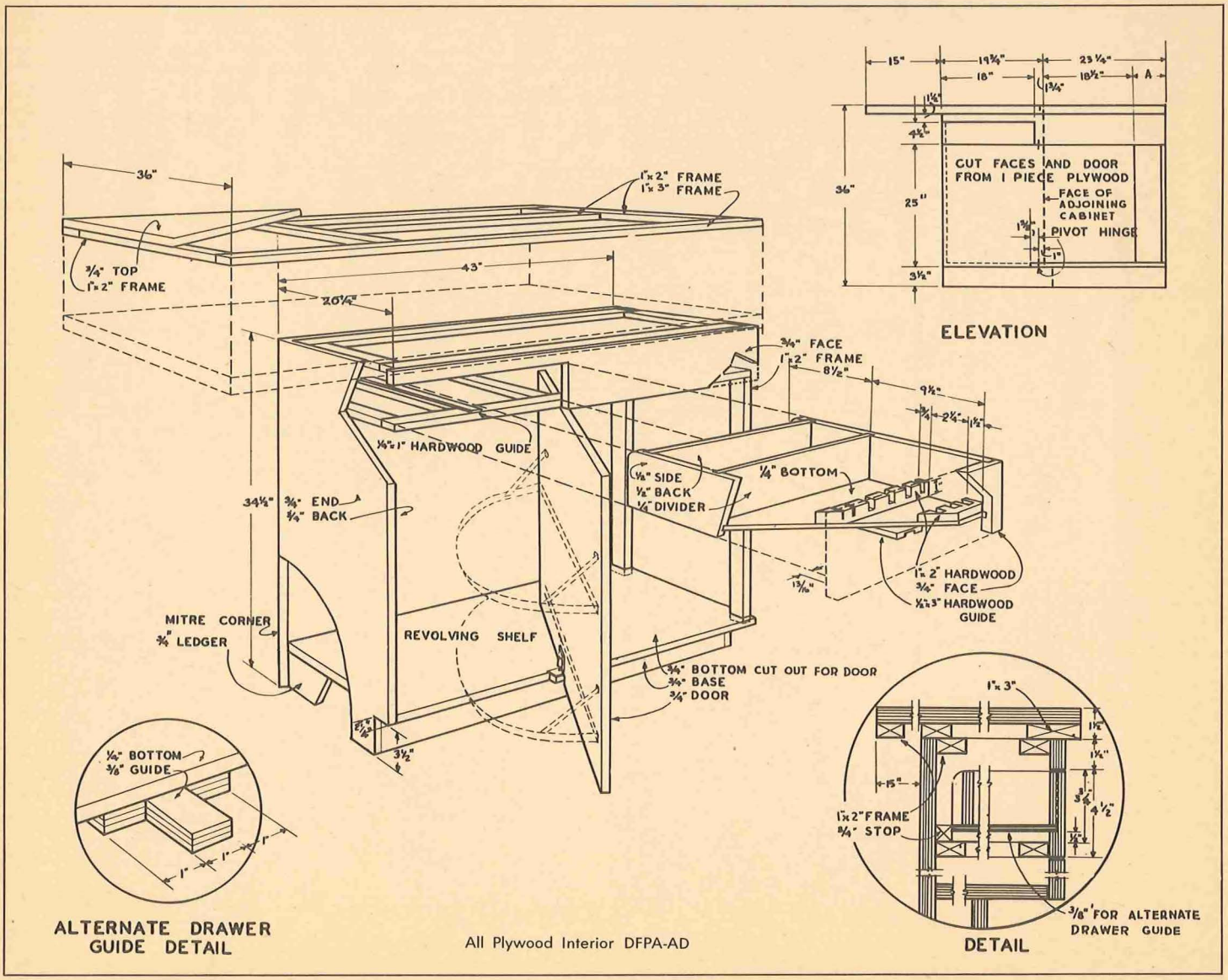
PLAN

¾" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" ¾" x 4'-0" x 4'x0" ¼" x 4'-0" x 4'-0" ½" x 4'-0" x 4'-0"

Serving Center

You can adapt this plan to fit nearly any space. It makes either an island or peninsula type counter and serving center. With the companion hanging cabinet, you have an attractive kitchen-dining room divider. The revolving shelf makes "dead" space usable.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Measure your space and adjust any controlling dimensions such as dimension "A" (see elevation) which can be altered to suit. **2.** Cut the frames, end, top, back and bottom to size. (For an island unit, construct both ends with ¾" plywood instead of the framing shown at one end in drawing). Grain of all exposed panels should run vertically. **3.** Assemble the base first, then install end, back, bottom and frames. Level cabinet if necessary to compensate for an uneven floor. Glue all joints and nail with 6d or 8d finish nails. **4.** Cut the door and drawer faces from your front panel, sand edges, fit in place and install. Be sure to prime all edges of door and apply an equal number of finish coats to both front and back surfaces. **5.** Cut drawer parts, fit in place, sand edges and assemble with glue and 4d or 6d finish nails. **6.** Attach frame to top with screws and install. Apply counter surfacing material, band edges and finish plywood as recommended.

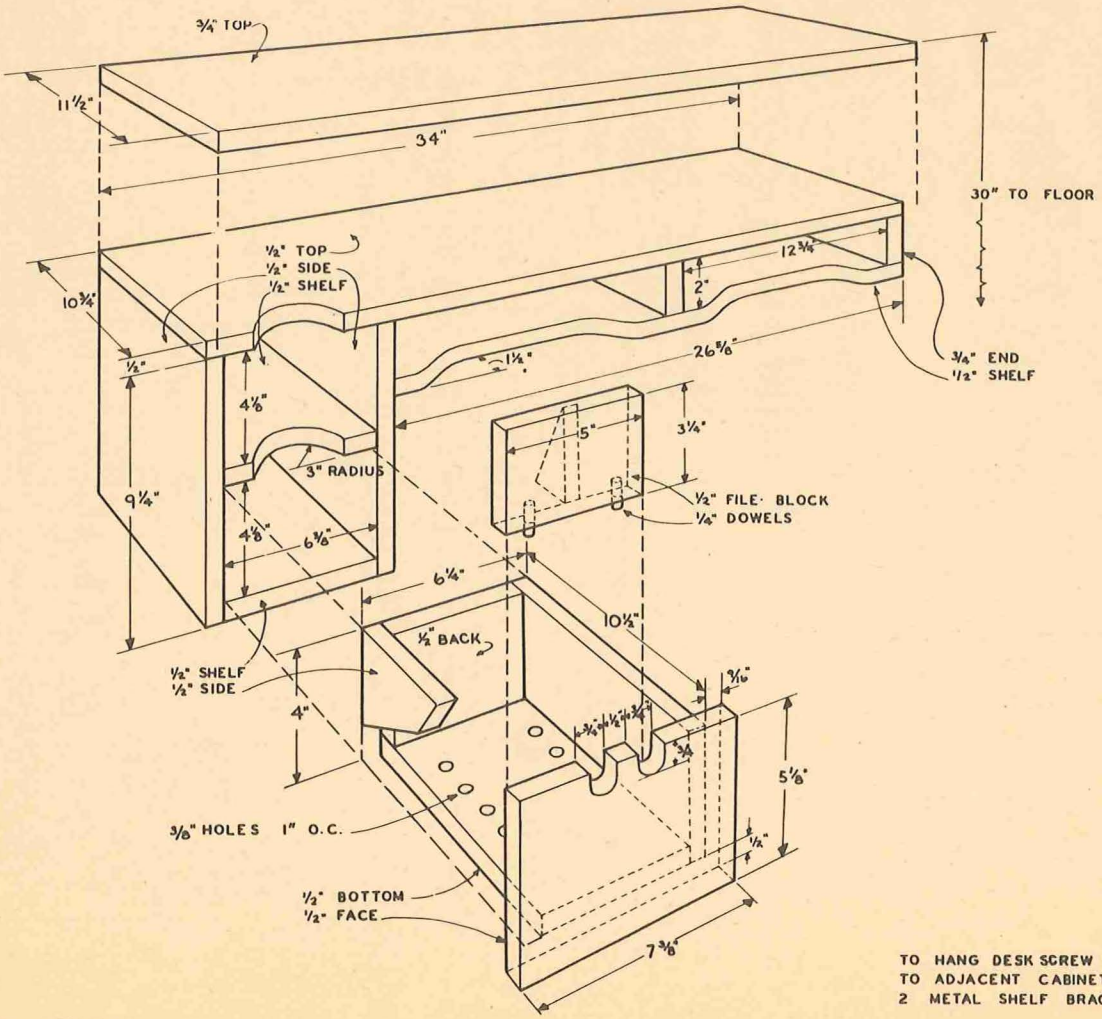


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Recipe File-Telephone Desk

In keeping with the smart appearance and working facilities of today's modern kitchen, an "office" area adds to its efficiency. Little space is needed, as this plan shows. This desk may be tucked in any convenient corner, between two base cabinets, or will be attractive suspended from a dinette wall.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Cut all desk parts to size, sand edges and fit together. Assemble ½" shelf and top, then sides and shelves of recipe file section. Glue all joints and nail with 6d finishing nails. Cut parts for two recipe drawers, sand edges and fit together. Assemble with glue and 6d finishing nails. Attach ¾" top, apply decorative surfacing material and band edges as required for location where desk will be used. Finish entire unit as recommended and install on wall or between cabinets.

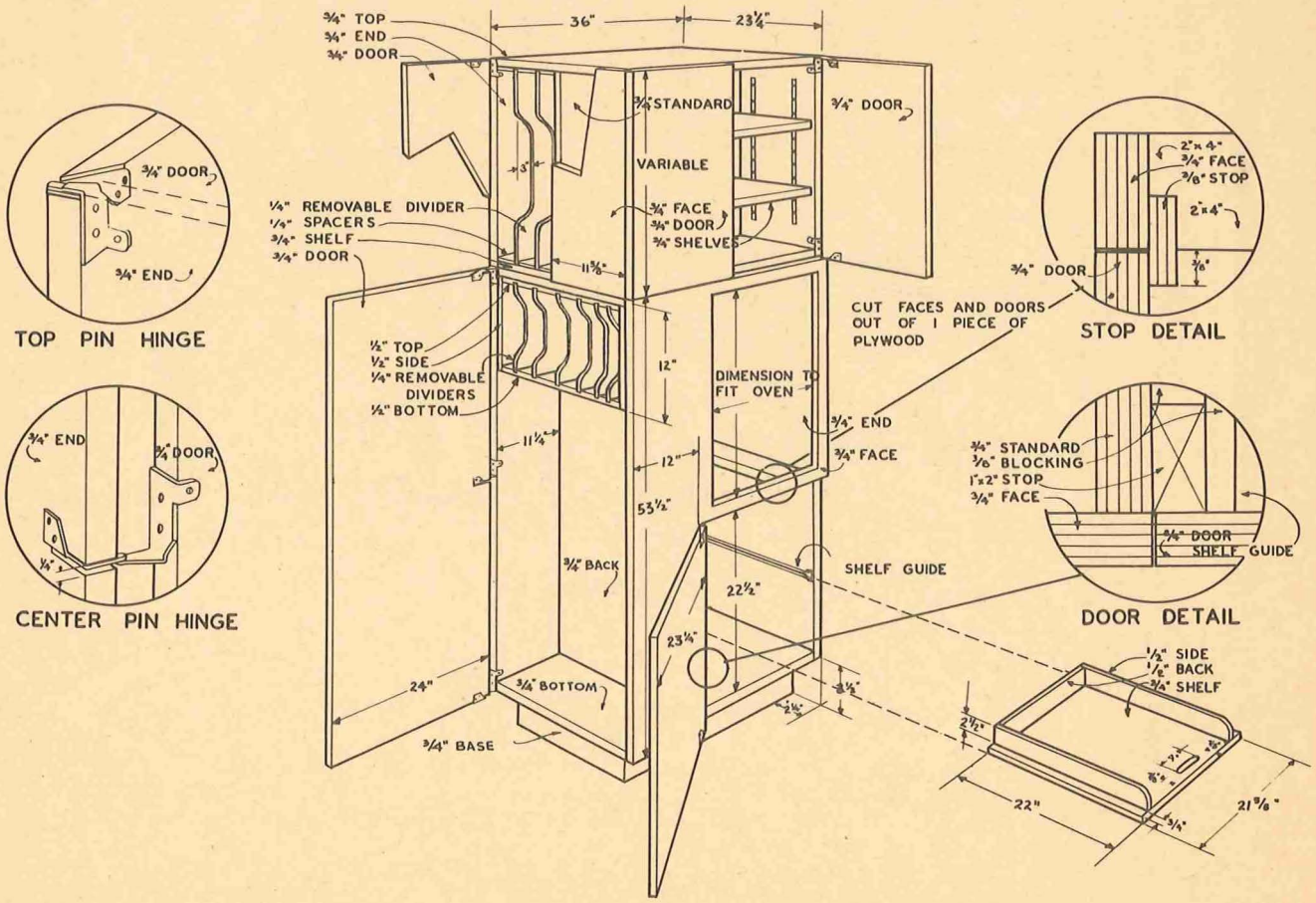


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Oven Utensil Cabinet

Attractive, convenient built-in ovens now are practical and easy to have – even in kitchens not designed for this modern development – when you follow this plan. Space is also made for bulky utensils that so often are awkward to store.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Carefully measure the space for your cabinet to determine final dimensions according to your kitchen and the oven unit you install. **2.** Cut all structural parts to size. If you plan on a natural finish, cut matching doors and faces from the same panel so grain pattern will be uniform. **3.** Sand edges and check all parts for proper fit before assembly. You will find it easiest to assemble this cabinet face down on the floor. Attach ends and back to bottom, top and shelves with glue and 8d finish nails. Erect in place on the base and level up if necessary to compensate for an uneven floor. **4.** Fit and install face panels and doors. Make certain all door edges are carefully primed and finish both faces of doors with an equal number of coats. **5.** Install shelf supports and pan dividers after finishing.

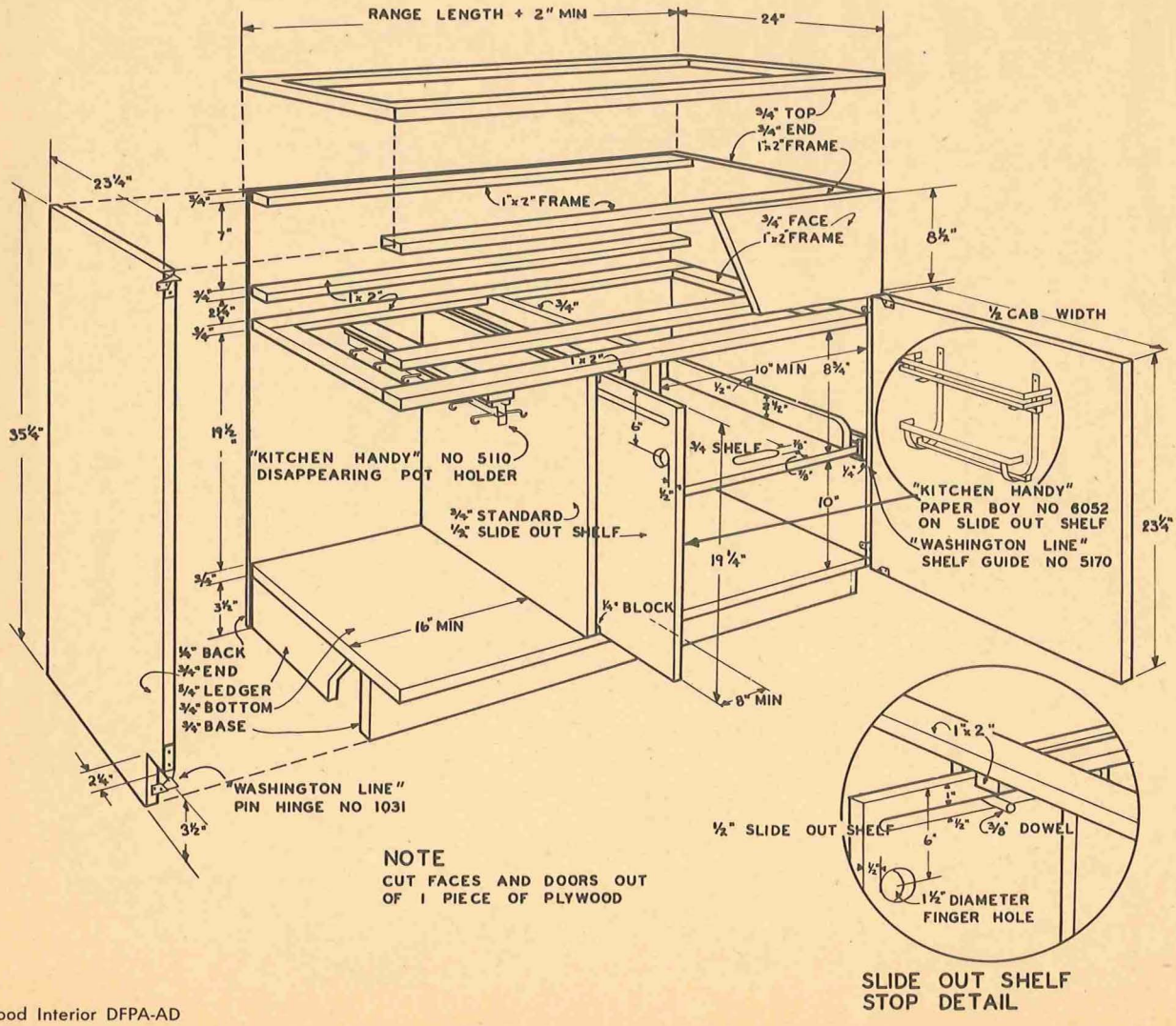


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Range Counter Cabinet

Designed to match the built-in oven cabinet, this plan provides roomy storage space as efficient and attractive as the modern appliance installed in the counter top.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Determine the exact, final dimensions to suit the range unit to be used and the space your cabinet will occupy. This plan may be constructed with or without the range utensil drawers shown on page 64. It is easiest to plan accordingly while deciding on dimensions at this stage. **2.** Cut all structural parts and framing members to size. Sand edges and check for correct fit. **3.** Assemble by attaching base and ledger to bottom shelf, then installing ends, back, intermediate standards and frame. Level cabinet if floor is uneven. Join with glue and 8d finish nails. **4.** Install face panel and counter top, hang doors and finish as recommended. Take care to prime all edges of doors and finish alike inside and out. Apply counter surfacing material, band edges and install range. Fit sliding shelves in place after finishing and attach accessories.

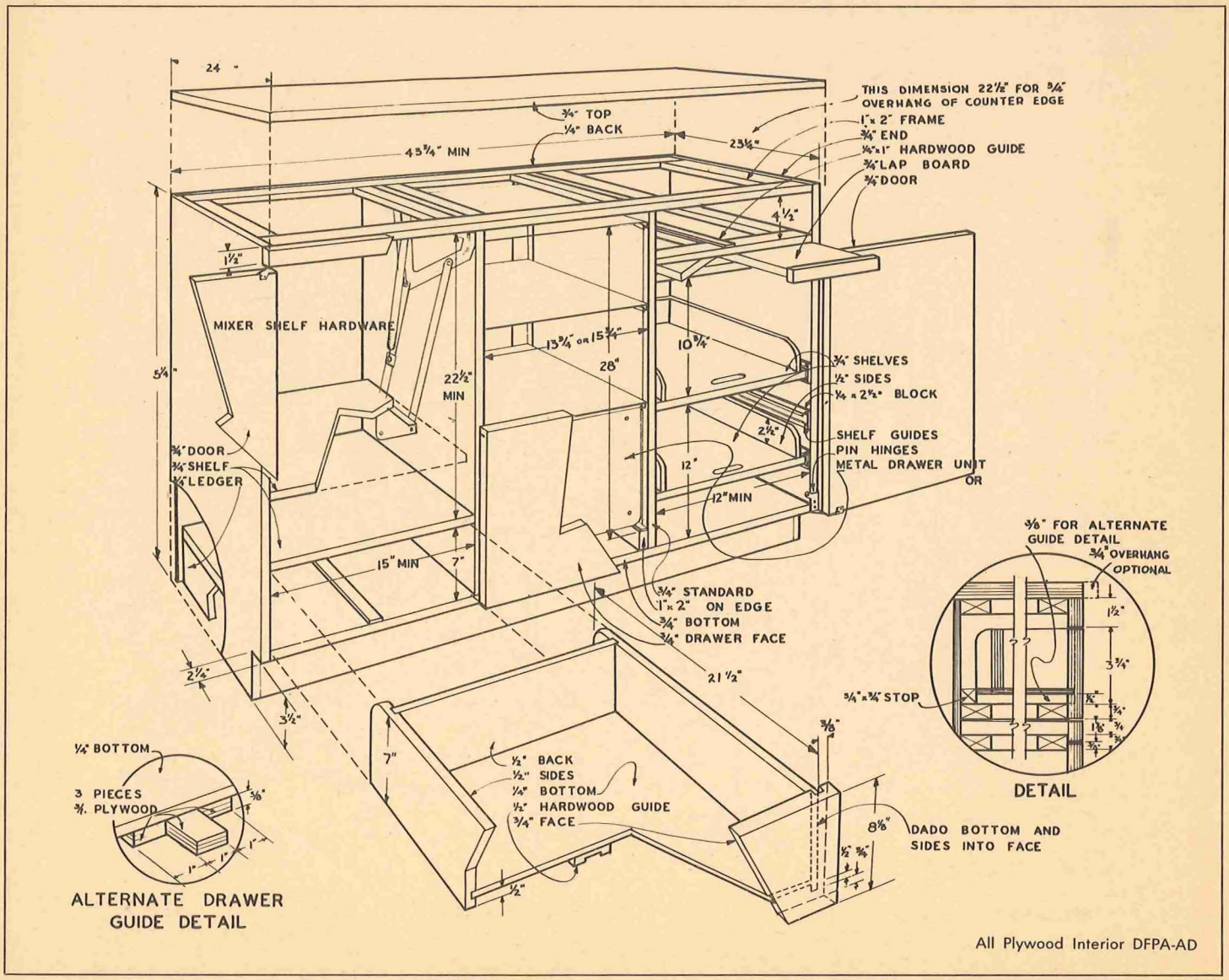


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Mixing Center Cabinet

Individual sections or details of this base cabinet may be constructed easily with plywood if you do not have space for the entire unit. With its companion overhead cabinet, this plan centralizes in one area food preparation for the oven, range or table.

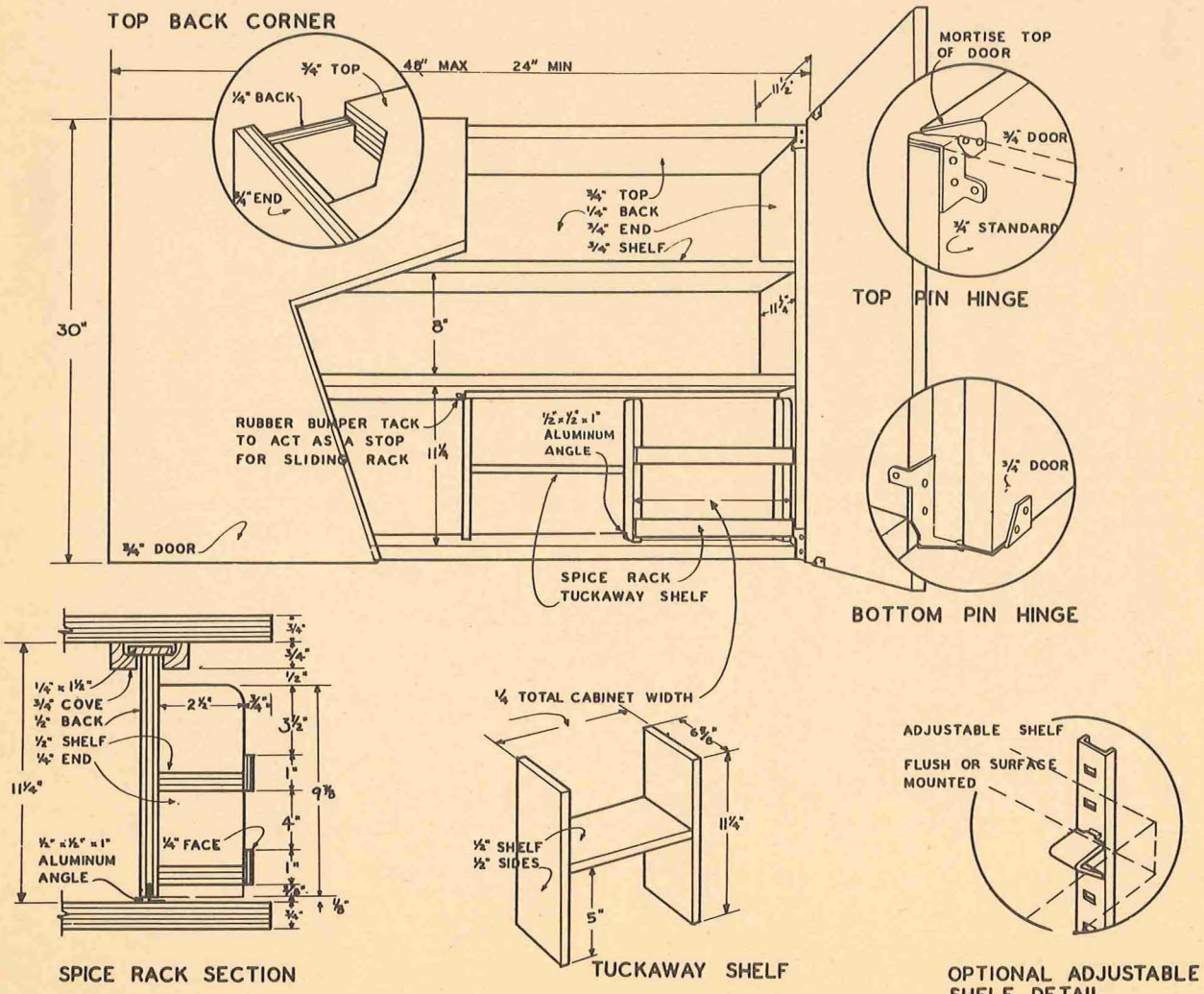
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Build any or all the components in this mixing center cabinet plan as desired. This flexibility of choice – with the several variable dimensions shown in the plan – make it possible to fit practically any space available. **1.** It is most important to measure accurately the space it is to occupy before constructing this cabinet. **2.** Cut the structural parts to size only after overall and detailed dimensions of each section have been determined. Then sand all edges and carefully check how mating parts fit together. **3.** Assemble by first attaching bottom panel to base and ledger strips. Glue all joints and fasten with 6d finish nails. Install the ends and back in place, then tilt cabinet forward to glue and nail the intermediate standards in position after they are notched for the top frame. **4.** Tip back onto the base to install fixed shelves, frames for the top and lap board and drawer guides. **5.** Move your assembly into position, level by shimming up the base if the floor is uneven and nail cabinet to wall or floor. **6.** Dimensions for drawers and sliding shelves will be determined by the cabinet sizes you select. Cut all parts to size, dado the joints, sand and assemble with glue and 4d finish nails. **7.** Install facing strip and top, apply surfacing material and finish plywood as recommended. Be careful to seal all edges thoroughly and apply equal finish coats to both inner and outer faces of doors. **8.** Hang doors, install hardware and accessories and metal moulding for edges of counter top as required.



Sliding Spice Rack

Shown as an accessory in a typical overhead cabinet, this unique sliding spice rack and tuckaway shelf put space to maximum use and provide for tall bottles as well as small cans and boxes. This plan can easily be added to the shelves in an existing cabinet.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Adjust the cabinet dimensions to fit your space. **2.** Cut structural parts to size, sand edges and fit together. Assemble ends with top and bottom, install shelves and attach back. **3.** Assemble the tuckaway shelf and fasten to shelves and back with 4d finishing nails. **4.** Assemble spice rack and install track in cabinet. Finish cabinet as recommended and hang on wall by driving screws through back into wall studs. **5.** Cut, fit, hang and finish doors, making certain all door edges are carefully primed and both faces finished alike. Slip sliding rack in place.



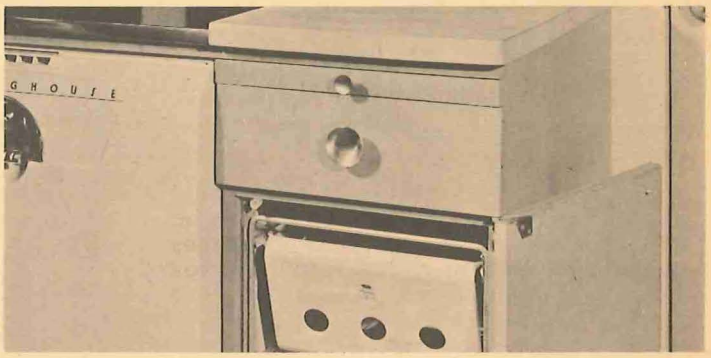
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

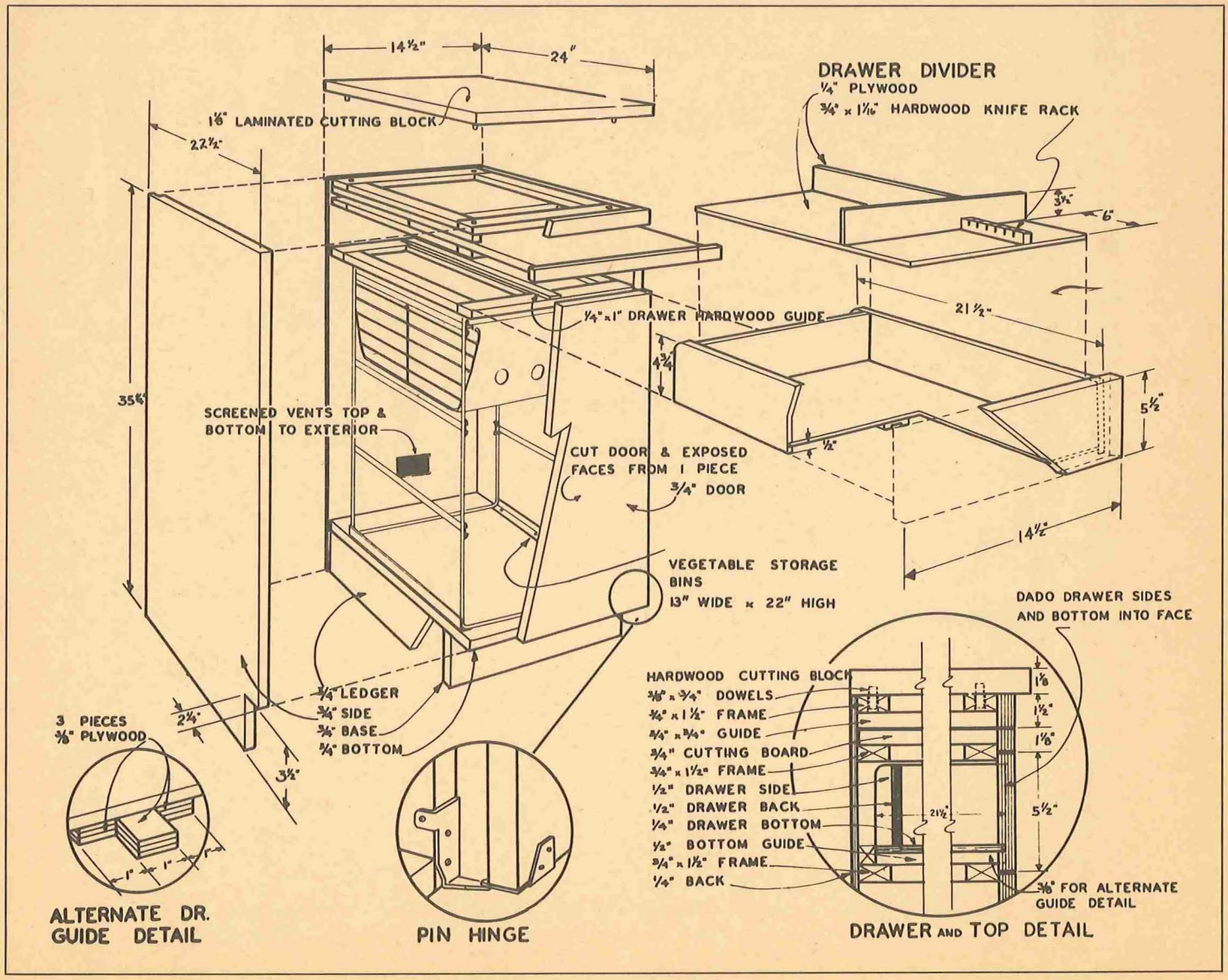
Fruit-Vegetable Storage

This cabinet may be combined with others or built as a single unit. Locate vegetable storage near the sink work center, to facilitate cleaning. A single door neatly conceals three metal vegetable bins.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Convenient, ventilated bins in this cabinet are easy to clean. They also make it easy to build, since they come complete with drawer guides mounted on the framework, ready to slip into place. **1.** Layout all structural panels and dimension stock for the cabinet to size and cut as shown on the material list. If natural finish is planned, face strips, drawer front and door should be cut from one piece of plywood so the grain pattern will match over the entire cabinet front. Allow for saw kerfs between each piece in laying out your plywood. **2.** Sand the edges of all pieces and fit mating parts together to check dimensions before assembly. **3.** All joints should be glued and nailed. Fasten the cabinet bottom to base and ledger strips first, using 6d or 8d finish nails. **4.** Glue and nail side panels to the bottom, base and ledger pieces next. Then install the ¼" back panel in the rabbeted edges of the sides. **5.** After checking carefully for fit in position, glue and nail the frames and guides for drawer and sliding cutting board. **6.** Move cabinet assembly into place and level base if floor is uneven. **7.** Cut drawer parts to size, dado as required, check in place for fit and assemble with glue and 4d finish nails. **8.** Hang door and install face strips as shown in details. **9.** After finishing natural or in color as recommended by the paint manufacturer, install the vegetable bins, laminated cutting block and handles. Be sure to seal all plywood edges thoroughly and apply equal coats of finish to both inside and ouside faces of door.

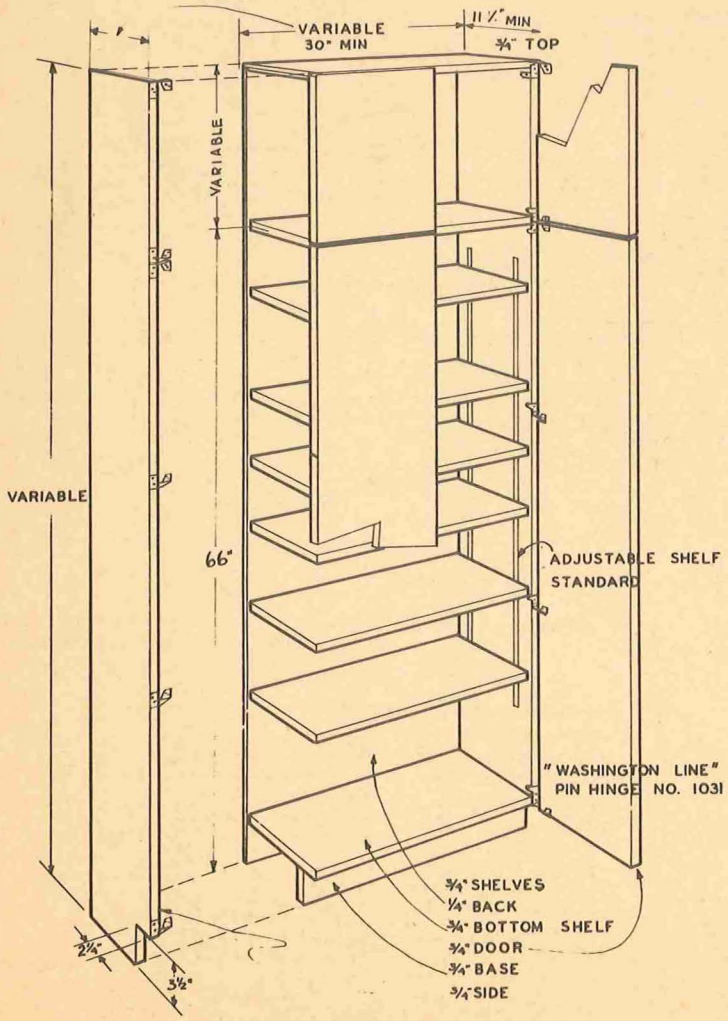


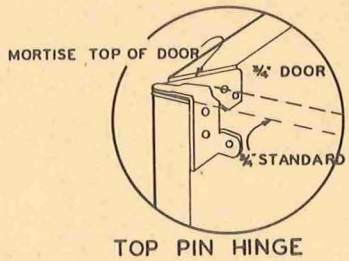


Canned Goods Cabinet

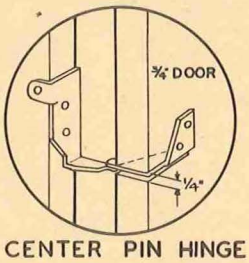
Compact storage shelves like these make it easy to keep canned goods as orderly and easy to find as books in a library. The cabinet height is variable, so it may even be built over a base cabinet. This flexibility of plywood helps you have cabinets that fit perfectly in the space you have for the job you want to do.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Adjust the variable dimensions to fit the space you have and the storage you want. **2.** Cut the sides, top, bottom and back to size, sand all edges and check for fit. **3.** Glue and nail the base to the bottom shelf with 8d finishing nails. Then attach the sides, top, back and top shelf with glue and nails. **4.** This cabinet may be assembled in place, or flat on the floor. If you put it together on the floor, be sure the diagonal dimension of the sides does not exceed your ceiling height. Level the base if necessary to compensate for an uneven floor. **5.** Cut doors from a single panel of plywood, sand edges and fit in place. Hang doors and finish complete unit, including movable shelves, as recommended . . . making certain all door edges are carefully primed and both faces finished alike. **6.** Attach shelf supports and adjust shelves.

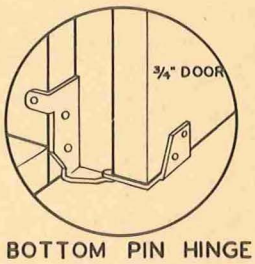




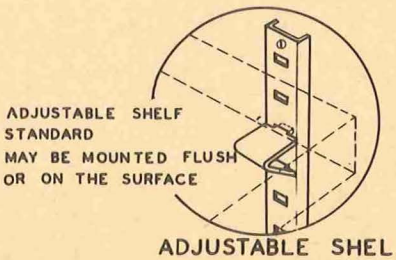
TOP PIN HINGE



CENTER PIN HINGE



BOTTOM PIN HINGE



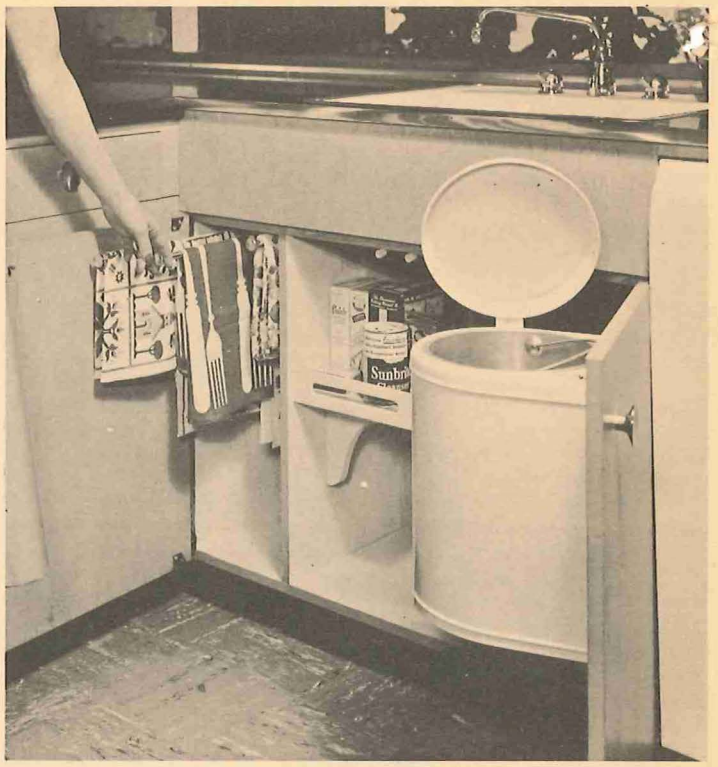
ADJUSTABLE SHEL

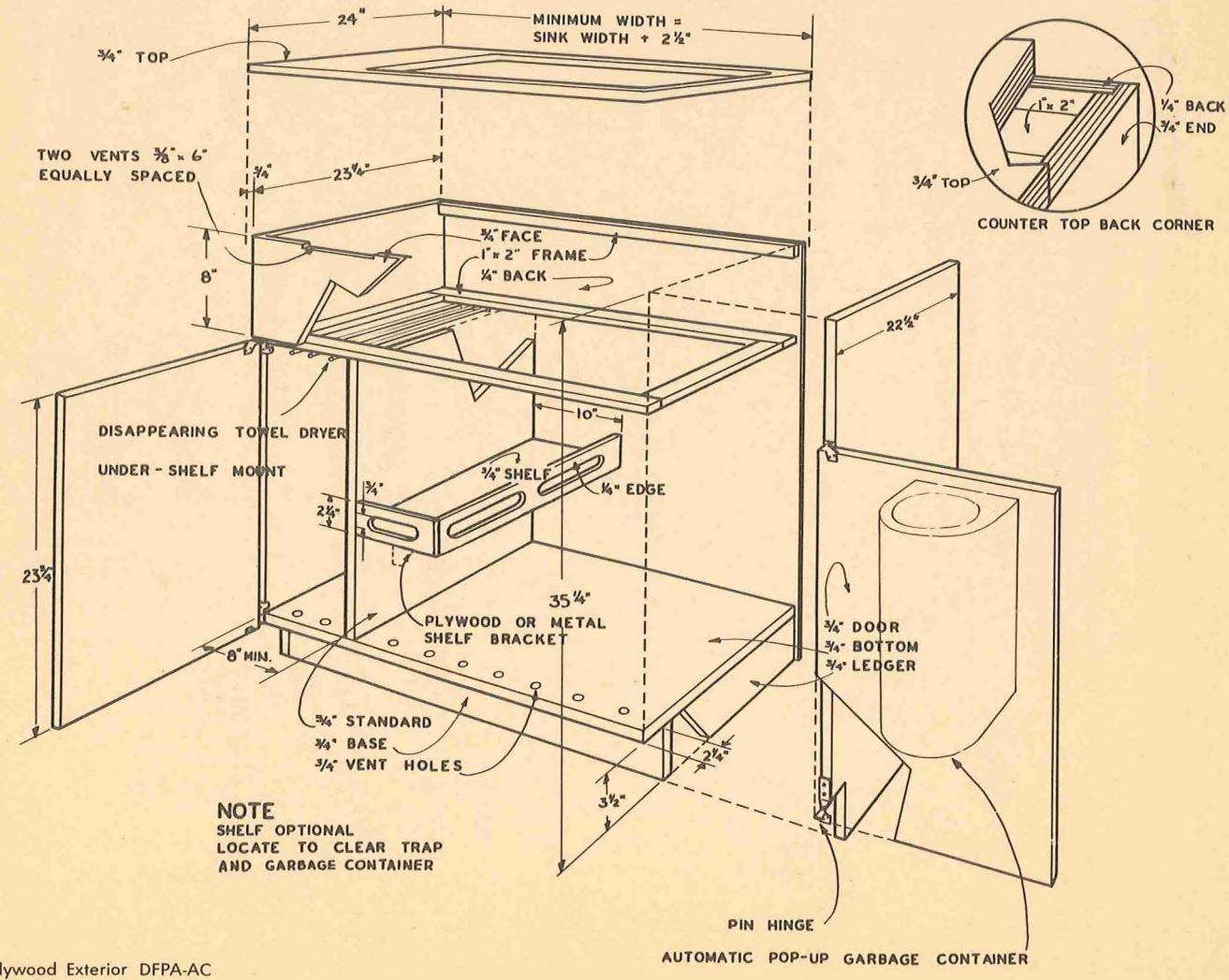
All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Sink Cabinet

Convenience was designed into this sink cabinet. Shelves for smaller cans and boxes of cleaners but plenty of room for larger boxes of detergents. The hideaway garbage container and disappearing towel rack complete this arrangement. Also easy to build with plywood.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Adjust any variable dimensions to fit your space and the size of the sink you are installing. **2.** Cut all structural panels and frames. Use only plywood made with 100% waterproof glue (EXT-DFPA). Sand edges and fit together. **3.** Start your assembly with the base pieces and bottom panel. Then install ends, back and intermediate panels, frames and counter top. Glue all joints and nail with 6d or 8d finishing nails. Level cabinet if necessary to compensate for an uneven floor. **4.** Apply counter surfacing material, band edges, install sink and accessories. Cut doors, fit in place and finish cabinet as recommended . . . making certain all door edges are carefully primed and both faces finished alike.



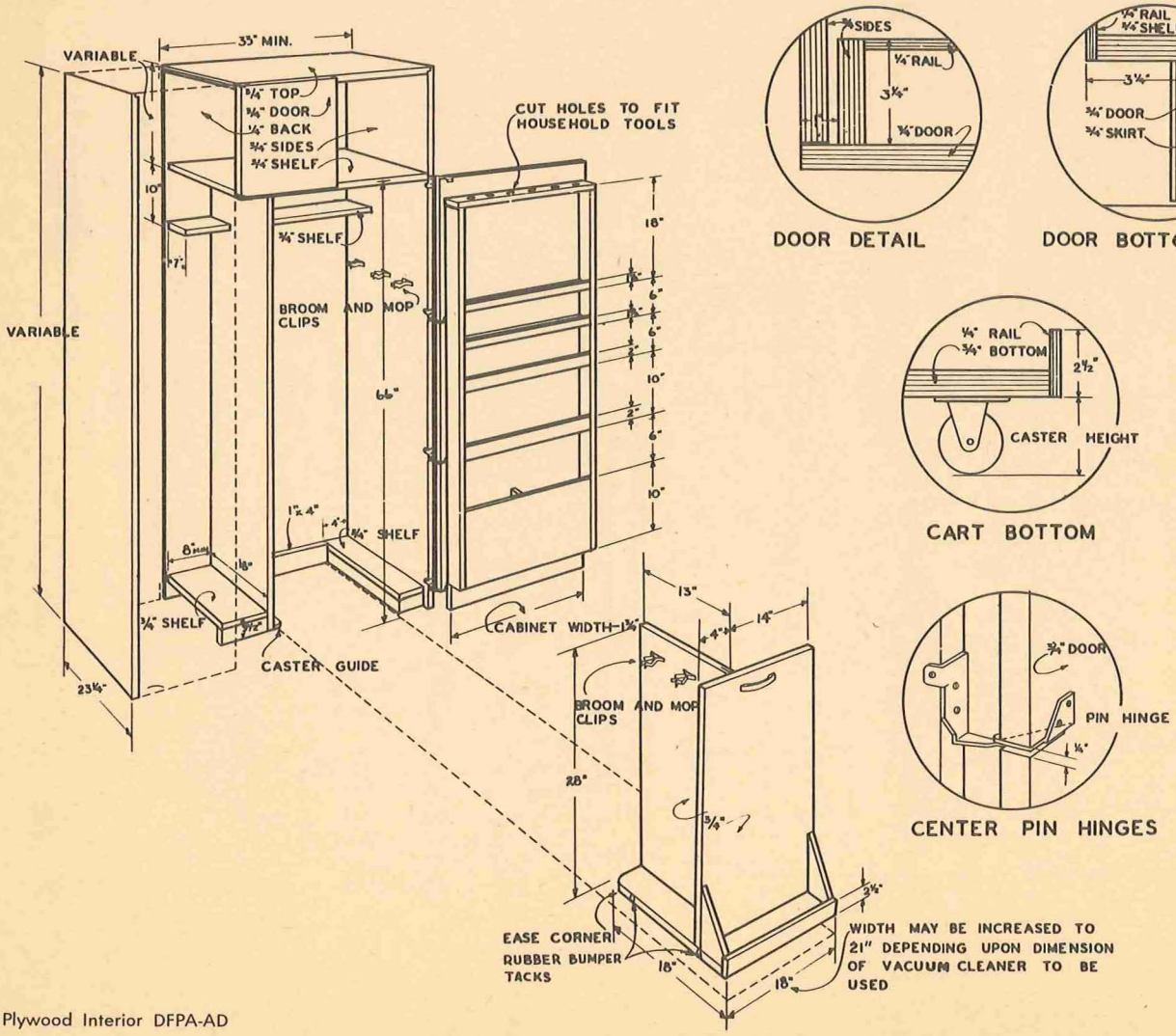


All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

Utility Closet-Cleaning Cart

All cleaning equipment and supplies are out of sight, yet there is a convenient place for everything in this compact cabinet. The unique cleaning caddy saves steps and eliminates waste motion by taking cleaning tools and supplies right to the job.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Establish the variable dimensions according to the equipment and supplies you wish to provide for and the space you have. **2.** Cut all structural panels and frames to size, sand edges and check fit. **3.** Attach sides and partition to top, bottom and intermediate shelves; then attach back. Glue all joints and nail with 6d or 8d finishing nails. **4.** The closet may be assembled flat on the floor or erect. If you assemble on floor, be sure the diagonal dimension of the sides does not exceed your ceiling height. Level base if necessary to compensate for an uneven floor. **5.** Attach frame around door, then install shelves and shelf rails and hang door . . . making certain all door edges are carefully primed and both faces finished alike. **6.** Cut parts for the cart, sand edges and check fit. Glue and nail divider panels together, then attach bottom. **7.** Finish complete unit as recommended and attach fittings.

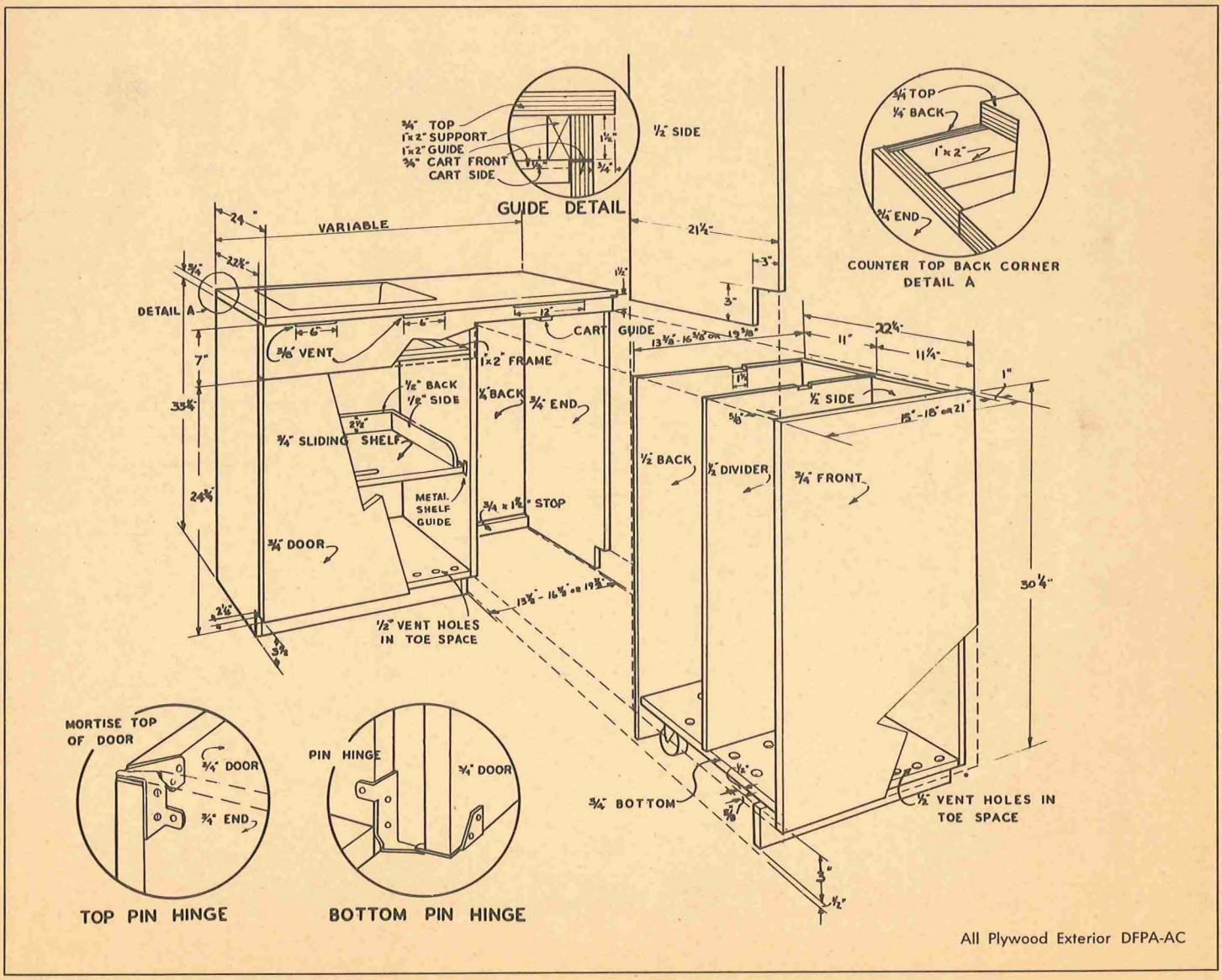


All Plywood Interior DFPA-AD

Laundry Cart and Sink Cabinet

A compartment for white things and one for colored clothes in this handy cart help sort the day's wash as it is picked up in each room. After it is emptied, your laundry cart fits out of the way under the sink counter. With plywood, it is easy to add bright, cheerful color to the utility room for a pleasant contrast with white appliances.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
Adjust any variable dimensions to suit your space and the sink unit to be installed. Cut all structural panels and frames, sand edges and check for fit. For any sink cabinet, use only fir plywood made with 100% waterproof glue (EXT-DFPA). Assemble base and bottom shelf of cabinet, then attach ends, back and frames. Attach top, apply counter surfacing material, band edges and install sink. Cut door, sand edges, fit and hang door. Measure space for movable shelf allowing for shelf guides, cut parts, sand edges, check fit and assemble. Cut parts for laundry cart, sand edges and check fit. Dado side panels, or make slot with ½" wood strips for removable ½" divider. Glue and nail toe piece, bottom, sides and ends together, and attach casters. Finish entire unit as recommended . . . making certain all door edges are carefully primed and both faces finished alike. Install fittings.

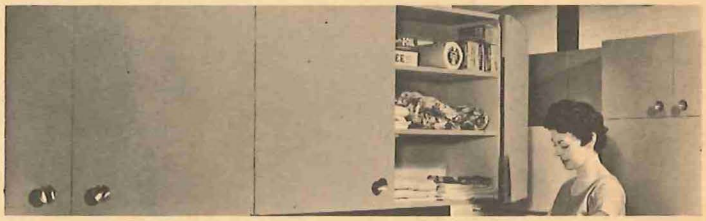


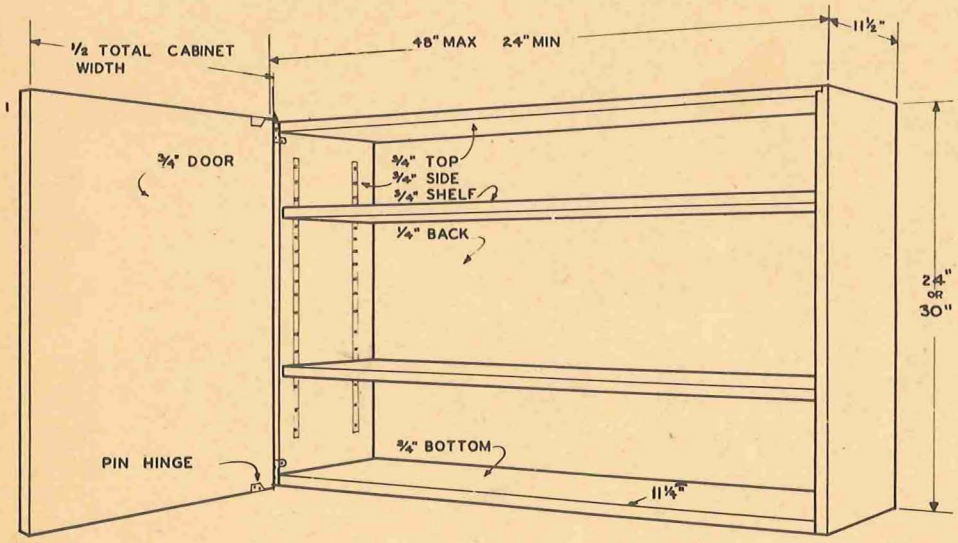
All Plywood Exterior DFPA-AC

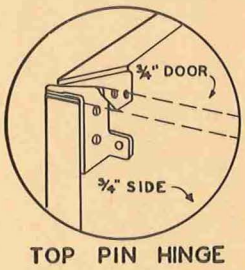
Typical Overhead Cabinet

Standard fixtures in kitchens, overhead storage cabinets are practical space-savers for other home work areas as well. They're easy and inexpensive to build – using sanded DFPA plywood. Even the inexperienced handyman can do a professional-looking job if he follows the construction details shown in this plan and adapts dimensions to suit the space available.

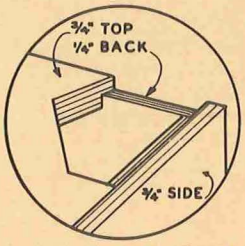
EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS:
As you'll see from this plan, the ordinary overhead cabinet is simply a box with double doors. You can't go wrong. **1.** First measure the space in which the cabinet will be hung to find exact dimensions for the parts. It's a good idea to make a rough sketch similar to this plan and note proper dimensions on it for reference. Then with a large steel square lay out the cabinet parts on panels of plywood. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when measuring. Arrange the parts on the panel to minimize waste. **2.** Saw out these pieces. If a hand saw is used, cut with the saw at a low angle to prevent splintering the back side of the plywood. Use a coarse sandpaper block to true up cut edges. **3.** While butt joints may be used in cabinet construction, rabbeted joints are generally preferable if a circular saw is available to cut them. Rabbet the sides of the cabinet to take the top and bottom. Also rabbet the back edges of the sides, top and bottom for the back panel. **4.** Then assemble the cabinet with resin glue and finishing nails, checking corners with a square. Use standard cabinet hinges to hang the double doors. Inexpensive adjustable shelf standards are available at any lumber or hardware dealer. **5.** It's easiest to remove the doors before finishing the cabinet. Rub all joints flush with a coarse sandpaper block and fill nail holes and plywood edge grain with wood filler. Then smooth up the entire cabinet with fine sandpaper, rounding all sharp edges and corners slightly. Either painted or natural finish is attractive, but remember to give front and back faces of the doors an equal number of coats of finish. **6.** To mount the cabinet on the wall, drive large countersunk flat-head screws through the back panel into the wall studs. Use at least four, two near the top and two near the bottom.



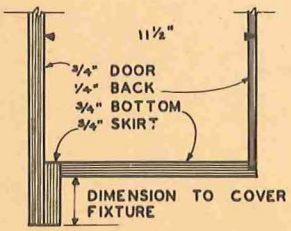




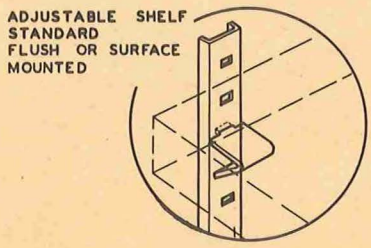
TOP PIN HINGE



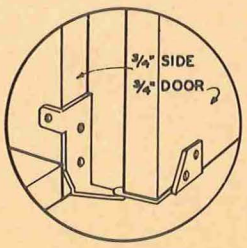
TOP BACK CORNER



ALTERNATE BOTTOM DETAIL FOR CONCEALED LIGHT FIXTURE



ADJUSTABLE SHELF DETAIL



BOTTOM PIN HINGE

All Plywood Interior DFPA-AA or AD

PARTS SCHEDULE FOR CARPORT AND PATIO SHELTER

PLYWOOD

QUANTITY	SIZE	GRADE	USE
12½ panels	¾" x 4' x 8'	EXT-DFPA • A-C	Roof panels
10 panels	⅝" x 4' x 8'	EXT-DFPA • A-A	Wall panels
6 panels	¾" x 4' x 8'	EXT-DFPA • A-C	Storage cabinet doors and backs
6 panels	½" x 4' x 8'	EXT-DFPA • A-C	Storage cabinet top, ends, partitions

NOTE: Shelving for storage cabinet not included. Use ¾" EXT-DFPA • B-C quantity as required.

Medium density overlaid plywood (one or both faces) may be substituted for any EXT-DFPA panels with exposed "A" face veneers to provide superior paint base and give maximum protection in any kind of weather.

LUMBER

QUANTITY	SIZE	USE
6 pcs.	4" x 10" x 20' lengths	Beams
16 pcs.	4" x 4" x 8' lengths	Posts
4 pcs.	2" x 4" x 12' lengths	Plates
20 pcs.	2" x 4" x 8' lengths	Plates, cabinet door headers and framing
11 pcs.	2" x 4" x 8' lengths (Cedar)	Patio screens
5 pcs.	2" x 2" x 8' lengths	Roof blocking
8 pcs.	1" x 3" x 10' lengths	Roof fascia
15 pcs.	1" x 3" x 8' lengths	Cabinet door stiffeners
12 pcs.	1" x 4" x 8' lengths	Battens
1 pc.	1" x 2" x 12' lengths	Cabinet door stops
4 pcs.	½" x 3" x 8' lengths	Post casing

NOTE: Use Douglas Fir "Construction" grade or equivalent for beams, posts, plates and other miscellaneous framing.

Additional lumber and plywood for formwork not included.

HARDWARE

QUANTITY	ITEM	SIZE	USE
21 ea.	Metal straps	⅛" x 2" x 16"	Anchor straps
15 ea.	Sheet metal straps	24 ga.-2" x 10"	Post and beam ties
10 ea.	Joist anchors	Standard	Beam to plate ties
22 ea.	Lag screws	½" x 3"	Post anchors
10 ea.	Machine bolts, washers and nuts	½" x 4½"	Post anchors
6 pr.	Fast pin zinc-coated butt hinges	3½" x 3½"	Cabinet doors
3 ea.	Safety hasps	2½"	Cabinet doors
40 ea.	Aluminum plyclips	For ¾" ply.	Roof panels

MISCELLANEOUS

Nails and other fastenings.

Approximately 7½ lin. ft. of 2½" downspout with base plate and nipple.

80 lin. ft. of 24 gauge galvanized gravel stop.

4" drain tile and gravel for drywell.

Concrete reinforcing bars, paint, stain and miscellaneous finishing materials as required.

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AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

TESTED DFPA QUALITY

Published by the American Plywood Association, Tacoma, Washington 98401